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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

Established 1877

July 4, 1931

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Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

How do *your* repair costs eat . . . like mules or like horses?

You can place considerable feed in front of the average mule and he will quit eating when he has had enough. But most horses never know when to quit.

Repair costs are just like horses. If you don't watch them, they'll eat into your profits and cause more trouble than a hog in the milk house. Cutting repair costs is largely a matter of proper care, such as keeping chains, gears and bearings clean —free of dust and dirt.

All manufacturers of implements agree that you should lubricate your implements carefully with the finest lubricants you can buy. Mobiloil, for tractor transmissions and crankcases, has gained a wide reputation among farmers because of its amazing ability to *stand up*. Ask your dealer to show you samples of Mobilgrease and Voco Wheel Bearing Grease, the revolutionary new greases for pressure fittings and grease cups.

Hints for cutting repair costs

Many farmers make the mistake of using old crankcase drainings to lubricate bearings on combines and threshers. Use old oil to help disinfect your poultry house but *never* use it on implements. It causes costly wear. For all combine bearings equipped with pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. It supplies a smooth, tough oil film that lasts many times longer than common greases. For all grease cups use Voco Wheel Bearing Grease.

If your tractor is improperly lubricated during the long grind of cultivating, you are sure to have repair costs sooner or later. Be sure to drain and flush the transmission every 500 or 600 hours. Follow the manufacturers' instructions closely on draining periods for the crankcase. See your dealer for the correct grades of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Mobiloil is a fighting oil that *stands up*, hour after hour.

Chains and open gears on such implements as hay loaders offer great opportunity for repair costs to creep in. It isn't speed or high pressures, but collected dust, dirt and improper care that cause wear. Clean chains and open gears every few days with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. This attention will go far in cutting repair costs.

Mobilgrease—for all pressure fittings

Voco Wheel Bearing Grease—for all grease cups

Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

MUCH of America's wealth and the well-being, most directly, of millions of farmers have come out of farm development in a country of vast resources. The soil has accomplished this for us, and on it we continue greatly dependent. Our financial future seems to be tangled up in no small degree with that of Russia which has enormous material resources. That country is in the control of men whose avowed purpose is to overthrow our present system of privately-owned capital. To that end they have undertaken to demonstrate the feasibility of their communistic plan and at the same time acquire the capital necessary to carry their world-wide movement. Scores of millions of workers must yield themselves to the new movement.

A huge drawback has been the lack of modern machinery for all lines of work and skilled people both to manage and to operate modern facilities. Russia has needed capital which was hard to get from other countries, but specially she has needed skilled men and machines. She looks forward to financial independence in her world-wide campaign for communism through income from development of her resources. Wheat enough for all of Europe's needs is only one item in the productive program.

Why Do We Help?

Thousands of our own people have gone to Russia at the request of her leaders to advise about production, to install modern devices and to perform the skilled labor that others were not trained to do. This is a common experience, on a smaller scale, for America in many of the newer regions of the world, and one in which we may have pride. But, when the leaders of Russia, whom it is unfair not to credit with sincerity and frankness in their aim to overthrow our present world system of privately-owned capital, are given the help of our manufacturers, our scientists and people trained in management and in work, necessarily the outcome is not only stiffer competition for our farmers and all others, but it is promotion of a stupendous endeavor to undermine our industrial system.

If the plain people of Russia were happier or better off, the case would appear different. As it is, much harm confronts us as a result of export of machines and brains to promote this ambitious undertaking.

By General Agreement

Dependence on general agreement to limit production of staple farm crops should have no place in our thinking. It has confused planning for betterment of conditions long enough. We know that if such agreement were possible it would cure many of our ills, and so it is clung to, but we should know that the independently-owned farms of this country will not be brought under control by mutual assent. Not only that, but the world conference again has shown that agreement among nations cannot be secured.

We do clearer thinking when we recognize what things we cannot do, and the American farmer cannot be brought to restrict his production except through facing the penalty of absolute and specific loss on his own farm if he plants. It is quite possible that some plan may be devised to better matters, but we waste time when resting on the general assumption that farmers might come together in mutual agreement to keep supply down to demand. Reiteration that he should do so gets us nowhere.

Pride of Opinion

I infer that a reader thinks I have been too optimistic about recovery from depression. It would appear so. The fact that I was mistaken is not a disconcerting or unusual one. One writes or talks of what he is thinking, expressing belief or unbelief, but he must make sure not to get the impression that his fund of definite knowledge is large. Most things that lie in the future are in an area of low visability. There seemed to be reason to think that the American people would snap out of the industrial snarl after the fashion and in the period of time attending many other business depressions we have experienced.

This time we have been caught in the backwash of a world-wide depression, and delay in recovering our position is disheartening to many, and with good reason, but I prefer to follow those who assure me that the worst has come and is giving way. If that is so, the wise thing is not to doubt the ability of this country to go ahead and raise its level of living.

Good Judgment

Experience is supposed to be an excellent basis for judgment. It is in part on this supposition that we honor the advice of our elders. The truth, as I see it, has been coming to me of late that experience may have a lot to do with marring judgment and making it untrustworthy. The weight of evidence on one side or the other of a question, as seen through clear reasoning, is clouded by personal experience which bulks large before the one trying to decide a question.

It is just this thing that lets some people lose their usefulness when they should be worth more to the world than ever before. They have lost courage. Sometimes it appears that many men who are winners, and stay so right along, are the ones who keep young enough in their thinking not to let experience affect decisions unduly. They drive ahead in considerable part through sound reasoning. Of course this view is not orthodox, and I shall not undertake to defend it.

Reading for Young Men

Time and again I have referred to biographies and reminiscences of important people that I have been reading, and wish there were some way of putting the fact across to young people that this class of reading is wonderfully interesting and is bound to be helpful to young people. Just now I have been reading the third volume of Mark Sullivan's "Our Times" and a biography of Thomas B. Reed, the great former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The first book mentioned is specially good in bringing us intimate knowledge of the men who made history in the first quarter of the present century. Any young man who gets a taste for this sort of reading cannot fail to be stirred to make the best of his chances in life.

About Nitrogen

ATMOSPHERIC nitrogen is used directly by legumes, and by corn, grain and all other crops after it is combined (fixed) with other elements to convert it into a physical form capable of being applied to the land. This fact is known by most farmers, but is mentioned here because a reader of our May 23rd issue, in noting a diagram showing steps in fixing atmospheric nitrogen, was stumped to read that "atmospheric nitrogen cannot be used by crops." If he had read the next sentence he would have noted how it is put into a form which crops use.

In this connection Dr. Lipman of the New Jersey Experiment Station says, "Chemically speaking, pure ammonia and pure nitrate, whatever their origin, are equivalent in producing definite effects on plant life." Also that "synthetic fertilizers of the same composition with natural fertilizers will produce the same effects under the same conditions." In other words, as the Irishman says, "one man is as good as another, if not better."

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

R. L. L.—On that 20 acres now in corn and soy beans I would grow wheat and vetch for hay, provided I could use the vetch and wheat hay. When sowing the wheat sow some timothy and in the spring sow clover and mow the field one or two years and go back to corn.

Sow at the last cultivation of the corn 12 pounds each of sweet clover and vetch for a cover crop to be turned down for corn next year. Barring insect pests and corn diseases you can do this for a quarter of a century and build your land up, provided you apply commercial fertilizer each year. For awhile I would use superphosphate only.

If you will apply 250 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda each spring on that timothy meadow you can mow it for years and it will produce well. Timothy is a perennial. The reason it runs out in a few years is that it starves to death.

A permanent pasture should have a variety of grasses and clovers. Timothy, redtop, orchard grass, brome grass and Kentucky bluegrass will be fine for the grasses, and red, alsike, mammoth and the little white clover will be good for the clovers.

* * *

A. L. G.—Some grain drills will handle Sudan grass seed, but I do not know whether all drills will do it. If the grain drill will not sow the seed your hands can. I would sow it by hand. Sow Sudan any time from now up to July first in your section. It will make from two to three tons per acre. Yes, it is a heavy feeder like all quick growing crops and I would apply at least 200 pounds per acre of a 4-16-4 goods.

* * *

W. O. P.—The worms you describe are wire-worms, so called because they are so hard. They are apt to bother corn in land that has been in sod for many years. If every hill is injured by the worms I would furrow out the ground and plant over. Let the old corn stand as long as possible to feed the worms and make a heavy application of fertilizer having as strong an odor as you can buy. The fertilizer will serve as a repellent to keep the worms away. The fertilizer will also enable the corn to resist the ravages of the worms.

* * *

W. F. W.—If you apply 400 pounds superphosphate per acre all over the ground and 150 pounds of a 5-10-6 goods in the row you ought to get a greater increase than ten bushels of corn per acre.

* * *

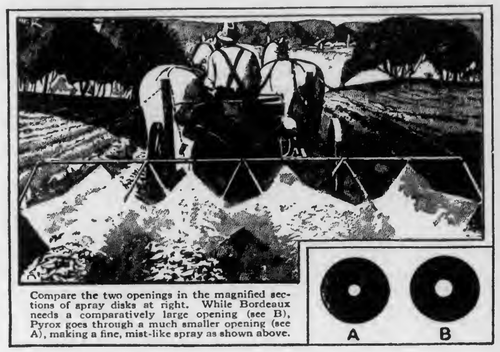
W. R. C.—Sweet clover is a better soil builder than alfalfa, for three reasons in particular. First, it will grow on thinner land. Any soil that is well drained and limed will grow sweet clover no matter if it is thin, and alfalfa will not do that. It is hardier. I have been sowing three pounds of each with my red clover for years and we always find more sweet clover the second year than we have alfalfa. It is a biennial, and an annual or biennial is a better soil builder than a perennial like alfalfa.

Yes, if you plow the sweet clover down and you have a good crop you will add as much fertility to your soil as you would by applying 20 tons of manure. If your main object is to build the land that is the way to do it. If I could raise good alfalfa I would not bother with sweet clover for hay, but would grow it to improve the land that is too poor to grow alfalfa.

BETTER THAN HOME-MIXED BORDEAUX

PYROX *goes through* FINEST NOZZLES *under* HIGH PRESSURE

Comes out a mist—Sticks like paint



Compare the two openings in the magnified sections of spray disks at right. While Bordeaux needs a comparatively large opening (see B), Pyrox goes through a much smaller opening (see A), making a fine, mist-like spray as shown above.

YOU couldn't expect to protect your crops if you did your spraying with a watering can. The drops would merely streak the foliage, leaving gaps for bugs and blights to attack the plants.

And yet that—to a lesser degree—is just what happens when you depend on home-mixed Bordeaux.

For, however skillful you may be at mixing Bordeaux, however much time you spend at it, you cannot hope to get the smooth, uniform mixture you can get in five short minutes by mixing Pyrox with water.

And so you have to use coarse nozzles. Otherwise the Bordeaux would clog them. And coarse nozzles mean large drops. And large drops mean spotty protection.

But Pyrox—made of the finest ingredients, all ready for you in colloidal suspension—will pass through the finest spray nozzles made, and so come out in a fine mist that covers every leaf completely and sticks like paint even through the hardest rainstorms. It gives complete protection. Insects and plant disease are defeated before they begin to work. Crops thrive. Yields increase. Greater profits pay for the PYROX many times over!

For proof, read the letters at the right.

Get a can or a jar today—at any leading hardware, seed, or farm supply store. Use it on part of your crop at least—and watch that part beat the rest!

Pyrox gives complete protection

You can save the time you now waste in making your own mixture. You can give your crops *full* protection—without wasting material, without burning foliage, without clogging nozzles. You can stimulate the growth of your crops, and make more money!

Write for FREE Spray Guide. This valuable book gives briefly all the information you want about insect pests and plant diseases—and tells how to fight them successfully.

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20¢ Per Bu. Premium: *"I know that my potatoes this year averaged fifty bu. per acre more than where other sprays were used, which I can attribute solely to Pyrox. The quality of my potatoes was so good that I am getting a 20¢ per bu. premium in Lancaster, Pa." J. D. McFann, Manager, Hillside Farm, Vintage, Pa.*

Saves Tomato Crop: *"My tomatoes started to blight badly. I gave them one thorough spraying with Pyrox. Inside of two days they improved wonderfully. I now have a very good crop of tomatoes." O. B. Rickard, Medina, Ohio*

Pyrox Convinces Grower: *Mr. C. P. Yerxa, Houlton, Me., writes: "I am convinced that Pyrox is an excellent spray. No farmer can hope to mix a perfect spray solution at home where conditions are practically never the same. Pyrox has a great reputation up this way."*

Just mix **Pyrox** *with water—and spray*

Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox — standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents blight and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects, such as aphids, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. Standard Pyrox is designed for most commercial crops, but in the garden, where sucking insects do so much damage, you will need *Nicotine* Pyrox.

Know what you are buying

A SUCCESSFUL manufacturer is as proud of the things he makes as you are of the things you raise. His reputation is bound up with his product. He keeps a constant watch over its making, to be sure that its standards are maintained, and he works unceasingly to improve it wherever improvement is possible.

When you read the advertisements in this journal, you are reading the sincere statements of men who believe in what they have for sale. They don't ask you to buy with your eyes shut. They would rather have you know the facts before you choose. When a man thinks enough of his product to put his brand name on it, he is willing to have it judged on its merits.

Many of these advertisers offer to send booklets and other descriptive material upon request. You will profit by asking for them and reading them with care. Make sure that the product advertised exactly fits your need. Then go ahead with confidence.

You can depend upon it that anything you see advertised in these columns will be as represented.

Operates economically with horses or tractor

Beat Low Crop Prices with Low Costs

Farmers are getting almost unbelievable results with this marvelous new implement—the first real tillage combine. Cuts labor costs more than in half! Fits the soil in one operation! Gets into the fields and *completes* the job between rains! Does things that were impossible before this revolutionary new tool was put on the market by Dunham, builder of the famous Culti-Packer, Culti-Hoe and Culti-Spreader.

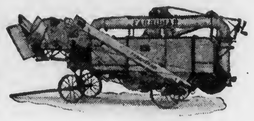
Hundreds of farmers have put the new Culti-Mulcher to the test. Many tell us that *it pays for itself in one season.* "My farm is nearly 400 acres and has been worked by from four to six men," says one intensely practical farmer. "This year two men can easily handle it, with perhaps a little extra help during harvest".

That's a real saving in cold hard cash—actual money in your pocket. That's the *one* way to beat low crop prices. Act now. See our nearest dealer or write the factory. *DEALERS*—write now for sales proposition. A few choice territories are still open.

CULTI-MULCHER

Built Only By THE DUNHAM COMPANY
Berea, Ohio • • • *Established 1864*

FARQUHAR THRESHERS



Strong, rigid, steel frame;
high separating grate;
counter balanced straw rack and grain pan; quiver shaking shoe; perfect running balance; large separating capacity; cylinder with superior threshing surface; easy running, quickly moved over rough and hilly roads and guaranteed to do a fast, clean job of threshing any kind of grain.

It will pay you to read the detailed description in Bulletin No. 529. Write today for direct factory price. *Quick shipment as long as stock lasts.*

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FAMOUS AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
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Reading Bone Fertilizer
Quality Service Satisfaction
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
READING MEAT MEAL
DOW'S AGRICULTURAL SPRAYS
(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

We will mail a 5-lb. package of Leading Plant Food to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa.

PREPARE
SEED BEDS
with
FARQUHAR HARROWS

The Seed Bed is of such vital importance that we have devoted 75 years to designing, building and improving Seed Bed Implements.

The Wood Frame Spring Tooth Harrow is one of the oldest and most popular; frame is fully lined on bottom and front; steel channels protect bolt heads holding steel tie-plates which rigidly secure each tooth. Channels have positive pulverizing effect. Built in five sizes.

We also build the Sled Runner Harrow and Harrow-Roller. Send for description and direct factory prices.

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The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
Will Positively Destroy
CANADA THISTLES
A spraying solution not a chlorate
Write for free illustrated booklet
Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

THOSE who think farmers do not interest themselves in anything but the weather and crops know little of the working of the minds of rural people. To believe that culture, philosophy and progressive thinking are the prerogatives of city people is to show a provincial mind. Of course not all country people interest themselves in the deeper questions of life, but on the whole rural people can be depended on to think straight on the questions that pertain to the civic and moral welfare of all the people.

* * *

In the course of a year I receive letters touching on a great variety of subjects, ranging from water-witching to international politics, but the thing that starts me off today is the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Kester: I gather from the rather wide range of subjects you write on in the course of a year that there must be still others which claim your attention at times. While at work on my farm many things bob up in my mind—things which are not easily disposed of, but which seem vitally important to me. I have just finished reading a popular book written by a man who, while keen and smart, seems to be extremely pessimistic over the condition and outlook. Then last Sunday our minister preached a sermon which still further depressed me.

"My wife and I are extremely rural minded. We both have been teachers and love to read. Maybe we are temperamental, but so much that passes as good reading seems to upset our faith in humanity. We have three children ranging in age from six to sixteen and have chosen farm life, not only because we personally love the country but because we are convinced that it is the best place in which to raise a family. You may gather the drift of the book and sermon mentioned above by the questions raised in my mind and which I pass on to you. Here they are:

"Is this a degenerate age?

"Have Americans turned pagan and worship nothing but mammon?

"Is disrespect for law and decency becoming universal?

"Have science and reasoning displaced religion generally?

"Please do not think that I have been turned by the arguments heard and read; but this kind of modern reasoning is so general just now that I fear it may influence the education of our children.

E. N. C., Delaware Co., Pa."

* * *

I know just the kind of book and sermon referred to. But it is not modern. I know by his letter that the writer is acquainted with the literature of the past and that he can recall similar teaching from any period in human history. Back in the days of the Old Testament was one, Ecclesiastes, who seems to have been as pessimistic as some of the so-called modern writers and preachers. As long as wolves have howled in the forests, so long have men howled about the degeneracy of their time.

I have just begun re-reading Macaulay's History of England. In the first chapter he speaks of the successes and failures, the hopes and disappointments, the loyalty and disloyalty, of the English people during the 150 years covered by his history. The following sentence from that chapter, written one hundred years ago, will apply to our age as well as it did in the time of Thomas B. Macaulay:

"Those who compare the age in which their lot has fallen with a golden age which exists only in their imagination, may talk of degeneracy and decay; but no man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or despondent view of the present."

* * *

I shall not attempt to answer my correspondent's questions separately or at length. Sufficient is it to say no! no! no! to all of them. Some people, to get attention or because they need a liver regulator, find their chiefest pleasure in shedding gloom and peddling gossip. A few years ago many agricultural writers and speakers added to the farmers' woes by dwelling on them in public. This continual recital of pessimism helped to put farmers and farming on the toboggan.

* * *

There are so many things in life to inspire courage and hope if one will look for them that it is foolish to hunt for the opposite things only to feel gloomy and despondent. True, we have destructive agencies at work, but to believe that they will triumph in the end is to acknowledge weakness and a lack of faith in the final supremacy of Right. One of the Carey sisters put it this way:

Do not look for wrong and evil;
You will find them if you do.
As you measure to your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness; look for gladness;
You will meet them all the while.
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

SHALL we talk "blue"?

Of one thing I am sure. Let farm men or women meet anywhere and in less than ten minutes they will be telling hard luck stories and mourning because times are so bad and everything "gone to smash."

Now do not think that I am finding fault with these good folks. It is tough to have to sell things for the price we get. It does hurt to have heavy bills to pay and nothing with which to pay them. It makes the heart ache to want to give the boys and girls a better chance to go away to school and not to know where the money is coming from to do it. In fact bad luck of any kind causes a smart that no kind of ointment we can buy at the store will cure.

Just now I heard of a man not far away who was trying to make a bit by raising baby chicks. When he went to bed one night this week he had fifty of the little feathered beauties. In the morning there was just one lone chick. How the thief missed that one is a mystery to me. That is no fun. You know it as well as I do.

But "talking blue" does not help matters. In fact it makes them worse. It makes the gloom in a fellow's heart blacker than ever, and leads him to hunt for a good place to sit down and give way to the temptation to give it all up as a bad job. If I wanted to make a man sick I would just corner him and pour into his ears a tale of misery and woe. That is what far too many are doing; it pulls courage down off its throne, upsets hope and kills the better impulses of nature.

Can't we see anything good to talk about? Of course we can, lots of things. If we open our eyes we can find them on every hand. And those are the things it pays to think about.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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What Our Readers Say

I HAVE read a lot in your valuable paper about taxes and the cause of the taxes being high. Some of the assessors are to blame. One township in our county has an assessor in his second childhood. Last fall he raised the assessment $50 on an old farm. The assessor raised the assessment on some other farms also.

The County Commissioners are to blame for a lot of it. We hear folks say, "Oh, the county pays a lot and the state pays a lot." Yes, who is the county and the state? We have the burden to bear.

In a late paper some one asks what is best for young people when they get married, stay with the old folks or establish a home of their own. I say they should start a home of their own and not depend on Dad after they get married. I also say no man has any right to get married until he is sure he can support a wife and family.

Clearfield County Subscriber.

Rights to Property

WHEN the farmers bought their farms they paid for the acreage used by the traveling public, and they continue to pay taxes on that acreage. The public has the use of that land for travel only, which the owner must not impede or endanger. Is not that a true statement?

The highway here is 50 feet wide with large trees on both sides. The area of land used by the trees varies according to the weather. If a farmer owns both sides of a road for 200 rods, how much land does he give to the traveling public?

No one dislikes billboards more than I, but "what you goin' do when the tax comes 'round?" Taxes increase while income decreases.

What right has the state to sell hunting licenses, set trees along the highway or prohibit our leasing the right to erect billboards on our land?

Article V in Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and Section 10 of Article I in the Constitution of Pennsylvania both say that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. Will every one please read those two Articles to the end?

Bradford county, Pa. A. Kicker.

He's Ag'in Cats

I NOTICE that some of the readers are up in arms against a proposed bill to tax cats. While it is unlikely that such bill will ever become law, it is one of the best ideas for cashing in on a nuisance that has appeared.

The cat is a treacherous beast, incapable of either learning or loyalty. Unlike the dog it does not possess much intelligence and never sheds its savage nature. While a few individual cats may learn to let young chicks alone, the tribe as a whole will bear watching when around anything wearing feathers.

A cat can neither be taught nor trusted. It will not obey commands or behave properly when out of sight and facing temptation. It is a constant menace to bird life, a host to germs and the personification of stealth and deceit.

With insects swarming over the earth, seeking what they can devour, and birds their only natural barrier, why should we coddle cats that kill the birds that eat the bugs?

If a cat is worth keeping it is worth paying a small tax on. If not worth the tax the only excuse of its existence is to reduce the milk surplus, and a little more generosity toward the calves would make up for the cats' consumption at milking time.

One serious objection to such a tax is that the harmless, fat and lazy cat, kept only for a pet, would be taxed, while the homeless, hungry bird hunter would go free. J. Dorn.

He's for Cats

I HAVE heard they are trying to get a law to tax cats because they destroy a few birds. In my mind it is another way to get money out of the farmer.

What will the farmer do without the cat to keep down the rats, weasels, mice and other things which destroy his grain and young poultry?

A cat will also eat live snakes which destroy more birds than the cats, because they eat little ones in the nest. R. H. Buckley.

Indiana county, Pa.

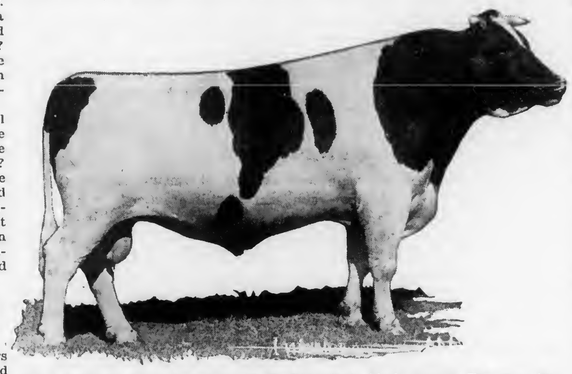
Hunting Rights

MUCH of the discussion about hunting rights, which has been going on in this paper for some time, misses the main point of the subject. There is no question but that some hunters do things they should not, but recounting these wrongs does not remedy them. What we want is a plan or system whereby we may not only avoid these wrongs, but derive an income from the game on our lands.

Game is public property. That fact has been established by the courts. A man's farm is private property. He has a right to charge for the privilege of hunting over it. By promoting the propagation of game in an organized way a community will have something to offer the hunter for which he will be glad to pay. It is a matter for cooperation among farmers, a subject which Granges or other local organizations could tackle.

If we approach the hunting problem with the idea of cashing in on it instead of complaining about it we shall be in better position to solve it.

S. J. B.



King Piebe of York, owned by H. E. Robertson, York county, Pa., won ten grand championships out of 12 shows last year. Mr. Robertson was awarded the Master Farmer medal last January.

Cultivation Holds Moisture

I HAVE found that frequent cultivation is good for any garden crop, especially in a dry season. One year, when I was young, it was very dry. My garden was weedless, and I thought that was sufficient. My father said, "You want to cultivate it more; hoe it over every day or two, not so deep, but go over it thoroughly, and go often, especially when the rains do not come often. And when they do come often, it needs cultivating just the same, as otherwise the ground will crust over, and the vegetables will not grow well."

Father lived to be close to 88 years of age, and was one of the best of gardeners, raising all kinds of vegetables.

A Reader from New York.

Oats for Emergency Hay Crop

THREE years ago my neighbor dug his Irish potatoes the middle of July and seeded the patch to oats. His intention was for a cover crop. The oats grew so well he decided to cut them for hay the middle of September, when they made one and one-half to two tons per acre of first-class hay. They were well headed and cut in the green stage. These oats were seeded the 20th of July.

This is an emergency crop that farmers can grow in their potato and truck patches most profitably. Seed about two and one-half bushels per acre. When sown thick the stalks will not be large and tough. If desired, clover or timothy may be seeded at the same time. W. H. H.

The County Agent

I NOTE what John D. McReynolds has to say in the June 6th Pennsylvania Farmer under the heading "To Save the Soil." I agree with most that he says, but wonder if some Farm Bureau members are not mistaken in what is expected of a county agent. If the county agent would spend his time going from farm to farm giving explicit directions to the farmers how they should run their farms I wonder how many farmers would follow directions.

On the other hand if the agent through a club should succeed in getting a farm boy to produce an excellent crop of corn or potatoes at a less cost than his father was doing I wonder if the father would not soon be trying out the methods of the son.

If the agent succeeds in arousing enthusiasm among the club members he may be doing more real good to the farmers, both present and future, than he could by spending his time going from farm to farm instructing the individual farmers.

Of course the agent spends what time he can among the farmers, but he has too big a job if he undertakes to direct all the farmers individually.

A. J. Legg.

Nicholas county, W. Va.

More About Cultivation

OF late years several experiment stations have reported tests which seem to show that cultivation does not help a soil to retain moisture. This is contrary to the opinion held by many old-timers and also opposite to the teachings of experiment stations in earlier years.

Since the facts must be the same today as twenty-five or 2,500 years ago, I wonder "how come" the difference of opinion in late years. Certainly the observation and experience of practical farmers is worth careful consideration, and earlier results of official tests cannot be idly discarded. But there is obviously something wrong some place, and unless it is located the soil scientists will be as erratic as the poultry experts, who reverse their decision about every decade.

It strikes me that the crux of the matter may lie in the kind of soil. I have seen no reference to this in reports of cultivation failing to retain soil moisture. One would expect a tough clay soil to behave differently than a sandy loam rich in organic matter. Is it not reasonable to believe that cultivation might show more results toward holding moisture in the one than in the other? J. C. J.

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PROPHECY FULFILLED

WHEN bankers, chambers of commerce, service clubs and other organizations were busy stimulating the dairy business a few years ago we ventured a remonstrance, predicting an oversupply. But we were told, by high authority in the dairy industry, that there was no danger, that the growing demand for dairy products would care for any increase, while such increase would be unimportant because so many cows were being cut down by tuberculin testing, etc. We leave it to the crowd to say who was right about it.

DR. SAMUEL E. BRUNER

WE regret to record the death of Dr. Samuel E. Bruner at the age of forty-eight. Dr. Bruner was in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry of Pennsylvania for eighteen years and was largely responsible for the progress of the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. When swindlers took advantage of the system of payment for condemned animals, then and long in effect, Dr. Bruner was held responsible and dismissed, though he was not to blame and his integrity could not be questioned. His many friends believe that he was unjustly treated and that this was the cause of his death.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A SERIOUS outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, the first in several months, is reported in the British Isles. It is spreading in England and has appeared in Scotland and Ireland. Inspectors at our principal Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast ports have been notified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to use utmost vigilance in guarding against the entrance of the malady, while a new quarantine order is being issued to include more countries which might be sources of infection. Every outbreak of this disease adds further proof that our policy of eradication, although unpopular at times, is the sound one for us in dealing with foot-and-mouth.

PLENTY OF HOGS

THE ninth annual pig survey fails to indicate a future shortage in hogs. For the first time in the history of these surveys the average number of spring pigs saved was over six per litter, 6.04 to be exact. Due largely to this the spring pig crop is 2.5 per cent in excess of last spring's crop. The 77,000 farms reporting on intentions to breed for fall litters indicate an average increase of 37 per cent. Usually the intended increase or decrease is not realized, but with average realization this indicates an increase equivalent to six per cent of the total annual pig crop. There is one thing in all such estimates that should not be overlooked. With broad consumption we may have more hogs and higher prices, just as with light consumption we have had fewer hogs and lower prices.

WHEN TO CUT WEEDS

THE best time to cut weeds has been the subject of as much discussion as any one farm operation. One experiment station says "now is the time," but fails to date its release. Possibly that is good advice, cut them "now," no matter when that is. However, further reading of this advice indicates that the idea is to cut weeds before they produce seed, and cut them again in September for good measure. No mention is made of the moon, due to the skeptical attitude which scientists assume, but that need not deter any one from cutting weeds when the sign is right, or when he has time, as he chooses.

AUTOCRATIC

THE Kansas City Star discusses the "autocratic Farm Board." That is not strange. The strange thing is that it has taken press and public so long to see that the Board is autocratic. The Board, financed by public funds, has persistently refused to publish information about the business transactions for which it is responsible. It has always assumed, and assumes now, the right to speculate in secret with public funds. For that is precisely what has been done, no matter whether it is called stabilization or something else. Now the Board has refused the request of wheat growers for a declaration of its policy in the disposal of its accumulated grain, the exact amount of which is not divulged. Other instances might easily be given—the cotton deal for example. However, the more autocratic the Board is the better, for the sooner will the public demand its abolition or reformation.

FEWER COLTS

THE old-fashioned custom of raising a colt or two each year is still practiced by some farmers of this territory, and with profit, according to those who follow it. While the future of a business must depend on demand as well as supply, the figures on the supply side are decidedly favorable to the colt raisers. The Horse Association of America has dug them out of the census reports and finds that while in 1900 seventy-nine colts were raised per thousand horses, in 1920 sixty colts were raised and in 1930 only thirty-five colts. The figures for mules are: 1900, seventy-nine mule colts per 1,000 mules in the country; 1920, twenty-one mule colts and in 1930, twenty-four. From these figures it is apparent that the horse business is one farm enterprise not threatened by overproduction.

SOIL FERTILITY CONFERENCE

THE fiftieth anniversary of field plot experiments in this country was observed last week at Pennsylvania State College, where are located the oldest soil fertility experiments on this continent. These were inaugurated in 1881 under the direction of the late Dr. W. H. Jordan, in whose honor they have been named. Soil scientists from nineteen states and three other countries assembled to study the lessons derived from these experiments and soil problems in general. Incidentally they paid tribute to Dr. Jordan, to Dr. H. P. Armsby, former Director of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, to Dr. William Frear, for many years Agricultural Chemist at this Station, and to William C. Patterson, who for 38 years was the competent and beloved superintendent of farms at Penn State. Enos H. Hess, who was assistant director at the Experiment Station 1894-1901, was honored also, the only one of the pioneer group now living. He presented a paper on the early history of the old fertilizer plots. Dr. Charles E. Thorne, for many years Director of the Ohio Experiment Station, delighted the scientists by attendance and participation in the program.. Dr. H. J. Patterson, Director of the Maryland Experiment Station and son of W. C. Patterson, gave some interesting history and reminiscences of the early years of the fertilizer plots. On the whole the event was a most profitable one. It is our hope that some of the young soil scientists may be there again, fifty years hence, to observe the centenary of fertilizer experiments in America.

STATE TREE

TWO or three generations ago a leading farm enterprise in some parts of this state was peeling hemlock trees and selling the bark for tanning leather. Prosperous communities sprang up where tanneries flourished. The bark was worth more than the log and often the latter was left to rot in the woods. Then lumber became more valuable and the hemlock again added to the income of rural dwellers. It built homes, which are now worth more than the land they adorn, turned out doctors, lawyers and politicians, made fortunes for some and profitable work for many. Even today hemlock still leads in the lumber output of Pennsylvania. It is therefore fitting that the hemlock be chosen as our State Tree, as it was at the recent session of the legislature. But it is not the tree's economic contribution alone that justifies the choice. Those who know the stately trunks and conical tops of dark green, the cool aisles and friendly carpet of needles in the home of the hemlock will appreciate its choice as the State Tree.

LANCASTER CATTLE SHOW

THE red rose of Lancaster was in full bloom last week, while all the crops in the opulent fields of this greatest agricultural county never looked better. The annual fat cattle show at the Lancaster stockyards brought out about 1,600 finished beeves, most of them good but many of them too rich and weighty for the prevailing market taste. Practically all of them lost money, for they were bought on a much higher market than that on which they sold. But audible complaints were few, as these veteran feeders know that they are bound to even up some day when the conditions are reversed. The Canadian feeder cattle, shut out by the tariff wall, were missed most in the Shorthorn ranks. Herefords bred in the Sandhills won all the car-lot prizes, in part because they were handy weight, while the lightest if not the best of the Angus steers captured the individual prizes. The judges were slaughterers who regarded market preferences more than the usual show standards. As in other parts of the country those who fed the well-bred and higher-priced cattle fared worst and those who fed the common and cheaper cattle fared best. This will probably lead to a preference for trash next fall when the feedlots are stocked again, but enough feeders will stick to quality to make an even greater show next year. For Lancaster county is going to feed cattle again and as long as it fits so well into the system of farming which includes tobacco as a leading cash crop. Present indications are for plenty of grain and forage and plenty of determination to go ahead regardless of this year's losses.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

SECRETARY of Agriculture William B. Duryee sailed from New York on July 1st to attend the International Dairy Congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, from July 15th to 17th. He will represent New Jersey at the Congress as a result of a commission granted him by Governor Larson.

Secretary Duryee plans to return in August after studying some of the dairy problems and conditions in Denmark, Holland and England. While in England he also will study methods used in distributing food to the unemployed.

* * *

FRED JACKSON, former county agent in Cumberland county and well-known to many throughout the state, has been appointed to the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Markets in the State Department of Agriculture. He took up his new duties on July 1st and will have charge of all dairy marketing work in the department.

The recent adoption of two state grades of milk has increased the duties of the Bureau of Markets and much of Mr. Jackson's work will be in connection with the establishing of these grades. During recent years Mr. Jackson has had much experience in investigational and promotional work with commercial houses, an experience which will be very valuable in his new work.

* * *

DAIRY FIELD DAY, sponsored by the State Dairy Committee, will be held on August 29th at Raritan Valley Farm, Raritan, New Jersey. This is not the first field day to be held at former Senator Frelinghuysen's Raritan Valley Farm, but it is the first gathering of its kind under the leadership of the State Dairy Committee.

Because of some rather critical problems facing New Jersey dairymen at this time a large attendance is anticipated. The State Dairy Committee has been in close accord with progressive dairy developments in the state during the past two years, and recently the proposed milk grades established by this committee were adopted by the State Board of Agriculture.

In Sussex county and some adjoining counties T. B. testing is being pushed forward rapidly in an effort to retain the present milk market when Newark's ordinance barring all milk from untested herds goes into effect on September 1st. At present it seems unlikely that all these herds can be tested in time to meet the Newark ruling, but everything physically possible is being done to clean up these herds by the first of September.

Dairy Field Day has been established not only as a day of good fellowship, but also for instructive and constructive discussions of the present dairy problems.

* * *

ONE pure-bred ram sale was held in Charles county, Md., Thursday of last week, and four more are scheduled in other counties of the state during the month. The forthcoming sales are: Pocomoke, Worcester county, July 11; Boonsboro, Washington county, July 17; Timonium, Baltimore county, July 22 and Centerville, Queen Anne's county, July 28.

About 135 animals of the Hampshire and Shropshire breeds are expected to be shown and sold at these sales.

At eight sales during the past five years 207 rams were sold at an average price of $40.17. Last year 50 animals were sold at two sales in the state at an average of $31.50, but prices this year are expected to be lower owing to the prevailing price of sheep and lambs.

* * *

A POULTRY inspector has been appointed for the Flemington Poultry Auction to see that no sick birds are sold over that auction. Birds affected with roup, canker, coccidiosis or any contagious disease will be taken from the auction.

The poultry auction has been making continual progress with the demand at many sales exceeding the supply.

* * *

THE New Jersey State Horticultural Society are holding their annual summer tour in Monmouth county on July 7th.

* * *

LACK of available manganese in the soil may cause yellowing of spinach on some New Jersey farms, is the report of Dr. C. M. Haenseler, plant pathologist at the Experiment Station. Again scientists set a rapid pace which is difficult to follow in production.

Yellowing of spinach has caused some concern to growers in the state because the market demands spinach of a dark green color. While most of the soils contain sufficient amounts of manganese to meet the needs of crops, Dr. Haenseler has found that heavy liming reduced the availability of this element.

"This deficiency can be corrected in spinach fields by spraying the affected plants with a solution containing one ounce of manganese sulphate to 15 gallons of water to each 1,000 square feet of field surface," says Dr. Haenseler.

As a preventive of yellowing in spinach, 30 to 50 pounds of manganese sulphate to the acre, mixed with the fertilizer to be applied before the crop is planted, is recommended by the Experiment Station.

* * *

THE annual picnic of the Farm Bureau and the State Grange will be held on September 24th at Camp Ockanickon, Burlington county. This camp makes an ideal location for the annual outing. Details of the program will be announced later.

* * *

A BETTER knowledge of fruit tree pollination has resulted in increasing the bee population in New Jersey from 270 colonies in 1916 to 1,210 colonies in 1930. Along with this increase in bee population has been a decrease in disease among bees. In 1930 only 40 cases of European foulbrood were found in the state as compared with 391 cases in 1912.

* * *

THE Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm entry in the Vineland Egg Laying Contest is still leading the other ninety-nine entries at the end of the thirty-seventh week of the contest. This Egg Harbor City flock is now 90 points in the lead. The eggs laid by these birds have averaged since October 1st 24.9 ounces to the dozen. With the increasing use of state egg grades in the state, especially at the Flemington and Vineland egg auctions, the value and importance of birds which consistently lay large eggs is becoming more and more apparent to poultrymen.

In the Hunterdon county contest Willis E. Striker's Leghorns from Belle Mead continue to hold first place, while Charles O. Goeger's birds from Califon still rank second. An entry from Michigan, owned by W. C. Eckard, is setting a fast pace in contending for second place.

This contest has done unusually well this year as is shown by a total production up to the present time of 64 per cent.

Entries from outside the state are carrying off honors at the Passaic County Contest. A flock of Rhode Island Reds from Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin, Mass., is leading all entries.

Your Great Opportunity to See America

SCORES of men and women have made their reservations for the Pennsylvania Farmer Three Nation Tour, July 29th to August 20th. The success of the trip is more than assured. No less than 27 members of our earlier tours have signed up for this great expedition, which will visit Canada, Mexico, California, Yellowstone Park, the Grand Canyon.

There is still some space available on our special train. However, reservations are coming in every day. We shall accept no more than can be given a pleasant, uncrowded, comfortable trip. Use the blank below—soon—to avoid the possibility of disappointment.

There are no arrangements for you to make—just send your reservation. We'll make all the plans for you, and do all the fussing and worrying.

Reservation Blank

Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: Enclosed find check (or money order) for $20 per person for reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Three Nation Tour, starting at the town marked below. Before July 18th I shall mail check for the amount shown opposite the town I have marked. I understand that no further payments will be required and that all money paid will be refunded promptly if I cannot go.

Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, Erie	$399.40
Buffalo	398.60
Philadelphia, Paoli, Frazer, Coatesville	419.70
Lancaster, Elizabethtown	416.75
Harrisburg	414.70
Sunbury, Milton	413.35
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo	412.55
Port Allegany	408.30

The reservation deposit, plus the final payment per person shown above, are to cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour from the town checked, including fare, berth, meals, side-trips, etc.

Name .....

Town .....

County ..... State .....

Names and addresses of other persons for whom I am making reservations follow:

Name .....

Address .....

Delaware Notes

THE short course of the Four-H Clubs of the state of Delaware, held annually for the past thirteen years at the University of Delaware, came to a close this past week. This is held under the direction of the Extension Department of the University. Around three hundred boys and girls from various parts of the state attended.

* * *

POULTRY demonstrations on how to vaccinate chickens so as to prevent chicken pox among fowls were held recently in Sussex county. A poultry pathologist of the University of Delaware and County Agent C. R. Snyder of the Sussex County Extension Department attended some of these meetings.

* * *

FROM a recent report just given out by the federal state market service, Pocomoke City, Md., in reference to the strawberry crop on the Delmarva Peninsula it was figured that there had been shipped to the northern markets around 426,770 crates of strawberries which average about $3.25 per crate. This would make the strawberry crop on the Delmarva Peninsula average almost a million and a half dollars, including the later small shipments. The total shipments for this year average around 1,778 carloads of 240 crates per car, while in 1930 the equivalent of 1,929 had moved to the northern markets up to same date.

The quality of the strawberries this season was very much better than last, being larger. While the shipments this season has been 151 cars less, it is thought that the return in money is in excess of last year, in fact greater than the past several years. Prices were good and steady almost to the close of the season.

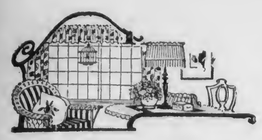
The slump in price near the close of the season was costly to borkers; it is estimated that the loss to the brokers throughout the peninsula during this time will amount to over $100,000. This loss occurred when the brokers bought the berries outright and the prices declined during the time the berries were in transit.

K. P. T.

AN airplane, zooming 60 miles an hour at a ten-foot elevation across flooded swamps, spreading death in the form of poisonous liquids to millions of mosquito "wrigglers," is a new weapon now being tested by fighters of New Jersey's best known insect pest.

Although the several tests already conducted in Morris and Middlesex counties have destroyed millions of the "wrigglers" or larvae, the practicality of the airplane as an instrument to apply poisonous larvicides has yet to be proved. This is because to date the estimated "kill" of the pests has been only 50 per cent or less.

A "kill" of 80 or more per cent must be obtained before the airplane can be considered an effective and practical weapon, Dr. Joseph M. Ginsberg, biochemist in entomology at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, has said. He is directing the tests in cooperation with county mosquito commissions and Kenneth Unger of Hadley Airport, New Brunswick, who has provided a standard biplane, equipped with a 220-horsepower motor, for the work. The larvacide is carried in two 40-gallon tanks in the front cockpit of the plane.



The Farm Home

Molly Learns the Art of Living in a Suitcase

Editor's Note:—Members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour to the Pacific Northwest last summer, and of our second Florida-Cuba Tour last winter, will remember Miss Watson, the author of this story. She will accompany our Three-Nation Tour again this summer to help "first timer" tour members learn the ropes so they will feel like "old timers." Miss Watson is editor of the Young People's Page of Pennsylvania Farmer.

"YOU'VE got to come over and help me pack," came Molly's cry for help over the telephone one morning late in July. "I've two suitcases packed already and there's enough left over for a third.."

And so, after her bread was safely out of the oven, Sally Ann Morrow took the short-cut across the fields to the Morrison farm. In the kitchen, there was only Pat, the Maltese, who blinked sleepy topaz eyes, decided Sally Ann was not an enemy and went back to dreams of fields of mice and whole cities of rats where dogs were prohibited, folks never said "scat," or whatever it is that cats dream about.

To her "Where are you?" a voice from upstairs answered:

"In the bedroom. Come on."

Just a few more days now and the Morrows and Morrisons would lock their doors and depart for worry-free adventures under the watchful eye of the tour managers of Pennsylvania Farmer. This business of packing, especially to first-timers, was perplexing. What must she take? What would she need? Sally Ann, an old-timer since her Florida trip with the tour party last winter, was called upon many times for advice.

A Place for Everything

"Well, you are in a fix," she said as she surveyed the bed heaped high with piles of clothing and the wardrobe showing dress after dress that Molly thought must be taken along. "Looks to me as though you'd bought out the Emporium, Molly."

"I'm afraid I did buy more'n I needed but it's been so long since I had anything new that I couldn't resist."

"I know. Almost half the fun is buying something new, planning and packing," Sally Ann sympathized, her hands busy on an inspection tour.

"You must have thought you'd be gone six months instead of three weeks," she said with a laugh. "You won't need but half these things. First of all, let's get the cardboard boxes these dresses came in."

"But boxes will take up more room than anything else," objected Molly.

"Just wait. I learned this from a woman in our car last winter. Her clothes never looked wrinkled and mussed like mine did. Cut either the top or the bottom of the box in half lengthwise; trim the edges off so you have a straight piece of cardboard. Let's have that brown dress there—you're taking it, aren't you?"

"Well, I didn't think it was good enough," Maria objected.

"It's just what you want for the trip—something old and dark and no pleats."

A Packing Trick

Sweeping the bed clear of other things, Sally Ann spread out the brown dress, laid the cardboard over the center, folded over the edges and pinned them down securely. The sleeves were neatly folded in and the top of the dress brought down carefully over the cardboard and also pinned fast.

"Now,' she said, "see how nice that will carry across the continent and back. When your suitcase is picked up, you don't need to worry about your dresses jamming down in the bottom and being a mass of wrinkles."

With experienced fingers, she chose only those dresses which would give the best service and not spoil Molly's pleasure worrying about them on the trip.

"I'm taking only one 'dress-up' dress," she confided. "You never can tell maybe somebody'll have a birthday party in one of the dining-cars or there'll be something special when we'll need it.

"What are these towels for?" she presently wanted to know.

"Well, mercy me, Sally Ann, won't we want to wash our faces even if we're away from home?"

"Not a towel goes along. There'll be a grand supply in the wash-room—and all the soap you want. There's always icewater there, too, and plenty of it."

What Shall We Take?

"How many dresses shall I take?"

"I'm taking four, besides the one I'm wearing. Take thin cotton or silk for hot weather and maybe a heavy one for they do say Yellowstone Park is often cold in the evenings, even in August. I'm taking a wool sweater and an old raincoat for an emergency and my old summer coat. Of course, nobody knows from day to day just what they will need. I'm taking plenty of clean undies and my most comfortable shoes for it's a rest to change off. Tomorrow I'll bring you a little tube of cold-cream. Mrs. Lawrence—she was with the tour crowd last summer out there—says sometimes the wind dries your skin and it's refreshing to have the cold-cream.

"Pack your kimono and all the night and toilet things in the small bag so you can carry it with you to the dressing-room at the end of the car. Then you and Henry can both pack your duds in it when you go to Yellowstone Park. We'll talk over on the train just what we should take out there for those two nights and three days. Or we can ask the tour hostess and see what she says.."

In no time at all, this veteran Sally Ann had packed Molly's and Henry's clothes in the one large suitcase and the small handbag. "I heard one of the women last winter say 'experienced travelers always go light, so let's not show our ignorance by toting along a lot of unnecessary things."

"Ignorance!" repeated Molly, sinking down with a groan on the four-poster bed. "When I think of sleeping in that Pullman and eating in the diner and doing all the other things I've never even dreamed of doing, I'm like to go into a fit."

And indeed she looked it. Henry's serious illness and slow convalescence had taxed Molly's strength. They were both eagerly looking forward to this trip as a complete rest and knew the change of scenery would work wonders.

"I know just how you feel," sympathized Sally Ann. "We all have our first time, you know."

"Suppose you sit down and tell me all the things you think I should know so I don't disgrace you," begged Molly.

"All right, let's go," smiled Sally Ann. "When we get on the train at Harrisburg, the Tour Manager will hand you an envelope which will have your coupon book and some other things in it. On the outside of the envelope will be something like this—after your name—E-4. The letter stands for your car and the number is your Pullman section—yours and Henry's. But don't worry about finding it. A porter will help you. He'll put your hat in a paper bag, shove your suitcase under the seat and help you get settled, then all you've got to do is make yourself comfortable in that nice, soft seat, look out of the window and forget about the farm and the pigs and cows until you get back again."

"Do we have just one seat like they do on the accommodation here?"

"No, you and Henry will have two big seats facing each other and we'll be right across or very near you. I'm not expecting to see much of you, Molly, for it won't be very long until you've made friends with all the other women and you'll be out 'visiting' in some other car.

What Shall We Eat?

"Now it's about dinner-time," Sally Ann said with a laugh. "A waiter will come through the car saying: 'First call fo' dinna,' and we'll all go out to the dining-car, take the menus the steward gives us, and cudgle our poor brains trying to decide which of all those good things we want. When you finish, don't pay a cent or even leave money for the waiter. Just give the steward the coupon that's marked for the first meal, get up and come back to the Pullman."

"But at night, Sally Ann, do I have to fix the berth myself?"

"Merciful heavens, no! The porters do everything for you while you're on the trip. They soon learn your name and they carry you around like you was Mrs. Hoover or the Queen of Sheba. They haul out your suitcase and polish your shoes and do everything they can to help you. If you want to have more headroom in your berth at night, you can use just the lower berth and tell the porter not to make up the upper one. The whole section is yours and Henry's to do as you like, you know."

Plan for the Next Day

"Are there doors on the berth?"

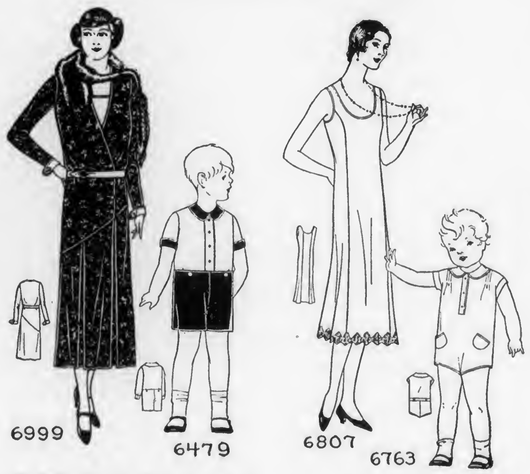
"No, but there are heavy curtains that fasten together on the inside. The beds are every bit as comfortable as the ones at home. Every day they put on clean sheets and pillow-slips and a blanket in case you need it. Just above your head near the curtains you'll find hangers for your coat and dresses. I always get out the dress I'm going to wear the next day so the wrinkles will have a chance to blow out during the night. At the bottom of the berth, just over your feet, there's a little shelf that's handy for small things—shoes or whatever you want to put there. Then next the wall is a little hammock where you can put other things."

"What'll I do with my glasses at night. If they get broken the whole trip will be spoiled for me."

"Here's a little trick I figured out. Bundle your glasses in one of Henry's big handkerchief's, tuck them in the toe of your shoe and put the shoe, with some undies, in the little hammock. No matter what happens, the glasses will be safe there."

(Continued on page 10.)

It's Smart to Sew



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The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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ACCORDINGLY one of the chiefs paddled across the river and started talking with the colonel. Martin Wetzel, tomahawk hidden under his hunting shirt, crept unnoticed behind the chief and buried his weapon in the redman's skull. For this treacherous assault Martin received no punishment, the sentiment in the so-called army approved the deed so strongly that the commander was unable to mete out justice.

On the return 20 prisoners were entrusted to their tender care. A few squaws and children lived to reach Fort Pitt, but the remainder were slaughtered in a march of murder with the swift tomahawk of Martin Wetzel much in evidence in the slaughter.*

Yet this "congenial companion and true friend" was respected on the border. He must have possessed some redeeming qualities, but history fails to record them. So confused were the historians and so saturated with fear the settlers that the will to kill redskins was the highest recommendation they thought necessary.

We are left a list of similar episodes, all proving that the attitude of Martin, when Indians were the victims, did not change with years.

It is futile for us to measure the past in standards of the present. We look with horror on the wholesale killing in pioneer times, failing to justify the actions of government or the views of the people. But who knows how our descendants a century hence will regard us? What will they think, for instance, of the tens of thousands of lives lost annually under the wheels of speeding motor cars? What will they say of our social and industrial system that throws aside the aged as useless, permits unemployment, hardship and want?

On these grounds we may apologize for the acts of our predecessors, but on humanitarian grounds we search in vain for alibis. Their lives were hard and their manners rough. Weakness was akin to failure, and failure meant death. They lived close to nature, and nature in spite of her beautiful dress and cheerful moods is relentless, cruel and no friend of the under dog. A salmon lays ten million eggs, but only two live to be salmons. Tender grasses are smothered by tough weeds. A constant struggle, from ant to elephant, from violet to oak tree, and woe betide the one who stumbles. His "name is Dennis" and his throne is mud.

In a life story of Wetzel and other border heroes, written by Hartley in 1860, the author says: "The characters and actions of these men will form a profitable study for the patriotic young men, who may be called upon to defend the homes and firesides of our country; and they will not fail to inspire that noble and generous emulation which has always formed a striking trait in the American character."

DeHass, chronicler of the early settlement and Indian wars of western Virginia, says, "The memory of Wetzel should be embalmed in the hearts of the people of western Virginia, for his efforts in defense of their forefathers are without parallel in border warfare."

By others, however, Wetzel was regarded as little better than a half-savage, a man with a tiger disposition and a blood-thirsty spirit.

Some years after the Coshocton holocaust Martin was captured by the Indians. It is likely that the party which caught him did not know of his record with Col. Brodhead, for they did not put an end to him at once, but took him along with them. Out across Ohio they trudged, going north, until they reached their village in the northern part of the state.

When captives sulked or lagged on the trail Indians generally put them out of their misery without delay, but if they were bold and cheerful the captors frequently kept and adopted them. Martin knowing this saved his life by exhibiting a cheerful contentment which so thoroughly deceived the Indians that they made him a member of their tribe, but his revengeful spirit only waxed stronger during his year in the tepees of the reds.

HIS chance came in the fall of the year when with three young chiefs he went on a hunting trip. He did the cooking and made it his custom to be the first back to camp after the day's hunt. One evening he met one of the hunters alone and proceeded to show the brave some tricks with the rifle his father had taught him. The red man turned his head, being off guard, and Wetzel shot him in the breast. Scalping this victim he threw the body in a hole made by an uprooted tree and covered it with brush. Back in camp he pretended to be anxious about his victim, but his companions laughingly refused to be alarmed, saying that the absent one could take care of himself.

The next morning Martin cautiously followed the other two as they started to hunt. All day long he kept to their trail. As night approached he strode up to them and detained one while the other walked on. With a sweep of the merciless tomahawk the white man split the red man's head. Another "good" Indian, and the pleased white trotted back to camp in time to meet the remaining warrior as he staggered in under a load of game. Martin offered to relieve him of the burden. As the red stooped to unload the tomahawk fell again, and Martin Wetzel's vengeance was complete. Free from danger of pursuit and with three scalps to prove his prowess the escaped white proceeded to the settlement at Wheeling.

The technique of this enterprise throws some light on border standards. If Martin Wetzel had simply run away from the Indians, as he could have easily done during his year with them, the fact would have been forgotten with the numerous other similar escapes; but that he bided his time and killed three Indians was that extra flourish so approved by the settlers that the account has come down to us in all its gruesome details.

"When the Indians are gone the land will be ours, and the sooner they are all killed the better," was the blunt way one settler soldier expressed it. Mercy on the part of the whites usually got them in trouble with their own people. When Col. David Williamson turned a bunch of harmless captives, who had no crime against them, over to the commander of Fort Pitt, and the latter later released them, public disapproval was so strong that Williamson was in deep disgrace. So thoroughly was he disliked that he later perpetrated the Gnadenhutten massacre of Moravian Indians, for which the redskins paid by burning Col. Crawford at the stake.

(To be continued.)

(*) This story, and the one of prisoners killed as related in last week's paper, is the customary account of the event, but its historical accuracy has been questioned. Hassler in his "Old Westmoreland" intimates that it may have originated from "exaggerated yarns told by ignorant frontiersmen, beside log cabin fires, into the ears of the wondering boy" (Joseph Doddridge, author of "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of Virginia and Pennsylvania").

IT TAKES

two

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Ten Mile Wears the Smile

By VENDELL TENNEY, West Virg inia

"OH, yes, she's gone on her long-planned trip to Florida, but she'll return soon," said V. M. Snyder one day to a customer who inquired as to the whereabouts of his wife.

In a few days Mrs. Snyder returned from her visit to the sunny southland. During her absence, as she observed the things that other communities were doing, she was ever on the alert for some new idea that might be carried out in her own little home community of less than 200 population.

At last she had the courage to begin to talk with a great deal of enthusiasm to her friends and neighbors concerning the building of a log cabin that might be used as a common meeting place for various social events that should be held in the community.

After discussing the project with the leaders of the Women's Club, the Farm Club and the Four-H Club her vision began to materialize.

Every one of the community wanted to do their part. The men hauled the logs, to a small island near the bridge which had been donated by Mrs. Snyder for the site of the building. A reward was offered to the members of the Four-H Club for solicited funds. Mrs. Snyder and Mr. J. L. Hollen solicited a great deal of the money from persons out of the community who felt an interest in the undertaking.

Early in the summer of 1929 a day was set for an old-fashioned house raising. The men met and worked with a will. The women prepared a good dinner, and by evening the dream of Mrs. Snyder which was only a vision up in the clouds had been pulled down to earth.

One thing still was lacking—the old-fashioned open fireplace. Some of the women and boys gathered rocks from the nearby river bed and when they were all on the ground a mason was hired to build the chimney.

On August 8th, 1929, the cabin was dedicated with appropriate exercises.

Since the building of the cabin, the Women's Club and Four-H Club have taken on new life. The Four-H Club which had dwindled to two or three members now has a live membership of thirteen meeting regularly. Sometimes they bring their dinner and stay all day. The mothers of some of the members also attend these enjoyable affairs.

The cabin as it stands on an island covered by virgin timber, with the rippling river flowing peacefully by, fringed with white azaleas and rhododendron, reminds one of the old pioneer days of our state, and the citizens hope that it will serve its purpose in helping to produce that sturdy type of citizenry that came from the cabins of our forefathers.

SUMMER
By Vivian Staats

Yonder sits a saucy catbird
Beside a pert bluejay
Upon a gnarled old apple limb,
And beneath the blossoms sway.

Far in the coolest nooks of yon wood
Are fairies and nymphs galore.
They romp upon the soft green moss
Which makes the woodland floor.

Thus I know that summer's come;
I feel it in the breeze.
It makes me want to sing and play,
Beneath the gay, green trees.

Bird Jaunts Are Fun

By Bird Club Members
Awarded a Prize.

I DIDN'T have to go far for my experience with a bird. Yesterday morning I looked out the window to see Judge, my dog, sleeping on the ground with a small beak picking among his hairs. My first thought was "Judge has fleas." Then the beak moved up and went to picking more diligently. I thought either the fleas must be numerous or the bird a poor shot.

Then it came up for air and I saw, to my astonishment, the tiny thing had a mouth full of dog hairs. I watched it and it went to a nearby rose bush where it continued to work hard lining a nest.

I tried pulling one hair from Judge and he woke immediately. I figure birds must have a new hair remover that hasn't been put on the market yet. Patsy Hazlett.

West Virginia.

* * *

The Starling
Awarded a prize.

ONE bright, sunny morning in May, I met Mr. and Mrs. Starling as I was walking toward the barn. They seemed very busy and active, so I thought I would watch them and see what they were up to.

At the side of the barn there was a hole that led in under the hay. It was large enough for them to enter and they were looking it over and discussing matters.

Soon they started carrying nesting materials to the hole, which was to be their new home. The starling is a busy little fellow. His size is about the same as the robin. He does not sing but utters a queer chirping sound. He is very fond of Japanese Beetles.

About a week or so after building their nest, Mr. and Mrs. Starling were the proud owners of five eggs and a short time after that, the parents of five baby birds.

Now the busy time began. Five hungry birds to feed and their mouths always open crying for more. Insects, bugs, spiders, grasshoppers and sometimes caterpillars helped the little birds to grow.

Late in June, when they were about ready to leave the nest, I went to go up in the hay and watch them. I dug a hole in the hay about two feet away from the nest and sat quietly to watch. Soon one of the parents came in through the hole and gave the youngsters some food. He looked upon them with pride and then went out to look for more food. I discovered that about every three minutes the parents brought food.

One little fellow seemed to be more daring than the rest. He just would not "stay put" but hopped slowly away. I decided it was up to me to put him back in the nest. Very gently I reached out my hand but just as I did so, the mother bird came with food and spied my hand. Such a chattering and fuss! I decided to let the mother look after her own children, covered the hole with hay and quietly sneaked away.

J. Harold H. Ziegler.

Pennsylvania.

* * *

Was It a Crane?
Awarded a Prize.

YESTERDAY I saw a peculiar bird. As I live in the lowlands, the meadows are excellent places for birds to build their homes. This bird was very agile in his work. The most outstanding color on his body was a grayish-tan and over his breast it was a bit lighter. He had very long legs which were almost the same color as his body. His neck reminded me of a swan—long and curved. His bill was wide and gradually tapered to a point.

He watched me closely and when he saw I didn't move, went on with his work. He watched the water in a stream and suddenly caught a minnow and ate it whole. Occasionally he would look up to see if I had changed my position. After about fifteen minutes he concluded he'd had enough or desired a new location, spread his wide wings and gracefully sailed away, his long legs dangling after him. Edna Kauffman.

Pennsylvania.

Molly Learns About Traveling

(Continued from page 8.)

"Do I leave my clothes in the dressing-room?"

"No, it's not large enough to hold ten or twelve outfits. It's always best to bring them back to the berth with you after you are ready for the night."

"But I think I'd like to try the upper berth—just for the experience. How do you get in it?"

"When you're ready for bed, ring the bell either in the dressing-room or in your berth—you can call the porter any time of the day or night by ringing the bell, you know. He'll come with a ladder that has about four steps. They aren't as steep as some stair steps and when you're on the top it brings you up on a level with the upper berth. Then you just sit down on the edge of the berth, swing your feet over and there you are—safe and sound and comfortable until morning. You don't need to feel afraid of falling out for there's no danger at all. The ventilators at the top of the car give you plenty of air and you can lie there and read under the electric light, if you've a mind to."

"Could you honestly sleep with the wheels grinding and all the noise a train makes?"

"I honestly could and did. Of course, the first night was a little exciting, getting used to things, but the second night I was asleep almost before my head touched the pillow."

All this time Molly's face had been getting more hopeful until when Sally Ann finished, she was her own cheerful self once more, eagerly anticipating the vacation trip for which she and Henry had waited so many years.

"I'm sure there isn't a thing to worry about," she said. "I know everything's going to be just as great as we expect."

"No, you're mistaken there, Molly-O," Sally Ann said with a very grave face. "It's not going to be that at all; it'll be so much more wonderful than you ever imagined that you'll say to the Tour Manager—'Count me in on the next trip'."

We Were Right

IT'S very unkind, we know, to say, "I told you so," but this time we have to say it. There wasn't one correct list of answers to our questions about the islands we visit. We admit it was a hard contest but we did think at least one of you would win a prize. Better luck next time! Watch for answers next week.

Little Folks' Corner

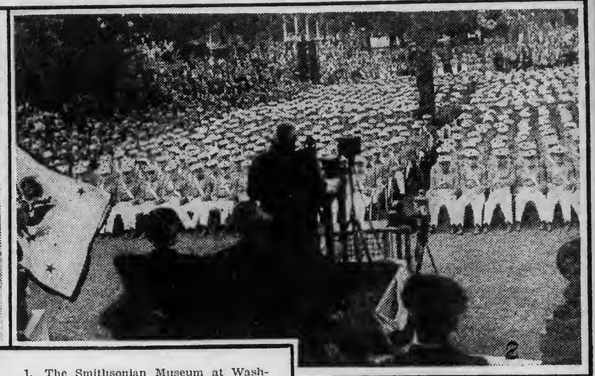
By Frances V. Weikle, West Virginia.

Why Won't the Parade Start?

HERE is Jimmy all ready for the Fourth of July parade down Main Street. But wait a minute! Something's wrong. The pony won't move! I know—it's because Jimmy's carrying a black and white flag. Who ever heard of one like that? Let's give the flag its proper colors and then see what we can do about coloring Jimmy and the pony, too.

When you send it back to Little Folks' Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., write a four line poem on "Why I Like the Fourth." There will be ten nice prizes.

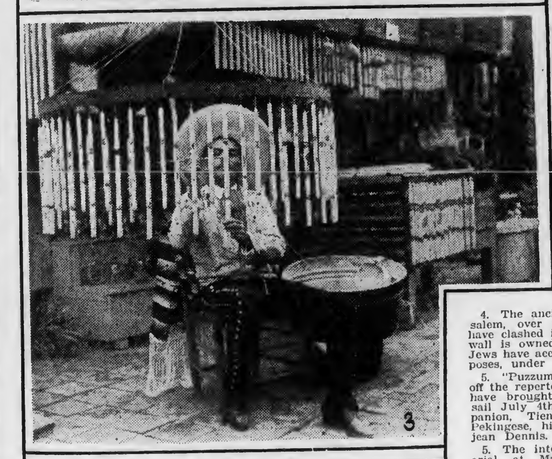
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. The Smithsonian Museum at Washington has just placed on exhibition that most commonplace of articles, an early American baby buggy. It was presented by Julia P. Kiess, of Cincinnati, who rode in it back in 1863.

2. West Point, N. Y.—The oldest living graduate delivering his address to the cadets at the annual commencement exercises of the West Point Military Academy.

3. Jose Herrera of Olivera Street in the old Spanish quarter of Los Angeles, Cal., is a candle-maker extraordinary. Still clinging to the century-old method of hand pouring and decorating, he is turning out hundreds of the crude picturesque candles of all sizes that are now only to be seen in the churches of Spain and Mexico.



4. The ancient Wailing Wall in Jerusalem, over which Moslems and Jews have clashed in fatal riots at times. The wall is owned by the Moslems, but the Jews have access to it for devotional purposes, under certain specified conditions.

5. "Puzzums," famous movie cat, runs off the repertoire of unusual tricks which have brought him fame. Puzzums will sail July 4th accompanied by his companion, Tien Chin Ho, a two-pound Pekingese, his mistress, and Miss Marjean Dennis.

5. The interior of the Harding Memorial at Marion, Ohio, showing the tombs where the late Chief Executive and Mrs. Harding are buried. The Memorial was dedicated with simple ceremonies by President Herbert Hoover on June 16th.

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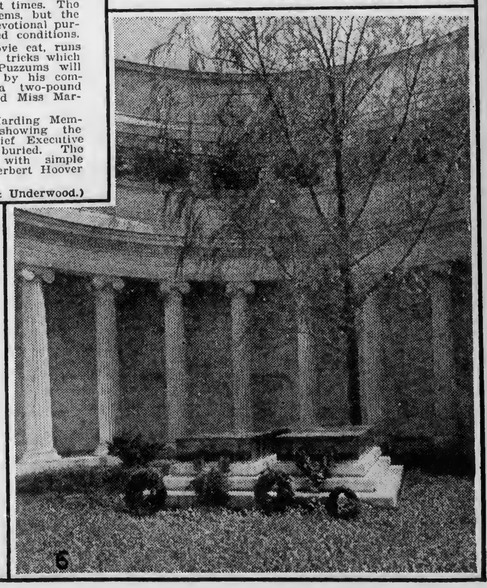

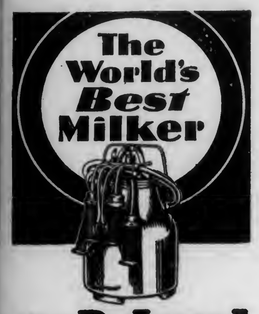

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Angus Cattle at reasonable prices
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

Some Model Dairy Farms

By A. A. BORLAND

G. C. WARD, Delaware county, N. Y., keeps a good practical working herd of Ayrshires. These are maintained under farm conditions and their production is very creditable. Last year 34 cows averaged 7,869 lbs. of milk and 309.3 lbs. of butterfat. The feed cost was $1.35 per cwt. of milk. Mr. Ward has kept a pure-bred bull to head his herd for the past 35 years. In 1921 he started T. B. testing and lost about 50 per cent of his herd on the first test; however, the herd has now been free from tuberculosis for several years. Milk is sold at wholesale.

Clarence Gould, Delaware county, N. Y., also keeps a fine herd of Ayrshires, including about 70 milking cows and 50 head of young cattle. The cows were purchased in Canada a year or two ago and are unusually attractive from the standpoint of type. They are also good producers. Last year 60 cows, of which 25 were strippers, averaged 297 lbs. of butterfat. The herd sire is Morton Mains Delineator 410516. This bull was purchased in Canada and was imported from Scotland by Gilbert McMillan.

A Profitable Herd

Glenfoot Farms, Otsego county, N. Y., with E. E. Elwood as manager, maintains a good herd of Guernseys which supplies milk for the local market at 14 cents per quart for Grade A raw milk. Mr. Elwood has had the herd in the cow-testing association for seven years and the herd average is over 300 lbs. of butterfat. Returns per cow run from $150 to $200 above feed cost. The farm is in a high state of fertility, superphosphate being used in the stable to supplement manure.

Iroquois Farm, Otsego county, N. Y., W. Twells Tiers, manager, contains 3,500 acres. This estate is owned by F. Ambrose Clark of a sewing machine company. The estate includes departments of forest tree nursery, poultry, beef cattle, swine, deer, green house, racing stable, coach horses and an Ayrshire dairy. There are 2,500 men employed on the estate and the milk goes to supply the employes and the owners, part of the milk being made into butter. There are 60 unusually fine Ayrshire cattle of which 30 are milking cows. Last year the herd averaged 8,663 lbs. of milk and 332 lbs. of butterfat.

Likes Holsteins

McLaury Brothers, Otsego county, N. Y., run a practical Holstein dairy as a bread and butter proposition with 376 head of unusually good Holsteins. The start was with Jerseys in 1908, but when Mr. Dorr McLaury took charge of the herd in 1923 he assembled cows of this favorite breed, the Holstein. There are nine farms including 3,600 acres under his management and it is run as a practical farm dairy free from many of the hobbies in evidence on farms which are operated purely for the pleasure of the owner. The profit to be had from breeding excellent cows was illustrated by Mr. McLaury's experience in buying an outstanding foundation cow Nanette and her two daughters for $700 in 1923. Since that time over $4,000 worth of animals have been sold and he has ten descendants left from this cow.

Mr. G. Tarbell, Chenango county, N. Y., keeps 330 head of Guernseys, one-third of which are grades. He produces certified milk for the New York market. Last year 140 milking cows averaged 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk having an average test of 5.1 per cent. The herd has been accredited for ten years and contains no reactors to the blood test for abortion.

Warm Calf Barn

The calf barn was of unusual interest, being a two-story affair with the larger and older animals below, which help to furnish heat for the smaller calves above. Some additional heat is supplied in the calf barn by a hot water heating system. By this system the temperature is maintained at about 50 degrees F. and the calves are happy and well contented.

The calves are fed whole milk diluted with water until they are three months old and then are fed skimmilk, hay and grain until six months of age when the skimmilk is discontinued. The grain mixture consists of 300 lbs. of ground oats, 300 lbs. corn meal, 300 lbs. wheat bran, 150 lbs. of linseed oilmeal.

(To be continued.)

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

IT is estimated that over three per cent of the commercial apple trees in the Shenandoah-Cumberland apple belt of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland were killed during the 1929 and 1930 drouths, or so seriously injured that their usefulness is practically ended. Most of the loss was on thin ridge soils which never should have been planted to orchard. The drouth showed the necessity for selecting a deep, retentive soil for the orchard. This is fully as important as a site that provides good air drainage. Probably there will be a further loss of fruit trees in the drouth-stricken area this summer, whether this season is wet or dry. Winter injury follows close on the heels of drouth injury.

Milder Winters

According to Dr. C. F. Marvin, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, official weather records since 1870 indicate a trend toward warmer winters and less rainfall in the central Atlantic states. During the last ten years the winters have been noticeably warmer. If the surmise of Dr. Marvin—for it can be considered nothing more than that as yet—should prove to be correct, this might have a very important influence on the geography of fruit growing in the next generation.

Too Few Varieties

Regional limitation of the number of commercial varieties is a good thing, if not carried too far. Some fruit growers in the state of Washington, perhaps more far sighted than the rest, have raised a protest against the present tendency there to grow only two varieties of apples, the Delicious and the Winesap. The pollination problem becomes more acute, also the harvesting problem. Furthermore, neither of these varieties is ready for market before Christmas. They say that this is playing into the hands of the eastern apple growers who will get possession of the fall market with Jonathan, Summer Rambo and other fall sorts, and so have an advantage in the competition for the winter market.

There is some disposition in New England, also, to question the wisdom of "The New England Six"—the six varieties of apples recommended for planting, to the exclusion of all others, in that region.

The folly of planting too many varieties is illustrated in many Pennsylvania orchards, but it is even greater folly to plant too few. I hope we shall never try to establish a "Pennsylvania Six" or even a "Pennsylvania Twelve." With our varying local markets, and our diverse climatic and soil conditions, we should go slow on the limitation of varieties.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

BACK in the dark days of '17 and '18, when the world was out of joint and telegrams came reading, "Your son has been killed in action," a kindly, intelligent friend of mine who spoke few words but said much often remarked, "We have to pay for all this, we have to pay." There was a conviction that the law of compensation never fails.

How often these words have come back to me the last year. Indeed we are paying and paying. No man seemingly knoweth when the payments will cease.

"All About Bees"

Quite frequently I answer letters about managing bees, but a letter from Washington county, Pa., asks me to tell all about the bees and the art of keeping bees for profit.

Though I have kept bees for forty-eight years and have a "five-foot shelf" library of bee literature there is much I do not know. But this I know: if bees are understandingly cared for they pay a nice profit. Their forage grows in abundance everywhere. You need not trouble growing crops for the bees. This year pails full of nectar went to waste before my eyes in fruit blossom, locust blossom, alsike clover blossom and millions of other blooms at the same time. The few hives I had were loaded to capacity.

The first and biggest item for the beekeeper to remember is to have strong colonies. The weak colony is like the boarder cow, a nuisance on the place all the time. The strong colony winters well, as the cluster is large enough to keep warm. The strong colony starts brood raising early, since they can keep the brood nest warm. The strong colony is ready for the fruit blossom and sometimes fills all available space and a little surplus; when the locust comes nearly all will go into the surplus, and the same is true of the white and alsike clover, all good producers of light-colored and fine-flavored honey that sells at the top price.

The man who makes money with bees has his bees under complete control and knows how to control them. He owns and studies a standard book on the science and art of managing bees.

Tax Payers Protest

In my county and in neighboring counties meetings are held and organizations effected to secure relief from excessive taxation.

It is well to remember that general denunciation and protest avails nothing. Our farms lay out in the open and the assessor is cautioned never to bring a decreased valuation but an increased valuation. Those who have property easily hidden from the assessor make a greater effort at hiding. Our only remedy is to show those who make and enforce laws that our farms are slowly being confiscated by the excessively heavy taxation in times when our income has been reduced by half or more.

Our overhead expenses have increased. Investment in buildings, exclusive of our dwelling house, is from two to three thousand dollars and the other needed equipment on the farm is often nearly as much again. The maintenance of this needed equipment costs us from eight to ten per cent of the investment. This was easily handled under conditions a few years ago, but with our income reduced as it has been in 1930 and '31 it simply becomes an impossibility and the equipment must be allowed to deteriorate and eventually the land go the same way. We come to the place where we cannot make ends meet and pay the high taxes.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WE hear a lot about the benefit of direct sunshine. However, any one who watches young birds on range will soon see that they will not go out while the sun is hot, but will stay in the shade of a tree or inside the colony house. Where there is no natural shade, as in an orchard, a light frame set on posts covered with burlap, or some similar contrivance, will provide shade and give the birds the benefit of the cool air besides. The shelter should be moved frequently, as the ground beneath it soon gets fouled with droppings.

Mash hoppers should be set in the shade, or the young birds will not eat when the sun is hot, and consequently not grow so rapidly as they should.

* * *

SUMMER production from old hens is largely affected by the care they get now and later. If the houses are roomy enough and fairly cool, the birds will lay better if confined to them during most of the day. Of course, the houses must be kept clean, and no lice or mites should be tolerated. A lousy hen in a stifling hot laying house filled with mites should go on a strike for better conditions, and usually does.

* * *

IF the layers are in good condition, the amount of grain fed from this time on may be reduced gradually, and a wet mash made from the laying mash fed at noon will help to keep up the egg count. Be sure to provide free access to dry mash, plenty of cool clean water, and give some tender green feed such as lawn clippings if the birds are not running out.

* * *

LAYERS which go out of production should be culled out and sold. Some folks make a general culling in August, but it is better to remove the non-layers as they appear, going over the flock every week or so, instead of running a summer boarding house for the non-producers.

Birds which have yellow beak and shanks, dry, contracted vent with but little space between the pelvic bones, dried-up comb, or show signs of molting, are out of production and should go out of the flock.

Males should also be got rid of, unless there is some reason for keeping them over.

To Preserve Eggs

I would like to have the recipe for laying away eggs with salt and quick lime. I found one in your magazine about five years ago but I misplaced it. Mrs. J. Schram.

THERE are several methods by which eggs may be preserved for home use. The lime water and salt brine preparation is made as follows:

Slake three pounds of good quick lime in a small quantity of water; mix with four gallons of pure water; add two pounds of salt. Stir this mixture thoroughly and allow it to settle. Pour off the clear liquid. To this add about four ounces of boracic acid. This is the part in which the eggs are preserved. There is about enough of this mixture to preserve 30 dozen eggs.

Another method is that of water glass. A water glass solution may be made by mixing one and one-half quarts of commercial water glass solution with 18 quarts of pure water (boiled preferred). Stir the mixture until the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. An earthen jar is most suitable for preserving eggs in water glass. Two eight-gallon jars are sufficient for 30 dozen eggs, using the amount of solution prescribed above. If more water is needed in order to cover the eggs, this may be added to the amount of five quarts of water to each one and one-half quarts of the original commercial water glass solution. H. C. K.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

THE yield of strawberries that will be realized next June will depend first of all on getting lots of good strong runner plants established during early summer of this year. Then there will be time for formation of an abundance of vigorous fruit buds.

Unless growth is very active it will pay to top or side-dress with about 150 pounds of nitrate of soda or 125 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, or the equivalent, to the acre. If this is done when the foliage is perfectly dry burning is not likely to occur. To be safe one may brush the leaves lightly with a broom in small areas. In using a large horse-drawn machine to fertilize three rows at once I have attached a light rope in loops behind the spreader in such a manner that all fertilizer was brushed from the leaves as the application proceeded.

* * *

Quack Grass

Can you tell me what to do to get rid of quack grass? It is in my strawberry patch and in the meadow and it is spreading. Theo. J. Allen. Washington county, Pa.

RATHER than endeavor to clear a strawberry patch of quack grass it would be less expensive, if the weed already is widespread, to start a new plantation on clean land next spring.

Certainly this pest is difficult to kill out, but it has been my experience that it can be done if one keeps it hoed down continually. No green plant can live a great while if it never is permitted to make an appreciable amount of growth above ground. When I bought this farm in 1922 there were several very bad patches of quack grass and very little of it is left.

* * *

Bean Beetles

I would like to know what to do to keep bean beetles from destroying my beans. I haven't had any beans for three years. I have tried every kind of powder and spray stuff I can get but they don't seem to help. D. E. B. Bedford county, Pa.

I NOTE that you have used several kinds of sprays and dusts in your efforts to control the bean beetle. I wonder if you have been aware of the fact that it is necessary to apply the material to the under surfaces of the leaves, as the bean beetle usually feeds on the under surface of the leaves and leaves the thin upper "skin" untouched.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 1624 we find this recommendation:

"The best control for the beetle is magnesium arsenate used at the rate of two pounds to 100 gallons of water or one ounce to three gallons. Proper treatment when the beetles are numerous results in an excellent crop of beans, whereas untreated fields are often completely destroyed.

"The liquid must reach the undersides of the leaves, and the spraying must be done thoroughly.

"One to three, sometimes four, applications are required, depending on the abundance of the insect.

"Stop spraying snap beans when pods have begun to form.

"As important as spraying is the destruction of the crop remains after harvest. Plow under all plant remnants at least six inches deep."

I hope that you may succeed in controlling the pests this year.

"WOLF-Certified" Chicks . . .
LAST CHANCE AT THESE LOW PRICES

	25	50	100	300	500	1,000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.75	$19.25	$32.25	$64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	57.25	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the liability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C.O.D. for balance.
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Guaranteed Free from all disease.

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Leghorns (extra heavy type)	$2.00	$3.75	$6.75	$32.50	$60.00
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Giant Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, and Silver Laced Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Guarantee 100% live delivery of good strong chicks that live wherever they go. We pay postage.
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Big Hatches June 30, July 7, 14, 21, 28. Extra Full Count. Can ship C. O. D.
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leg. (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$3.50	$ 6.70	$33.00	$65.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.70	37.00	72.00
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

$5.00 PER 100 CHICKS $5.00 PER 100
SPECIAL PRICES
We specialize in STATE ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED —BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS and COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.
20 VARIETIES
4 Weeks Guarantee to Live
Any losses first 4 Weeks replaced at ½ price
60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Summer Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

100% live delivery	Prices per 100
Leghorns, Anconas	$ 6.00
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes	6.90
Giants, Black or White Minorcas	7.90
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Light Assorted	6.50
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500 or 1000 orders, deduct ½c per chick. Less than 100, add ½c per chick. Above prices for Grade A Chicks.
For our Grade AA Chicks add 1c per Chick. For Grade AAA Trapnested quality, add 2c per chick.
Send $1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.
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Add 5c per chick to above prices. Furnished in all three grades. Shipped Express only—C.O.D. Charges Collect.
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S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Str.	$6.50
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For less than 100 chicks, add 2c per chick. Orders of 500 or more ½c less per chick. Order direct from this adv. Parcel Post prepaid. Live arrival guar. Circular free.
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June, July and August CHICKS 5c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $7 per 100. Rocks $8.00, Wyandottes $9.00. Light Breds $5.00. Heavy $7.00. 24 Page catalogue free. 21 Years in business. 100% Delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows
28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.
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Best Quality Chicks

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
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Barred Rocks & R.I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
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100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct.
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QUALITY CHICKS Tancred Strain White Leghorns .... $6 per 100; Barred Rocks .... 8 per 100; R. I. Reds .... 8 per 100; S. C. Reds .... 7 per 100; Heavy Mixed .... 6 per 100; Light Mixed .... 5 per 100
500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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HERBSTER'S New Low Prices
500,000 Chicks Yearly

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	9.00 per 100
Black Giants	12.00 per 100

Mixed $7.50-100; guar. 100% live del.
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QUALITY CHICKS from Healthy free range stock
Barred Rocks $60-1000; S. C. W. Leghorns, $50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery.
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DAY-OLD CHICKS of known quality. Rocks $10.00. Reds $11.00. Leghorns $5.00 per 100; heavy peeps, $8.00 per 100; Minorcas (Black) $10.00 a hundred
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Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1000
Rocks or Reds	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Heavy Mixed	4.00	7.00	35.00	65.00
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Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100. Heavy Mixed,	$6.00 per 100

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	100	500	1,000
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S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	70

Light Mix. $5.00-100. Heavy Mix. $6.50-100.
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	75
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

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For Quality and Profit 100
S. C. W. Leghorns $5.00
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Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 7.00
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Barred & White Rocks $7.00 $33.50 $65
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10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks $7.50 per 100
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PURE-BRED Barred Rock Chicks now 7c each. Heavy Mixed, 6c each. Prompt Service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 1, McCLURE, PA.

Farmer's Business Letter

WEATHER has been very hot, and while most corn belt areas have had plenty of rain, some have not, and in the latter there is concern about crops. Thus a report from Iowa this week-end says that in some parts of that state rain is badly needed and corn is in danger.

The advance in stocks has had a favorable effect on the business feeling, and it is being closely watched to see just what it means. If it proves to be permanent it is to be expected that there will be some upturn all along the line.

Little Activity in Grains

Wheat spurted for a day or two, in sympathy with the upward movement in stocks, but the advance was short lived, and prices soon settled back on profit-taking, closing a little lower than a week ago. Corn was likewise a little lower. The demand that the Farm Board formulate a definite policy on the disposition of its wheat holdings is becoming more and more insistent, and public sentiment thus being developed may in time force the Board to act.

Visible supply of wheat is the largest on record for this season of the year, and movement of the new crop is ahead of a year ago at this time. Wheat harvest has moved as far north as central Illinois, that section having a bumper crop.

Corn is generally coming fine. The acreage is large, and a big crop is in prospect, the weather holding favorable.

Wider Spread in Hogs

The hog market strengthened as the week advanced, the run being more liberal than in recent weeks, but still under recent years. Eleven markets, with 470,000, had 30,000 more than a week ago but 50,000 fewer than a year and two years ago. This is the sow marketing season and the run this week was by far the largest of the year. The result was marked widening of the price spread, weighty stuff taking a sharp discount. Weights up to 400 lbs. dropped to $6 and below, with the best lights selling at $7.25 to $7.40. But in spite of a rather uncertain week in the trade the average price for the week at $6.75 showed a gain of a dime over the preceding week. The average is now about two dollars under a year ago.

Weakness in Cattle

The cattle market was not good this week, the supply being a little too large, and as has been true for a long time it doesn't take many to be too many. There was some carry-over from day to day, which fact just about tells the story of the trade. Tops this week brought $8.75 (yearlings) against $8.90 last week, and the steer average, at $7.35, compared with $7.60 last week. The supply of cattle lately has been nearly as large as during the last of May when prices were seriously depressed and trade almost at a standstill.

Lambs Lower

This year has not proved an exception to the rule that June is usually the low month in shipping demand for lambs. Eastern orders show an average decline of sixty per cent as compared with May, which leaves the market largely in the hands of local packers. However, the shipping demand invariably picks up in July, due in part to the beginning of a feeder movement that gains momentum from that time on. So it took a rather light run this week to prevent a sharp break in prices. As it was the average dropped 25 cents, to $7.05, lowest of the year, and for the time of year low since 1914. Top lambs brought $8.50, against $9 last week.

Confidence in Land

An investment in farm land is much safer than many forms of more liquid investments, Alexander Legge of International Harvester Co. told the Iowa bankers' convention this week.

Agriculture, he declared is not on the downhill path with little chance of recovery. "The outlook for the American farmer is not hopeless," he maintained. "It is not dubious; it is, in reality, brighter than at any time since America began to be an industrial nation."

"Land will come back to stronger and steadier values. There will be no better securities than good land operated by good farmers under a system of equal opportunity with other industries," Dean Curtiss of Iowa State College told an Iowa insurance group.

Chicago, June 27, 1931 Watson

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market improved during the past week and prices on all grades advanced ½c to 1½c per dozen. Receipts of nearby eggs dropped to a low level, which resulted in a more active demand for western stock.

There is a continued heavy into storage movement and the statistical position of the market is none too encouraging. An abrupt falling off in receipts is expected during the next few weeks, but hot weather also tends to lower consumption, so when everything is considered the prospects could not be considered as particularly encouraging.

The New York egg market was firm and the best nearby whites advanced about 1½c per dozen. At the close of the week nearby white mediums sold at 20½@22c with the firsts and extras 18@24½c. Closely selected white extra brought 25½@28½c. Nearby brown eggs sold at 18¼@26c and mixed colors at 15@21½c.

Receipts of live poultry in New York were moderate. Fancy broilers were in fair demand, but prices on other classes were about steady. Leghorn fowl sold at 16@18c, and colored fowl at 21@22c. Leghorn broilers of fine quality weighing 2 pounds or over sold at 24c per pound, while lighter weights ranged from 20@23c. Two and a half pound Rhode Island Red broilers brought 27c, while Rocks sold at 32@34c. Lighter weights and poorer stock of these breeds ranged from 20@26c but two-pound Rocks sold at 28@30c.

Live rabbits met a slow demand with the market closing steady at 13@18c per pound.

Receipts of dressed poultry were light during the entire week and broilers were quoted at 28@38c.

Butter Higher

The butter market gained sharply during the week. Ninety-two score butter in Philadelphia opened at 23½c and closed at 25½c. As the week progressed there was more confidence in evidence and there was some speculative buying. It is believed that the strengthening of the security market had considerable influence. Other factors that tended to increase confidence were gain in ice cream manufacture and in the use of fluid milk for beverages due to the hot weather and also a somewhat lighter production of butter.

Fruit

The new apple crop has started to move and receipts in eastern markets have been noted from New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Starr, Early Ripe and Transparent are the chief varieties. None offered so far has been mature and most of them are rather small. The best Transparents have sold at $1@2 per bushel. Some growers are using the 12-quart basket to market this early stock and prices of Starr in this container have ranged from 75@85c.

The Philadelphia market has been glutted with sour cherries. The early Richmond was the chief sour variety offered, but the Montmorencys have started. The weather has been hot and damp and the fruit is not in best condition. Prices have ranged from 2c to 5c a pound while 12-quart baskets brought 35c to 75c.

String beans and cabbage were also in an over-supply. There appears to have been a large crop in Maryland and Virginia and this stock had a depressing effect on the market for nearby beans. The general price range at the close of the week was 25c to 50c per ⅝ basket for both green and wax varieties.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25½@28½; 92 score, 24½c; 90 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 25@27c; nearby white extras, 25@27c; nearby brown extras, 21@24c; nearby mixed colors, 18½@19c; nearby current receipts, 16@18½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@23c; broilers, 20@34c; old roosters, 13@15c; pigeons, pr., 25@40c; turkeys, 20@25c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., bus. bmprs, Transparents, bskt., $2@2.50. DEWBERRIES, Md. & Dela., fancy, 32-quart. crate, $4. RASPBERRIES, N. J. & Md., 10@15c pt. CHERRIES, Pa., 32-qt. crate, sweet, fancy, large, $5.

Vegetables.—**SPINACH, Pa. & N. J.,** bus., 40@65c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., $1@$1.25, 100 bchs. ASPARAGUS, green, 75c @$3 per doz. bunch crate. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., bunched, 75c@$1. PARSLEY, N. J. & Pa., bunched, curly, 75c@$1 bus. KALE, N. J. & Pa., bus., 20@40c. TOMATOES, Pa., hothouse, 10@14c per lb. PEAS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 50c@$1.25. LETTUCE, N. J. crates, Big Boston, 25@50c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 25@75c. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 40@8c bnch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@25c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 2@3c bnch. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskts, yellows, 65@75c. POTATOES, Dela., bbls., Cobblers, small to medium, $1.80.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24½@25c; extras, 24c; firsts, 21½@23½c; 90 score, 22c; 89 score, 21½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 23@25½c; extra firsts, 19½@20½c; average extras, 21@22½c; mediums, 20@21c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 27 @38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 17@24c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; separators, 45 @50c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@22c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c; Leghorns, dressed, $1.25@1.50; Rocks and Reds, dressed, $1.35@2.25 each; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10 @ 25c ¼ pk. $1.25 @2.50 per bu. CHERRIES, sour, 10@12c qt.; sweet, 10@18c qt. STRAWBERRIES, 10@15c qt.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 28@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 20@24c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each: springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 20 @ 30c ¼ pk. STRAWBERRIES, 20@30c qt. CHERRIES, sour, 10@15c qt. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. CURRANTS, 15@20c qt. RASPBERRIES, black, 20@30c qt. PLUMS, 20@25c qt.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras and standards, 25¼c; 89 score, 23¾c; 88 score, 22¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 16½c; fresh, extra firsts, 18c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 19c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy and medium, 21c; Leghorns, 15@16c; broilers, 20c; springers, 18c; colored broilers, 27@32c; old roosters, 11c; ducks, 15@20c; pigeons, 30@35c per pair. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

WOOL MARKET

Improvement was noted on the Boston market last week. A heavy turnover of wool at strong to higher prices was reported. The market news service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture quotes fine strictly combing wool at 25@26c, grease basis, half-blood 24 @ 25c, three-eighths 21@21½c, quarter-blood 20@21c, low quarter 19@21c and clothing wools at 19@20c.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Co. announces the following net prices as the basis of payments for 3.5 per cent milk delivered during May:

District 1.—Country plants, basic, $1.995; surplus, $1.04. Direct shipped, basic, $2.635; surplus, $1.39.
District 11.—Basic, $2.295; surplus, $1.09.
District 4.—$1.37.
District 5.—$1.33.
District 6.—Basic, $1.995; surplus, $1.04.
District 7.—Basic, $2.645; surplus, $1.10.
District 8.—$1.80.
District 10.—Basic, $2.295; surplus, $1.11.
District 12.—Basic, $2.115; surplus, $1.085.

D. C. S. DIRECTORS REELECTED

All members of the old board of directors of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company were reelected at a recent meeting in Youngstown, Ohio. They are: W. S. Wise, P. S. Brenneman, W. W. Bullard, E. T. Noble and J. M. Paxton.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, June 29.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 1 hard wheat, 63½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 62½@63½c; No. 2 white corn, 63½@63½c; No. 2 white oats, 31½@32c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was about 35 carloads. It included a few loads of good fat steers which showed no grass and some which had been on pasture. Buyers reported a bad beef market and bid lower, and most of the weighty cattle sold that way. Useful light steers were not so numerous and showed little change. Several carloads of common killers from the Southwest had to sell at lower prices, $5@5.50 for steers. A few bunches of choice handy and weighty steers sold early to butchers at $8.10@8.25, but good fat dry-fed steers went at $7.75@7.90 for heavy weights and good steers which had eaten some grass at $7.50. A few nice light and handyweight butcher steers brought $7.50@7.75, bulk of the decent butcher steers $7@7.25. Ordinary light killers brought $6.50@6.75 and looked dear as compared with better kinds. A few dry-fed heifers would bring more than $7, but not many here were good enough to fetch that figure, fleshy heifers going at $6.25@6.50. Cows were dull, with tops around $5, few over $4.50. Canners were lower at $2.25@2.75 largely. Bulls were plentiful, bolognas going at $4.25@4.50 mainly and handy butcher kind up to $5, a few light bulls more.

Prime long-fed steers	$7 75@ 8 25
Choice steers	7 50@ 7 75
Good to choice	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Plain heavy steers	6 50@ 6 75
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 75@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Inferior light steers	5 25@ 6 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 75
Fair to good heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	5 00@ 5 75
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 25
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	40 00@85 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Choice handy butcher bulls	5 00@ 5 25
Fair to good handy bulls	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Monday's supply was light and for that reason all except heavy weights moved at a shade better prices. Only 15 double-deck carloads were on sale. Heavy hogs were very slow at $7.25@7.50 where buyers could be had at all. Few mixed lots were sold, the heavies being sorted out. Some averaging close to 200 lbs. brought $8, heavier averages less. The good handy and light weights and pigs went at $8.10@8.15. Sows were rather slow at $5.50 for standard quality. Stags are not wanted here and must be shipped to Chicago. They sell at $3 downward unless of handy weight and fat, when they may bring a little more than $3.00.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$7 25@ 7 50
Heavy mixed	7 75@ 8 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 10@ 8 15
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 10@ 8 15
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 10@ 8 15
Pigs, 90-110 lbs	8 00@ 8 15
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Very few sheep were among the eight carloads offered on Monday and quotations are mainly estimates. Good sheep might sell a little above $3.25 but in the absence of sales there is no evidence of it. Heavy ewes are selling around $2 per cwt. Yearlings are about out of the market. Spring lambs were lower but they were wanted at the decline. Best here brought $8 per cwt., and these were nice ewe and wether lambs from West Virginia. Heavy buck lambs are thrown out. Culls from good lots went at $6@6.50, others on down to $5 or even less for some inferior lambs. The quality of the tops is good but some of them are a bit light in weight, current requirements being 70 lbs. or a little more.

Clipped	
Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Yearlings	3 00@ 4 50
Good to best lambs	7 75@ 8 00
Fair to good lambs	6 50@ 7 50
Culls and common	5 00@ 6 50

Calves

With 900 calves on sale tops were unchanged at $8.50, others were lower, at $6 @7 for seconds and $4@5.50 for common.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, June 29.—Today's supply consisted of 12,000 head. Best yearlings were strong, other cattle slow. Top steers brought $8.60, while the bulk of receipts went at $7@8.25.

Hogs

Forty thousand head, including 9,000 "directs," made up the supply of hogs. The market was steady to a quarter lower with top at $7.45 and bulk selling at $5.70 @7.25.

Sheep

Twelve thousand head made up the supply of sheep and lambs. The market was 25@50c lower. Top lambs sold at $7.75, while the bulk brought $6@7.50.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, June 29.—Receipts amounted to 825 head. The market was slow. Beef steers and yearlings sold at about steady prices. Early top of the market was $8.25.

The supply of calves consisted of 225 head. The market was steady on the basis of $9.50 for choice vealers.

With 300 head on sale the hog market was steady. Best hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class brought $8.75.

Farm Conditions

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

June 22.—Have had some very severe thunder storms. Hay was cured with difficulty. Corn stand is good. Is clean of weeds and healthy. Wheat lodged by heavy rain in spots. Oats heading and healthy.

Two barns struck by lightning in this section. Implements at one of barns uninsured destroyed with sow and six young pigs.

All fruit and tree crops good. Apple trees loaded. Wheat and corn 75c, eggs 16c, old hay $20, strawberries, two boxes for 25c. R. I. Weigley.

Morgan Co., N. E. Colo.

June 15: Ample moisture and ideal growing weather. The spring was ten days late. Wheat and barley prospects are good. All row crops are planted and cultivation in progress. Beets are being blocked and thinned. A good stand of all crops. Alfalfa is ready to cut.

Most farm crop prices are not satisfactory here. The oil boom is helping out nicely. S. S. Hinerman.

Bucks Co., S. E. Pa.

June 16: Nobody can say that we are going to have another dry season. We are getting plenty of rain all right. In fact, we are getting too much. It has delayed the planting of corn and potatoes. Crops came up fine and so did the weeds. Not much cultivating has been done on account of the wet weather. Hay is looking good and is ready to be cut. M. J. H.

Centre Co., Central Pa.

June 16: We have had frequent rains and thunderstorms. Some flat fields have been hard to get farmed. The Centre County Sheep Growers' Association are shipping their wool, which goes at a low price this year. Alfalfa is ready to cut, but the weather is not very favorable. A.

Blair Co., Central Pa.

June 15: We are having a variety of weather. It had got pretty dry, but we have had some showers recently.

The cutworms have been real hard on the corn and garden plants, but now the corn is growing nicely. H. E. Hetrick.

Lehigh Co., Eastern Pa.

June 10: Very good growing weather. Plenty of rain and warmth. Rye and wheat looking fine. Oats growing nicely. Corn coming up fine. Potato fields on the average have a rather thin stand. Many farmers are beginning to make hay. Some fields are good, while others are poor, due to the drouth last summer. Geo. J. Ross.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

June 10: We are recovering from one of the heaviest thunderstorms of the season. On Sunday we were hit by cloud-bursts of rain, wind and hail. Much damage throughout the valley.

Potatoes not all planted, ground too wet. Meadows look green and give promise of good crops. Owing to city ordinance all milk producers must have cows tested for T.B. before September 1st. A. A. K.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

The "1930 International Review and Album" is off the press and ready for distribution. It is a complete record of last year's International Livestock Exposition including illustrations and lists of awards. Copies may be obtained for one dollar each from B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Livestock Exposition, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

MILK PRICES

The basic net pool price to be received by members of the Dairymen's League for milk produced in May is $1.48 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk.

The net cash price to be paid members of the Sheffield Producers' Ass'n for May milk is $1.47½ per cwt. for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone.

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GUARANTEED PLANTS.—24-hour service. Capacity 250,000 daily. Large, well rooted plants dug fresh for your order. Moss packed. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Glory, Red, Bullhead, Flatdutch, Savoy. Expressed: 1,000, $1.25; 10,000, $10.00. Postpaid: 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Snowball Cauliflower, Broccoli: 50, $35c; 100, 60c; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, Asters, Celery: 50, 60c; 100, $1.00. Pot Mellinger, Dept. PF, North Lima, Ohio.

100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage: Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead, Glory, Flatdutch, Goldenacre, Wakefields—Price $1.00 thousand. Marigolds Tomato Plants from State Certified seeds $1.50 thousand. Bonnybest, Stone and Baltimore same price. Our plants are selected and graded and must please you or money refunded. Shipping capacity ½ million daily. Oldest and largest shippers in Virginia. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Virginia.

PLANTS POSTPAID.—Beet, Cauliflower, Celery, Mangel, Tobacco 30, 25c; Hundred, 50c; Thousand, $3.25; Tomato, Aster, 24, 25c; Hundred, 60c; Thousand, $4.50; Pepper, Egg Plant, Zinnia, Salvia, dozen, 25c; Hundred, $1.25; Cabbage, 48, 25c; hundred, 40c; 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00; (5,000 Express collect, $5.50.) Catalog. Gilck's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Collards and Tomato plants. Name varieties wanted. 200, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Express lots, $1.00, 1,000. Porto Rico potato and Ruby King pepper plants, 200, 60c; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.50. Celery plants, 100, 50c; 300, $1.25; 500, $2.00 all postpaid. Plants guaranteed to please you. Joyner's Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS PLANTS, Cabbage, Danish Ballhead, Wakefields, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market; Tomatoes, Greater Baltimore, Bonny Best, Stone, Marglobe. Price, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. 10,000 expressed, $12.00. Ruby King Pepper, $2.00. All Prepaid. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Large, well rooted plants. Prompt shipment. Good delivery guaranteed. 1,000-$1.00; 10,000-$9.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, Asters, 200-$1.50; 500-$3.50; 1,000-$6.50. Buckeye Farms, Dept. A, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

SPECIAL PRICE on cabbage and tomato plants, all leading varieties, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $2.50 express collect. Good plants, guaranteed to please. Red Top Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

JOE'S HIGRADE carefully selected tomato, cabbage plants, for late planting. Same order delivery, dozen varieties. $1.00, 1,000; 10,000, $7.50; 25,000, $15.00 express. Joe's Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

RELIABLE PLANT GROWERS, dozen varieties, cabbage, tomato, celery, cabbage, $1.50, 1,000 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS, 100, 45c; 1,000, $3.00; Cabbage, 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Immediate shipment. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

HIGH-GRADE PLANTS.—Cabbage, Tomato, Onion, Collard and Sweet Pepper, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.10. Prepaid leading varieties. Sunbeam Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS NICE VEGETABLE PLANTS—Leading Varieties. Cabbage, Tomato, Onion, Sweet Pepper and Collards, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.10 prepaid. Bluebirdson Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $6.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

CELERY PLANTS.—Honser and Fordhook Strong Plants, 100, 40c; 500, $1.65; 1,000, $3.00 postpaid. Safe Delivery guaranteed. John B. Miller, R. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

PLANTS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Celery and Cauliflower, 100-50c; 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50. Cabbage and Tomatoes, 100-35c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.80. Postage prepaid. Orol Ledden & Son, Sewell, N. J.

SEED CORN.—Wing's Improved White Cap Clarage, Cash Favorite and Golden Glow. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CELERY PLANTS, all leading varieties, ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

DOGS

THREE COLLIE FEMALE PUPS, their dam a wonderful cow driver. Also five White Collie pups, natural heelers, $6.00 and up. Russell Metz, Route 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GOATS

Milk Goats. Thor'bred Heavy Milkers, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Reg. sires and dams. Goldsborough's Geatery, Mohnton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

$7.50 per 100 for S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, White, Buff, Barred Rocks; $6.50 for Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas; also Heavy Mixed; $5.50 for Assorted; $4.00 for Seconds. Hatch year around. Pure-bred Chicks. Bloodtested; Live arrival guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Can ship C.O.D. Order from ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Ind.

EARLVILLE CHICKS, Illinois Accredited. White, Barred Rocks, $7.00, 100. Light Brahmas, $9.00. Speckled Sussex, $12.00 prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Lesser quantities 2c chick higher. Earlville Hatchery, 500 Ottawa, Earlville, Illinois.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 7c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 9c. Brahmas, Giants, 13c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 7½c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

LINDSTROM CHICKS 5c UP.—Guaranteed to pay you more profit, as agreed in our catalog. Insured against loss. Trapnest pedigree-sired Quality, Bloodtested, Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 1252, Clinton, Mo.

$6.50 PER 100 FOR ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes; $5.50 for Leghorns, Anconas also Heavy Mixed; $4.50 for Assorted Mixed. $3.50 for seconds. Pure-bred chicks. Live arrival guaranteed. Postage prepaid. Can ship c.o.d. Order from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading bloodtested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS.—WHITE LEGHORNS, $6.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $7.00, 100; Mixed, $6.00, 100. Order direct. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Swartz Poultry Farm, Box 81, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks.—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH PEKINS and White Muscovy Ducks. Two best breeds. Hatching eggs. Ducklings, breeders, reasonable. We supply your wants. List free. H. A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

GEESE.—Big Type Toulouse. Breeders, hatching eggs, goslings. List Free. H. A. Souder, Sellersville, Penna.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten, twelve, sixteen and twenty weeks old. March, April, May hatched. Two leading strains. Circular free. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Pa.

LARGE TYPE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN breeding cockerels, from hens that lay 250-324 eggs. F. P. Bodenhorn, Rimersburg, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

RABBITS

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES.—Descriptive literature. Facey Corporation, 115-Y, Valley Stream, New York.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE.—Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Poults. Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. List Free. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $3.00 for 12 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

70 ACRES, GROWING CORN, OATS, Millet, hay, etc., also 4 cows, team, hens and farm equipment included if settled soon; see picture p. 66 Strout's catalog attractive 5-room house; basement barn, other buildings; 50 acres tillage, fruit, wood; handy city markets. Only $2,900 complete, part cash. Catalog Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Blue grass farm, 300 acres, 50 miles from Pittsburgh on State Highway and two miles from R. R. Three dwellings, very large barn, sheepsheds, etc., all in good repair. Exceptionally well watered by springs and running streams. Timothy, clover and blue grass, an ideal dairy farm, also has three valuable veins of coal. In order to settle estate will sell at $70.00 per acre. Gas royalties and rentals now paying annual interest of over 11% on this valuation. Address Box 200, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with husk tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

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WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

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WANTED.—Experienced feed salesmen who know how to approach dealers and farmers. Must have knowledge of feed of all kinds and thoroughly familiar with livestock. Must own a car and work on commission basis. Address Box 199, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WOOL SHIPMENTS SOLICITED. Good cash prices, prompt returns. Also hides and pelts. S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

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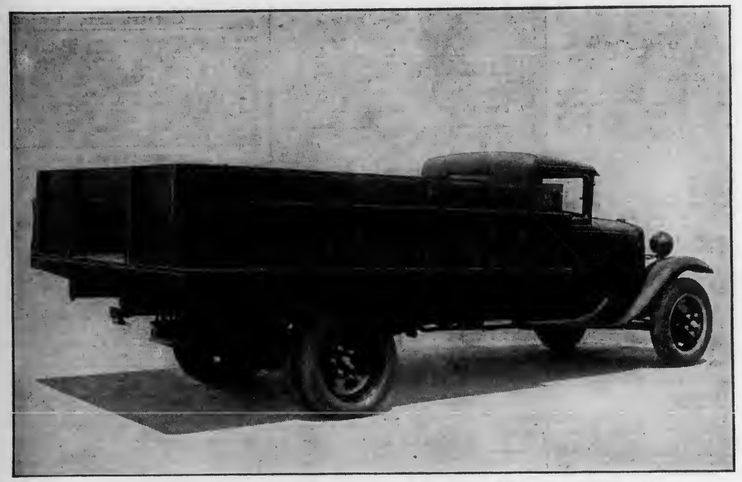
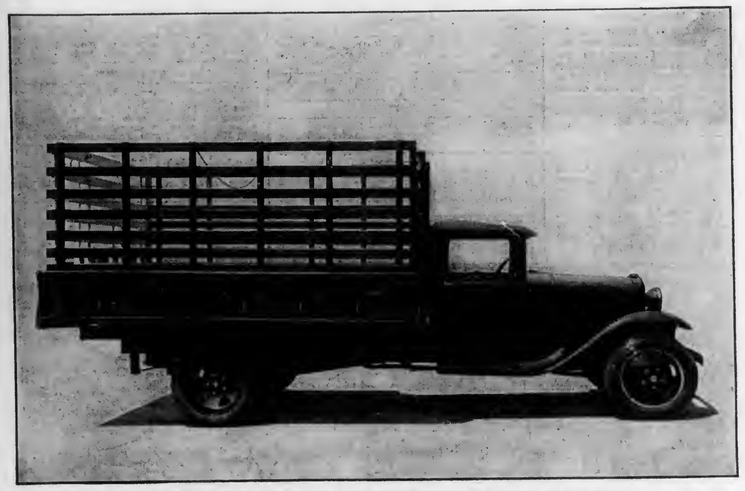
Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

A NEW FORD TRUCK

with grain-sides, or stock-racks, or both



Combination body equipped with extension grain-sides. Wheelbase, 157 inches



Combination body equipped with stock-racks. Wheelbase, 157 inches

FARMERS everywhere will find this new low-cost combination-unit takes care of practically every hauling need. The body which is extra wide — 84 inches — is hardwood construction throughout with exceptionally heavy flooring. The side and flare boards are rigidly supported by malleable iron brackets. Sides and floors are closely fitted and carefully built, assuring a flax-tight body.

Extension grain-sides are provided making the body 26 inches deep. There is a hinge-door in the tail-gate.

Stock racks fit into the same sockets as the extension grain-sides. Heavy angle strip protects the corners of the rack. The sliding tail-gate may be completely removed or fixed at any desired height.

These trucks are available with either 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase, high or low rear-axle gear-ratios, open or closed cabs, and single or dual rear wheels.

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Published Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

July 11, 1931

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
JUL 14 1931
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One telephone call saved 100 acres of tomatoes

A LARGE tomato field belonging to a farmer of Scotland County, N. C., was suddenly attacked by hordes of horn worms. The whole crop would have been destroyed in a short time. The farmer immediately telephoned the office of a farm paper in a nearby city to ask about the proper spray. He was told what to use and how to mix it. Within a few hours preparations were made, spraying was begun, and the crop was saved.

The telephone is constantly proving its worth in helping to get the best prices for livestock, grain and fruit sold through co-operative associations or local markets. It is also of great service in making social and business engagements, running errands or summoning help in emergencies.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, day in and day out, rain or shine.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

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— LIME — "Natural Soil Sweetener" GRANULATED FOR EASY SOWING WILL NOT BURN

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Attachment for Spreading Lime.

Investigate the strong features of the "Non-Wrap" Spreader.

Ask for New Bulletin No. 930 and direct factory prices.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 946, York, Pa.

Engines — Boilers — Cider Presses — Sawmills — Potato Diggers

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

IT is too bad that the silly season of mid-summer which always brings erratic occurrences, and more erratic reports of things that never occurred, must come along just when the mental attitude of the world is not up to par in steadiness. History does not prove an effective teacher for the most of us. We stir up alarms and see a lot of trouble, and experience bears evidence that most troubles never come to pass. The affairs of the world, of individual countries, of the various industries and of individuals have a way of righting themselves. It would be just as well not to listen to stories of coming ills this summer. We are too credulous during dog-days.

The fact is that the great majority of people in this country are at work as usual, are consuming products and are steadying the boat that some unemployment is rocking. Study the figures of production along every line and see what an amount of business is going along. Some manufacturing and transportation corporations are not showing profit, and that is too chronic of farming, but tens of millions are carrying on, and will be sitting steady when times mend.

A Wrong Impression

Necessarily we discuss the things that bother. That gets them into the limelight, and some imagine that we are at the end of the trail and wonder about the jumping. I reckon I think too much about the troublesome things: Russia's program, Germany's unrest, the dislocation of labor due to too rapid development of machinery, undue development of farming land—yes, there is a plenty, but right along nine out of ten people are making a living, exchanging their products and remaining more or less undisturbed by rumors that have a habit of proving themselves false.

We discuss the bothersome problems and forget that other things are pretty normal and that experienced countries usually sidestep anything that approaches disaster. We need to strike an average, and it would not be a bad idea to headline the fact that most people are working and making a living—not so good a living as one would like, but on its way to being better. What ground for saying that? The experience of all of us in other depressions.

The Self-Sufficing Farm

Some one in the Bureau of the Census has kindly sent me a copy of a bulletin showing county farm statistics for the state of Delaware and calls attention to the Bureau's classification of types of farms in which the class called "self-sufficing" appears. Such a farm is one on which "the value of the farm products used by the family was fifty per cent or more of the total value of all products of the farm."

Now, I know very well that it takes farming on a bigger scale to make the wheels go round in our great country, and primarily my interest is in its success, and yet on the human side all of us are deeply interested in farming remaining a safe and attractive means of living for hundreds of thousands of our people who are barred by lack of capital, or health, or natural inclination from taking much business risk.

The Census recognizes them as owners of "self-sufficing" farms. Eight and a half per cent of the farms of this state belong to this class, if we exclude the abnormal type including institutions, country estates, etc. In all our states there is room for more who would regard their own farming as a manner of life rather than a possible means of getting rich.

These Delaware Farmers

I studied the data to learn what I could about these families that go in primarily for safe living, and of a sort they like. They eat, and otherwise consume, over fifty per cent of all they produce. One-half is the lowest limit, and some use up a far greater share. They do not have to be bothered for a minute about the market price of all that.

The average size of these farms is sixty-three acres, and the value of the land and the buildings is six per cent of the state's total, excluding the abnormal type. As the number of their farms is eight and a half per cent of the total, they make a pretty good relative showing for people who are caring first for full provision of their wants so far as the farm can supply it, and letting the market of surplus be a secondary matter.

They certainly look like a good type to those who can conceive of a man being successful without going under any strain to become richer than some one else. It is largely a question of the point of view, but "self-sufficing" has a comfortable sound.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IN a recent issue of the Ohio Farmer, C. G. Williams, Director of the Ohio Experiment Station, advises the farmers to cut their wheat for hay. The writer had been doing this for years on Woodbine. Mr. Williams says when wheat is no more than 66 cents per bushel it pays better to cut it for hay than for the grain. He says it will make two tons per acre and that it makes a very good hay. I have found that cattle will do as well on it as they will do on timothy, and a great deal better if the timothy is cut too late.

I do not believe farmers in the East can any longer compete with the western farmers in wheat production. There two men can sow and harvest one thousand acres of wheat.

If the farmer in Ohio, where hay is not as high as it is here, can afford to cut his wheat for hay, the West Virginia farmer can much better afford to do it.

Too Many Fields

A farmer writes me that he has 108 acres of land and has ten fields on the farm. It seems to me that he has an excess of fields. This farm reminds me of Woodbine when I first became the owner. It had seven meadows and there were but 70 acres in all of them. It cost a great deal of money to maintain the fences around all these meadows, besides quite a little land was lost where the fences stood.

These meadows were all thrown into one boundary and plow lands were made long instead of square. It does not cost as much to cultivate corn when the rows are long, for less time is lost in turning. This caused a saving of many dollars each year.

A Good Gardener

I have a neighbor less than one block away who is one of the best lawyers in town, but he is undoubtedly the best gardener in the county. One year he sold $150 worth of garden vegetables off his garden besides supplying two homes, and his garden is not very large. He grows a succession of crops on the same land. There are two reasons why Mr. Ware has such remarkable success, he likes the work and he studies it. I do not believe a man is going to make much of a success out of a business unless he likes it and I am sure he will not unless he studies it.

Some Model Dairy Farms

By A. A. BORLAND

(Continued from last week.)

McDONALD and Crocker, Cortland county, N. Y., have a good herd of Guernseys with Donald Mathers, a Cornell man, as manager. The herd includes 84 cows which average 6,135 lbs. of milk testing 4.7 per cent. This herd is also run on a very practical basis. The 650-acre farm with 135 head of cattle is being handled by seven farm men. These not only take care of the dairy, but care for 1,200 Rhode Island Red chickens and 4,000 chicks. Mr. Mathers expects to raise at least 1,500 Bronze turkeys in addition to caring for the other poultry work.

The barns are in good sanitary condition. The milk retails as Grade A in Cortland at 14c a quart. The herd is tuberculin tested and blood tested for abortion and is pledged to the policy of retailing only such milk as is produced on the farm.

An Ayrshire Herd

George Brockway, Cortland county, N. Y., started with a family Ayrshire cow several years ago. He liked this cow so well that he later purchased a farm and established a herd of Ayrshires including 148 head. The herd averages 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of milk annual and the milk goes to hospitals at 11c per quart wholesale and pasteurized. There is not a foot of waste land on this farm, from which 1,000 loads of stone have been picked. The herd is blood tested and tuberculin tested. Two silos with another in the process of building furnish succulent feed for the herd. In addition to furnishing sufficient hay for the herd last year, the farm turned out a surplus of 55 tons which were sold. Mr. Brockway is growing alfalfa, and plans to adopt a rotation of corn and alfalfa.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was the next place visited. Prof. E. S. Harrison, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, took charge of the group and explained the experimental work being done by that department. This included the well known protein experiment in which three groups of cows are being fed a 24 per cent protein mixture, a 20 per cent mixture and a 16 per cent mixture, respectively. Up to the present time there is practically no difference in milk production or in the physical well being of the cows.

Experiments in Feeding

A number of interesting experiments are being conducted in calf feeding. It has been found that a calf mixture of common farm grains when ground and mixed with 22 per cent skimmilk powder will make a satisfactory dry mixture for growing calves after they have been fed whole milk in limited amounts up to seven weeks of age. The total amount of whole milk is kept down to 350 lbs. and the grain mixture is gradually increased so that after the calves are seven weeks of age they live on the mixture of grain and skimmilk powder fed dry. Calves on this mixture averaged a gain of from one to one and one-half lbs. daily. Fish meal appears to have good possibilities for growing calves when it is used in the place of blood flour.

The last stop was at the plant of the James Manufacturing Company at Elmira, N. Y. This proved to be a visit of considerable interest. Mr. Keast explained the manufacturing operations and the various lines of equipment put out by the Company. A new system of forced draft ventilation appears to have considerable possibilities for ventilating purposes in poultry and dairy plants in the future.

CUT COSTS and SAVE with the FARMALL

FARMALL at the PLOW: With two 14-in. bottoms the Farmall plows up to 9 acres in a 10-hour day. The whole job is easily done in a hurry.

FARMALL at the BELT: Besides its great success at cultivating and planting, mowing, and all other field power work, the Farmall is particularly adapted for belt and power take-off work.

A LOT of heavy power jobs are now ahead of the farmer. Plowing, belt work, corn picking, etc., will make heavy drains on time and man power all summer and fall. It is an ideal time to get a Farmall Tractor on the job and start with the efficiencies and economies of the Farmall System.

Next year's crops begin with the plow. Let the ample power of the Farmall tackle that slow, horse-killing job in double-quick time. Make it earn its way at the belt — threshing, ensilage cutting, and other belt work that only a tractor can handle. Increase the profits of the corn crop by the cost-cutting work of the picker. (Read the record of Christensen Bros. shown here).

Next year you can make a *complete* showing of Farmall savings and build up a profit margin on every field operation from spring on. Put the McCormick-Deering Farmall to work *now* at fall plowing. Tractor operation is now more economical than ever — gasoline is cheaper today than it has been for many years.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the 3-annual-payment plan. Liberal terms make it easy to cut your costs with a Farmall.

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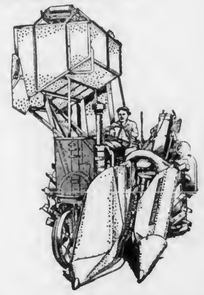
FARMALL and CORN PICKER

A good part of your corn profit will depend on keeping harvesting costs down, and nothing equals the McCormick-Deering Picker—1 and 2-row, Farmall-type and pull-type. See the dealer.

This is what Jos. E. Fisher, Lafayette, Ind., says: "I am more than pleased with my Farmall 2-row picker. I picked 375 acres with it or 14,000 bushels, with a repair expense of $1.90. Picked 23 acres one day, at the rate of 120 bushels per hour in 50-bushel corn. Some machine! If it isn't a McCormick-Deering Farmall Picker it isn't a corn picker."



FARMALL Power and Equipment Help Christensen Brothers, Lyons, Neb., Keep Corn Production Costs on 72 Acres Down to 11.8 cents a Bushel

Land worth about $150 per acre — Yield per acre, 50 bushels

Days	OPERATION	Tract. Cost at $4.60 Per Day	Labor Cost at $3.00 Per Day	Total Tractor & Labor Cost
7.6	Plowing (2 14-in. bottoms)	$ 34.96	$ 22.80	$ 57.76
2.5	Packing (12-foot) - - -	11.50	7.50	19.00
4	Disking (8 foot) - - -	18.40	12.00	30.40
1.5	Planting (4-row) - - - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
1.5	Harrowing (16-foot) - -	6.90	4.50	11.40
11.5	Cultivating, 3 times (2-row)	52.90	34.50	87.40
5	Harvesting (2-row picker)	23.00	15.00	38.00
	Hauling (see Other Costs)	.....	.....	.....
	Total - -	$154.56	$100.80	$255.36

Other costs

Machinery other than tractor - - - - -	57.69
Seed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20.00
Hauling to crib, man and team, 5 days - -	30.00
Share of general farm overhead - - - -	60.00
Total Crop Cost - -	$423.05

Yield 3,600 Bushels—Cost Per Bushel, 11.8 Cents
Christensen Brothers' Cost Per Acre, $5.88
Government Average Cost Per Acre, On Corn Belt Farms with Similar Yields, $17.11

These costs include all controllable operating expenses but do not include land rental or land taxes and interest on investment in land.

McCORMICK-DEERING

The rewards of good judgment

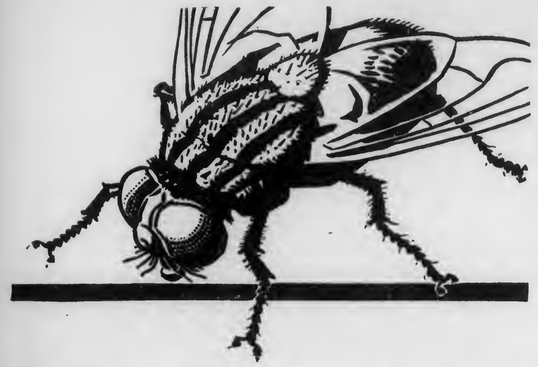
Two yards of homespun fabric for a keg of salt! A quarter barrel of corn-meal for gunpowder and shot! In the regions beyond the Ohio settlers were bartering their produce for the trader's goods, for staples, for necessities of life. Each transaction required personal judgment. The buyer became at once a seller. Whether he drew the best of the bargain depended on his ability to match worth with worth.

Times have changed. Disposing of your crops, your livestock, your produce is one problem. Procuring machinery, fertilizers and supplies for the family's daily wants, is quite another. You get cash for what you sell and pay cash for what you buy. Yet proper buying now, as ever, depends on the correct interpretation of values.

And the easiest way to decide what anything you need is worth—tractors, automobiles, radios, soap, furniture, household goods and the like—is to become a persistent reader of advertisements in reliable and reputable farm papers and magazines.

Only goods which the public has accepted as worth their price can be persistently advertised. If you see a product continuously advertised, you can rest assured that it has the public's approval. The advertisements will honestly tell you what a product will do. When you are ready to buy—although at an indefinite time in the future—your judgment as to the value of the advertised product will be sound and will mean money in your pocket.

Read the advertisements in this farm paper . . . they mean safer, better buying for you.



What's a line fence to a fly?

A FENCE can mean a lot to a fly. Oftentimes on one side are cows he can pester to his heart's content. On the other, cows covered with a pungent pine odor that he cannot stand . . . covered with Dr. Hess Fly Spray!

The cows protected with the mist-like coating of Dr. Hess Fly Spray are left to graze in peace all day long. No switching or worrying to distract them and cut the milk production.

Dr. Hess Fly Spray, in addition to being a fly chaser, in addition to affording protection in the pasture, is a fly killer. It has proved itself to be 92 per cent efficient at killing flies in many recent experiments conducted at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. When applied within the barn every fly coming in contact with it is killed, and his bloodthirsty career ended right there.

Use Dr. Hess Fly Spray yourself. Spray the cows in the barn before the morning milking. Notice their freedom from fly torment in the pasture all day. Spray the barn before bringing them in, in the evening. See the flies tumble. You will find flies are no longer one of your farm problems.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer about Fly Spray. Either do that or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess FLY SPRAY

kills flies in the stable . . . protects cows in the pasture

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Broad Street and Girard Avenue
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Only hotel in Philadelphia with a subway entrance from main lobby
400 LARGE ROOMS
Single room, running water, $2.00; for two, $3.50.
Single room, private bath, $3.00; for two, $5.00—$6.00.
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Horse too lame to work?... *Reach for* ABSORBINE

Effective Absorbine quickly relieves muscles, sore and swollen from overwork. Pulled tendons, strains and sprains respond promptly to it. Won't blister or loosen hair—and horse can work. Famous as an aid to quick healing of gashes, sores, bruises. $2.50 a bottle at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Don't Be Old-Fashioned
MODERNIZE YOUR SILO WITH
Crainelox Covering

The Road to Surer Profits

You wouldn't try to thresh with a flail. Then why try to get by with an old type Silo, especially when rebuilding it with Crainelox costs so little. It will be stronger, more resistant to heat and cold and will stand all ordinary winds. It will produce silage that has returned yearly dividends greater than the costs of the repairs.

Write for Big, Free Catalog

CRAINE, INC.
91 Grant St., Norwich, N.Y.

THE EXPLANATION

This diagram explains how Crainelox rebuilds old stave silos. Over the old staves is placed our special moisture and acid-proof Silafelt. Then a continuous hooping from bottom to top. It produces a strong, sturdy barrel-like silo that will resist wind and weather. (Some still in use were rebuilt 25 years ago.) Special prices this summer.

Write for particulars.

WE have ten acres of excellent alfalfa and timothy for which there seems to be no demand. We put a small ad. in two papers, and personally interviewed several prospective buyers, but have found no purchasers. It will cut fifteen or eighteen tons of cured hay. How I would have enjoyed such a prospect in the days when I was keeping dairy cows!

* * *

It begins to look as if that grass would return to the earth from which it came. One man offered me thirty dollars for it as it stands. I told him that it was worth more than that as fertilizer, besides the value it would have as humus-making material. The field would make an excellent potato patch next year, and one of the necessary qualities of good potato soil is plenty of humus.

* * *

But how may I know that it will pay to plant potatoes next year, especially since it would require the purchase of much potato-raising machinery? If this grass were mown now, a second crop allowed to grow up through it, then the whole plowed down in September and sown to rye and vetch it would be an ideal place on which to build hopes for admission to the 400-bushel potato club. But planning to raise 4,000 bushels of potatoes in 1932 is just now about as much of a gamble as buying a ticket in the English Derby races.

* * *

The factors present in the market (or lack of a market) for that grass are an index of the economic condition of farmers here in the East. First, the weather has been persistently wet. There is one to two sultry, hot days between frequent rains, making harvesting precarious and cultivation of crops difficult. Cherries and strawberries begin to rot as soon as they begin to ripen. Second, the milk market is more or less demoralized with surplus, and farmers are uncertain as to what the dairy industry holds for them in future. Third, it costs money to harvest hay.

* * *

The above sounds more or less discouraging, but I do not hear much talk among farmers that would indicate pessimism. All are going ahead with confidence that the future holds better times in store. They are beginning to realize that, bad as conditions may be, agriculture can weather bad economic conditions better than most other industries.

* * *

The proposal made by President Hoover for a world-wide cessation of payments of debts and interest between nations seems to have created more business confidence throughout the world than anything that has happened since the stock market slump knocked business into a cocked hat in 1929. If, as has been said, the depression is due to a state of mind, there should be a noticeable improvement soon, since the "state of mind" has improved by several per cent recently.

* * *

But let us not jump at the conclusion that our economic condition will improve and stay good unless we make necessary changes. The old pre-war and post-war policy of working full time at high speed will soon glut the markets and bring on another depression, no matter whether the business be manufacturing, mining or agriculture. Twentieth century production methods are such that our improved facilities can produce the world's needs in shorter time. We must reverse the war slogan to "speed up," and learn a new one, "slow down." It is much better to work five days a week and six hours a day than it is to work overtime, bring on a disastrous surplus and be thrown out of work and income until we are again in poverty. Is the experience of the past two years sufficient to teach us the needed lesson, or will we need another slump before we take the hint?

The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

A NEW grading law goes into effect in New York State on July 1st. This law forbids selling or offering for sale any farm product marked or labeled in any way "which shall be false or misleading in any particular." It also forbids selling or offering for sale farm products in such a manner that the "face or shown surface shall not be an average of the contents."

It seems a shame that legislation is necessary to make growers discontinue this type of business, when common sense and experience show that it is unprofitable. The Master Farmers and others of their type have long ago learned that topping off packages and trying to deceive the public is a poor practice. It is not just a question of honesty, important as that may be, but it is an actual fact that the buyers soon learn which packs are good and will pay only low prices for those they have learned are questionable.

Conditions have improved in Philadelphia and there is less of this facing the package than in former years. This has been brought about largely by the increasing competition with western and southern produce. There is still too much of it and those who follow the practice are partly responsible for the foothold that these distant shipping sections are getting in the eastern city markets.

This season there was considerable complaint by dealers on berries purchased on auction blocks in the South. The top layer was good, but the berries in the two bottom layers were much poorer. The buyer at the auction did not have the opportunity to inspect the bottom layers and bought in good faith. Several auctions have gained bad reputation from this practice. The shipping point auctions are an efficient method for the grower to sell his produce, but abuse of this kind will offset the good they have done.

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Factory Methods Enter the Dairy Business

By G. W. HARRIS

IF on your dairy farm you could slash the present labor costs in half, would you consider the necessary change in management a good investment? Such a suggestion is of enough importance to make any dairyman give the idea serious consideration. "Bring your cows to the milker"—a milking room equipped with a series of stationary milking units—has been the answer of several large herd owners to this labor cost question. The demand for greater efficiency in milk production is slowly changing the old type dairy farm until now we find milking plants comparable in mechanical precision and ingenuity to our city industrial plants.

Purity Farm at Pennington, New Jersey, and Laurel Locks Farm at Pottsown, Pa., were among the first to install a practical milking room equipped with combine milking units where the cows are brought to stationary mechanical milkers. This idea of bringing the cows to the milking machines is new and during its recent development has proved to be practical in operation. It saves time and labor and it presents an opportunity to produce more easily a high quality of milk. This idea is no fad but is an honest effort on the part of the thinking dairymen to lower their costs of production. As the large milk producer is confronted with high labor cost, naturally he is the first to become interested in lowering this expense.

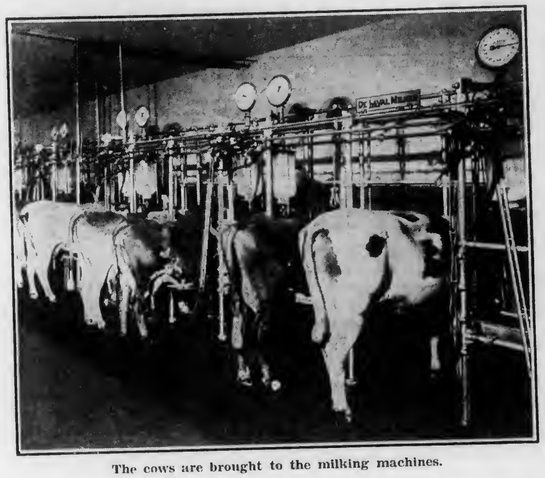
A Hundred Cows an Hour

Purity Farm is producing 4,000 quarts of certified milk per day at a minimum labor saving of $1,000 each month as a result of a modern milking equipment. Before the combine milker was installed at Purity Farm, during February of last year, 42 men were employed to operate the 450-acre dairy farm. Today 27 men do that same work. Manager E. W. Brown is enthusiastic about the results of the first year of operation and considers the combine milker system "the most efficient method of handling our 363-cow herd."

Recently I spent an afternoon at Purity Farm watching the cows go through their paces at milking time. The milking room, the trip to the milking room and the return to the stables was an old story to these cows, but it was all new and interesting to me. What a change from the days of the old three-leg milking stool and open top pail!

Yet the milking barn is not fantastic in design, nor is the equipment an elaborate maze of intricate mechanism which demands an experienced engineer to keep it in repair and operation. In reality it is just the old type milking machine, improved and installed as a stationary unit with flow pipes leading directly to the cooling and bottling room. Each of the 15 stalls is equipped with a sliding gate in front of the cow, a gate which may be lifted upward after the cow is milked to allow her to step forward and return to her stable.

While I stood at the entrance of the milking barn a cow entered from the stables and took her place at a stall where she was washed, foremilk was drawn from the udder and the teat cups attached. The milk was drawn into a glass jar suspended on scales above the animal, and after she was milked the weight of the milk and the number of the animal were recorded by a herdsman who keeps a record of the production of each cow. The milk was then released from the jar to flow to the cooler, the gate opened and another cow took her place to be milked. A steady procession of cows marched to and from the spotless milking room. Thus continued the routine of milking at Purity Farm until the entire herd passed through the barn to be milked at the rate of 100 cows each hour. A saving in labor and a saving of time. Four men operate the 15 milkers, one keeps the milk records, and another brings the cows from the stable to the milking room.



The cows are brought to the milking machines.

A Pennsylvania Outfit

No doubt already many questions about the details of this system have entered your mind. At least I was rather skeptical about its practical value when I first heard about it. Before an attempt is made to answer any possible questions that might arise, let us first view Laurel Locks' method of management, a Pennsylvania farm equipped with a similar milking outfit. Laurel Locks milk is being distributed in Pottstown and Reading at the standard price of high quality raw milk, while Purity Farm is producing certified milk and receives 15 cents a quart at the farm.

The management of the dairy barn at Laurel Locks Farm presents a new method of handling the herd which may prove profitable to the dairymen who are milking 100 or more cows. Immediately you reply that there are few 100-cow herds in the East. True, but this figure has been set to provide a safe margin for efficient operation under present conditions; and again you must remember that combine milking units are new enough to justify anticipation of many future improvements. The 50-cow herd stationary milking unit, even now, is no idle dream of economy.

Shed Replaces Stable

In management the Laurel Locks dairy differs from Purity Farm in that their herd is housed in a large shed and the animals are allowed freedom to move about as they please, while the Purity Farm herd is stabled in the regular modern type dairy barn.

Two years ago Mr. Donnell Marshall, of Laurel Locks Farm, tore out the old stables and erected this large shed, then constructed a milking room equipped with a five-unit combine milker. This paddock type of stabling has made possible a great saving in labor. There is no continuous cleaning of stables, for the trampled bedding on the well-drained dirt floor of the shed is taken out only once each month, or even at less frequent intervals. As the herd is kept well-bedded there seems to be no problem in keeping the animals clean.

The saving in labor alone makes this type of housing for the milking herd worthy of serious consideration by the practical dairyman who must build a new dairy barn or (Continued on page 12.)

Purity Farm, showing layout of buildings. Four thousand quarts of certified milk are produced here daily.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT

MANY farmers are thinking about something to take the place of wheat in their rotation of crops. Some have tried winter barley and apparently with success, securing a high-class feed grain and the needed straw. Will those who have substituted winter barley for wheat give their experience?

CONTRADICTIONS

THE assessor of Wyandotte county, Kan., listed for taxation the 22,000,000 bushels of the Stabilization Corporation's wheat in storage there. The Corporation appealed on the ground that it is "a governmental instrumentality" and its wheat consequently is exempt from taxation. How does this jibe with the many assertions of members of the Federal Farm Board that it is not in business and is not putting the government into business? Apparently the Kansas State Tax Commission agrees with the expressions of Board members, for it has ruled that the wheat is taxable.

MORE GENTLE BULLS

A FRIEND reports that William Geisler, 22 years old, a German farm hand near Cedarville, Md., was fatally gored by a bull which he had made a pet. He was alone at the time of attack and dying when found with the bull standing over him. Two Iowans were more fortunate. Walter Morrill of Williamsburg escaped by rolling into a manger when his gentle bull attacked. William Fosdick of Signourney was assailed by an "always gentle" bull when he went to drive the herd from pasture. An English sheep-dog which accompanied him promptly attacked the bull and hung on until help arrived. A faithful dog is the best insurance against a fatal bull.

BEES AND LIONS

MILK has been praised from press and platform until the public is, or should be, convinced that the produce of the cow is a blessing to mankind. In fact its good influence also takes in calves, pigs and chickens. But even this is not the limit. Out in western Canada some one fed milk and sugar to bees and they responded by producing 23 lbs. more honey per colony than bees on ordinary diet, while a lion farm in California found its milk-fed lions grew larger, more handsome and kinder of disposition than other lions. If sweetness of disposition can be absorbed by bees as by lions the milk diet would be defensible regardless of the 23 extra lbs. of honey, for the sharp end of a bee can ruffle the most placid temper. We are less enthusiastic about milk-fed lions. Probably mild mannered lions are best for companions, but personally we like our lions fierce—and far away.

CANADIAN POOLS COLLAPSE

LAST week the wheat pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta decided to go into voluntary liquidation. No other course was open to them, as they could not get credit of banks or governments to provide for the initial payment on this year's crop. The many elevators owned by the cooperatives were pledged to the provincial governments last year as security for their guaranty of the pools' bank loans. As the three governments had to make good the loans they will probably take over the elevators. It is said that they will be operated under receivership but particulars are not given. Members of the pools are automatically released from their contracts and at liberty to sell where they please. This collapse of the Canadian cooperatives will be regarded as a severe jolt to the cause of cooperative marketing, but it is not that. As long as the Canadian organizations stuck to cooperative marketing they prospered. Their disaster is not the effect of cooperative marketing but of cooperative speculation. They gambled with the wheat of their members and lost, though they could have insured the price of every bushel of it by sales for future delivery. Speculation, not cooperation, has caused the Canadian debacle. And that speculation was the outcome of the dream of price control, a dream that has never been realized.

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK

LAST Thursday Stephen Moulton Babcock was found dead in his home at Madison, Wis. Dr. Babcock was born in 1843 at Bridgewater, N. Y. He was educated at Tufts College and the University of Goettingen, Germany, receiving his degree there in 1879, after having taught chemistry at Cornell for two years. Later he was chemist at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station and in 1888 became professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. There he remained for the rest of his life, becoming emeritus professor of agricultural chemistry in 1913. In 1890 Dr. Babcock made the discovery which has meant so much to the dairy industry of the world—known then and now as the Babcock test to determine the fat content of milk. He took the position that since he was a paid servant of the public his discovery belonged to the public, so he refused to secure a patent whereby he might have made many millions. It is a question whether this decision was wise but certainly it was unselfish and highly creditable to Dr. Babcock. Probably today the discovery would be patented and thus controlled, even if it were free to those licensed to use it and in that way free to the public. Last year Dr. Babcock was honored by being the first man chosen for the Capper award for distinguished service to agriculture, and that award was universally approved. Departing full of years and honors, Dr. Babcock leaves to scientists of all nations an example of faithful and unselfish service for the public.

TO SUPPORT THE ACT

LAST week representatives of thirteen national organizations of farmers met at Chicago and decided to cooperate in support of the Agricultural Marketing Act. A "nation-wide educational program" is to be started for the purpose of getting farmers to unite in support of the law. In the resolution adopted at this preliminary conference each organization was urged "to mobilize all its powers to inform the people of the country of the merits of the Agricultural Marketing Act, and to insist that the Act be retained, and that when it is amended the amendments be written by organized agriculture."

This movement is bound to prove futile if the act is in itself unsound and its application detrimental to the agricultural and other business interests of the country. Words cannot overcome facts in such cases, no matter how numerous the organizations which utter them. Public sentiment contrary to the Agricultural Marketing Act is growing as its history lengthens, and this organized effort to counteract that sentiment is ample evidence of the existence of it. Thus far organized agriculture has not shown itself competent to write legislation for agricultural relief. Part of organized agriculture has advocated the McNary-Haugen bill and another part the export debenture plan, both of which have been shown to be impossible. The two parts united for higher tariffs, and now these two parts again unite to bolster the Agricultural Marketing Act, which the public is about to condemn after trial and experience. The leaders of organized agriculture should be wary of making any more economic blunders lest farmers choose some others to lead in the future. Clearly the greatest need of organized agriculture is leadership endowed with economic sense—something it has not had during the past decade.

WHEAT SALE POLICY

RESPONDING to demands that the Federal Farm Board continue to hold its accumulation of wheat President Hoover suggested that the Board "consider a more definite policy" in respect to the sale of said wheat. After much discussion the Board has announced its policy, which is thus officially stated: "The Grain Stabilization Corporation will limit its sales of wheat from July 1, 1931, to July 1, 1932, to a cumulative maximum of five million bushels per month. This is approximately seven per cent of the estimated bushelage of the 1931 crop. This limitation, however, shall not apply to sales to foreign governments or their agencies now being considered. Any sales for the purpose of clearing trade channels or for other efficient merchandising will be promptly replaced by purchase of an equal quantity of wheat. Such transactions will not be considered as a part of the sales program."

This is a compromise between the demand for holding and the necessity for selling. It is more definite than any earlier declaration in that it fixes a maximum rate of disposal, even if it does provide that this rate may be exceeded under certain conditions. The Board's policy is still far from a settled one on which the grain business can depend, but it is better than the vagueness of the past. This statement of policy should be followed by other statements, giving at regular periods the extent, kind and location of stocks and the changes therein. There has been entirely too much secrecy in the Board's operations in the past, and the public which is financing its operations is entitled to candor even if not accustomed to it. The Board has found just what was predicted—it's easy to get wheat with public funds by paying more than the market price but not so easy to get rid of it. Unless some outlet is created by crop calamity somewhere the stabilization wheat is going to cast its destructive shadow on the market for many moons to come. There is no way to avoid this except by a definite policy such as selling a certain quantity at the market every month until it is all gone—a plan that is not likely to be adopted.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE largest sale since the Flemington broiler auction started was held on Wednesday of last week when 309 crates of birds were sold over the auction block. Prices were very favorable with New York quotations, some of them topping the New York market.

This poultry auction, the only one of its kind in the state, has been gaining in momentum until it is now recognized by the producers of Hunterdon county and by the buyers as a practical and desirable method of marketing broilers and fowls. This auction provides the poultrymen with a market for their broilers without having to seek buyers as in the past and establishes a uniform price for their birds..

As was formerly the case in marketing Hunterdon county eggs, when buyers traveled throughout the county to buy broilers and eggs prices were very irregular. Now a consistent market has been established for both eggs and broilers through the two auction markets.

When the buyers began to buy their eggs at the egg auction instead of traveling through the county to buy from farm to farm, the producers realized that they would lose a part of their buyers for broilers and that they would have to do something about it. They brought their broilers to the buyers when they established their first poultry auction at Flemington on April 29th. Since then the market has been growing because fewer and fewer of the buyers are buying at the farm, instead they patronize the auction. This has forced some of the hesitant producers to join the auction market and since joining they have become satisfied and enthusiastic supporters of the auction.

There have been 2,292 crates of birds sold over the Flemington poultry auction block during the ten sales up to the present time.

* * *

THE third annual Baltimore livestock show will be held at the Baltimore stockyards, Oct. 13-16. Classes will include carloads of fat cattle open to all, carloads of fat cattle from the southeastern district comprising Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and all of the Gulf states. There will also be classes for three steers or heifers and for individual steers and heifers, for boys' and girls' club steers and heifers and for feeder cattle. The hog show will provide for carloads, pens and individual barrows, while in the lamb show will be carloads, pens and individual fat lambs in competition. The premium list will be out about September 10th. Information about exhibiting may be obtained from W. R. Harvey, 22 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

* * *

SOMETHING new in the transporting of milk from the farm to the distributor was introduced to Burlington county dairymen about a month ago when a transportation firm of Jobstown placed their first large mechanically refrigerated truck on the haul to Atlantic City.

This trucking company at present operates ten milk trucks and hauls about 20,000 quarts of milk daily out of Burlington county and one or two adjoining counties. They have given serious thought and study to the problems of proper refrigeration in an effort to meet the increasing demand for higher quality milk in the eastern market. Their first attempt at mechanically cooling their trucks has proved very successful after the first month of operation.

This large white truck carries 162 forty-quart cans and daily makes a trip from Burlington county to Atlantic City. A small compressor and the 3 h. p. air-cooled engine which operates the refrigerating unit are built in a metal compartment under the truck just in front of the left rear wheels.

In the morning about a half hour before the truck starts to gather the milk at the farms the compressor is started in order that the truck will be cooled down when the first can of milk is loaded. The refrigerating unit operates continuously until the milk is unloaded at Atlantic City and according to the truck driver the temperature in the truck is then between 45 and 50 degrees.

The outside of the truck body is constructed of aluminum, the top is canvas with aluminum paint, and the inside of the body is lined with cedar. The walls of the body are well insulated similar in manner to the modern refrigerator.

Cans of milk are loaded double height in the truck, the second tier of cans resting on wood cross-pieces which allow circulation of air within the truck body.

The owners of this equipment have two other large trucks ordered and the bodies with mechanical refrigeration are under construction. The exterior and the inside, except for the floor, will be built entirely of aluminum in an effort to decrease the weight of the empty truck and in this way increase the pay load.

Another interesting slant on increasing the pay load in transporting milk which attracted my attention at their office was the use of aluminum milk cans. While they are not using these light weight cans at the present time, they are giving this idea serious thought.

This concern is convinced that the mechanically refrigerated truck has decided advantages over the use of ice in transporting milk. These new trucks insure a more constant and lower temperature and, barring mechanical defects in the equipment, are more cheaply operated than the use of ice.

The use of this type of truck is another step forward in the production of a higher quality of milk. It fills in a gap between producer and distributor which in the past has often been subject to negligence and improper handling of milk. No matter how well the dairyman cools his milk and how carefully he handles it or how much care the milk receives after it is in the hands of the distributor, it must receive proper attention and care from the farm to the distributor. The mechanically refrigerated truck may be the solution to this often repeated complaint.

A Refrigerator Milk Truck

* * *

SEPTEMBER 16-17 has been set as the date for Burlington county's annual country show of agricultural products. In recent years this exhibit has been steadily increasing in size until last fall it was decided to devote two days for the show instead of one day as in former years.

* * *

DO not forget September 24th is the day of the Farm Bureau and State Grange statewide annual picnic at Camp Ockanickan, Burlington county. Those planning local and county rural affairs during September are requested to keep this date free.

* * *

LAST year for the first time in this country a new disease of elm trees appeared in Maryland. The disease, which seriously threatens the future of one of the state's most valuable shade trees and has made considerable progress in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and has been found in the United States, does not seem to be confined to either cold or warm climates.

It is known as the Dutch elm disease and is prevalent in trees 15 to 40 years old, although nursery seedling has been found infected. The American elm, the English elm, the Holland elm and the Scotch elm seem to be susceptible to the disease. At the present time no means of control is known except to cut off the limbs which are affected.

* * *

THE Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association opens Pennsylvania's first egg auction in Doylestown next Monday, July 13th. Among the 29 members of the new marketing association there are more than 35,000 laying birds represented and about 100 cases of eggs are expected at the first sale.

These Bucks county poultrymen have watched closely the development of the Flemington egg auction, New Jersey's first successful attempt to market eggs over the auction block, and have patterned their market after that of the Hunterdon county group. Since starting last August the Flemington Market has proved an extremely profitable investment to Hunterdon county poultrymen and has attracted widespread interest in New Jersey and nearby states.

The Bucks county market being located only 25 miles from the Flemington market will no doubt attract some of the buyers from that market.

To what extent this may prove true would be merely a hazardous guess, but it is hoped that these two egg auctions will not prove detrimental to each other. It is the intent of the Bucks county producers to draw buyers from suburban Philadelphia and other nearby Pennsylvania markets, while most of the buyers at Flemington come from New Jersey municipalities.

Officers of the Bucks county association are Raymond Taylor, president; Silas Van Horn, vice-president; and G. L. Sayre, secretary-treasurer. W. Atlee Tomlinson is the auction master and Ira Connell will act as auctioneer.

Delaware Notes

THE corn growing contest, which in previous years has been held throughout Sussex county, seems to have drawn the attention of some of the leading clubs of the county.

The clubs aiding in this work are Selbyville, Georgetown, Lewes, Milford and Laurel Rotary Clubs and the Kiwanis Clubs at Rehoboth and Seaford. Each with the cooperation of County Agent C. Russel Snyder purchased one bushel of seed corn which was distributed and planted throughout the different parts of the county.

This seed corn was divided among the following farmers: William Mills, Thomas E. Mills, William, Hammond and Edward Clayville, of Milford; Ed. Thompson, Bailey Maull and T. C. Donovan, of Rehoboth; William Ritter, Herman Short, John Wilson and Robert White, of Lewes; Martin Carey, Chas. Ellingsworth, Harvey Penuel and Paul Swain, of Georgetown; Chester McCabe, Herman Evans, D. H. Derrickson and Horace Willey, of Selbyville; Avery Owens, Reese Covey, Robert Evans, Brooks Doiby, Glen Givens, Randall Thompson, Arthur Lingo and Charles G. West, of Laurel; Herman Ockels, Charles Hill, Richard Hill, Fred Fritz, Carlton James and Virgil Waller of Seaford.

Those who received this corn agreed to keep an accurate account as far as is possible of the exact cost of production. K. P. T.

THE need for using ice or mechanical refrigeration instead of relying solely on spring or well water to cool milk is emphasized in a statement addressed to New Jersey dairymen by Prof. F. C. Button, assistant dairy husbandman of the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The most common method of cooling milk on New Jersey farms, he explains, is to put the cans of milk in a tank of cold water. This practice has been found unsatisfactory in summer because most well and spring water exceeds 50 degrees Fahrenheit, a temperature too high for proper cooling. The result is a high bacteria count, and an impairment of milk quality. Professor Button also advises that the placing of warm milk in a cool cellar or a dry type cooling cabinet will not give satisfactory results as air does not absorb or transmit heat readily enough to cool milk effectively.

"In icing a cooling tank," Professor Button says, "break the ice into relatively small pieces, in which form they will absorb heat more rapidly than will larger cakes of ice. Put the ice into the vat before milking and then the temperature of the water will have been lowered by the time the cans of milk are immersed.

"Where ice is not readily obtainable, the mechanically-refrigerated cooling systems offer a solution of the milk cooling problem. Some dealers are willing to finance their farmers in buying this equipment. Dairies producing from eight to twelve cans of milk daily can well afford to consider the purchase of electrical units that may be bought in five and six-can sizes for from $350 to $450, completely installed.

"Although many dealers advise against the use of a surface cooler because of the possibility of increasing the bacteria count as the result of inadequate cleaning of this piece of equipment, it must be used where quick cooling is essential.."

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A State of Historic Interest

By Lucy Parrock, Preston County.

Prize awarded.

ALMOST every one likes to live in a place of beauty and that is just the reason why I like to live in West Virginia. This state has many places of civic beauty and also of historic interest in its mountains. Now I shall tell of a few places of beauty which we have, and for any one who loves nature he would certainly be interested in this state of West Virginia.

First, we want to know something about the birthplace of West Virginia. The first permanent settlement was made by Morgan Morgan at Mill Creek in 1727. Again, to begin with the most beautiful, historic and romantic spot in West Virginia one would have to visit Tu-Endie-Wei, "the meeting of the waters," in Kanawha Valley. This place in colonial times was the gateway to the West and overlooked the meeting of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. The valley of the Kanawha was one time a summer resort and hunting place of the various tribes of Indians. In this valley are seen the stone works of a race of people who lived before the Indian tribes were known there.

Charleston is the state capital and industrial center of this state. Another beautiful place which becomes more interesting when one knows the history is Burning Spring. When this was first found it was a bubbling spring of water and oil. The oil had been set on fire by the Indians and had continued to burn until so much oil had been taken from the ground that it ceased to flow.

A Land of Surprises

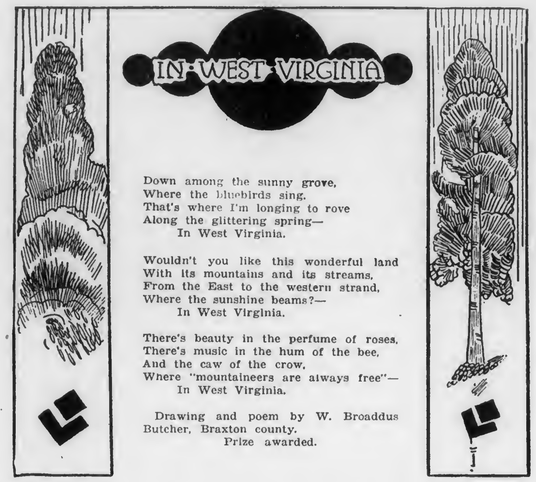
West Virginia has many mines but it still retains its beauty. Tams and Glen White are two mining towns which are equal in beauty to any small park. This state also has many mineral springs of all kinds.

An interesting, beautiful and educational institution of this state is the Four-H Camp at Jackson's Mill. This is devoted to the development of boys and girls in Four-H Club work.

In West Virginia one cannot pass by the old trails as of no interest, for they are an important feature of the state. Two of these are the Seneca trail and the old McCullough traders' trail. These were used to lead the people westward and helped our state to become settled.

Harpers Ferry, the lowest point in West Virginia, is a place of historic beauty. One may come now and enjoy the beauty of the place but to remember it longer one must know that here much fighting was done and it was a strong fort.

West Virginia is certainly a land of surprises for it was first passed over as an unlikely place for people to make a living, but now it abounds in natural resources of various kinds and is considered a rich state. That is why I like to live in West Virginia better than any other state and I think that the citizens of this state will agree with me.



Down among the sunny grove,
Where the bluebirds sing,
That's where I'm longing to rove
Along the glittering spring—
In West Virginia.

Wouldn't you like this wonderful land
With its mountains and its streams,
From the East to the western strand,
Where the sunshine beams?—
In West Virginia.

There's beauty in the perfume of roses,
There's music in the hum of the bee,
And the caw of the crow,
Where "mountaineers are always free"—
In West Virginia.

Drawing and poem by W. Broaddus Butcher, Braxton county.
Prize awarded.

West Virginia in all her beauty
Rises high in honored name,
Like an eagle soaring upward
Always rising like a flame.

Onward, onward, never stopping
At low lanes or weary hills;
Always thrifty, always saving
Are those West Virginia hills.

Honorable Mention

Edna Harper, Nelda Findley, Magdalene Smith and Helen Shafer.

Contest Announcement

SEVERAL weeks ago about six hundred of you boys and girls sent in a letter in answer to our request for the best letter on "Why I Think My State Is the Best." After reading and sorting and reading some more, we finally are ready to announce the prize winners. However, there were so many really splendid letters that we have decided to give two or three prizes for each state.

This week we are having our West Virginia folks tell you why they think their state is the best place to live. Perhaps your letter will be among next week's contributions. We're sorry everybody couldn't win but perhaps your turn will be next.

A State of Civic Beauty

By E. Marie Casto, Jackson County.

Prize awarded.

WEST VIRGINIA with all her glory, pomp and pride ranks high among other states. Her beautiful highways running from the East to the West, and from North to South, are lined with flowers more beautiful than ever seen before in West Virginia. Streams of water clearer than crystals and bluer than the summer sky. Large forests and orchards with green foliage bending othe ground with delicious fruits and lovely flowers. The tall mountains and great plains clothed in a green cloak, with sheep grazing here and there like statues in the night.

During the early spring birds stop on their way from the sunny South to build their nests and make their homes. When the dusk falls at night and everything is still, while the moonbeams dance beneath the old willow tree, you can hear the calling of the whip-poor-will away in the distance. As the sun sinks beneath the horizan, I see a lovely cloud like a bride of June dressed in her beautiful wedding garment of gold and silver sailing away on a bed of roses, to her beautiful home in the sunny South, where she will lie down to rest and dream pleasant dreams.

TELL ABOUT YOUR QUEER PET

In the Little Folks' Corner you will find some interesting stories about queer pets. We're sure some of you older folks would like to tell about yours so we're giving you a chance and offering prizes for the best stories. There's a fine baseball and bat waiting to be given to the boy who sends in the prize story. For the girl, there's a very pretty string of beads. Then there are several other surprise prizes so you have a fine chance to win something.

Sit down immediately and write your story. Send a picture if you can for that will add a lot of interest. Send your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks' Corner

We Want to Tell You About Our Pets

Jimmy Turtle

I want to tell you about a pet I had once. It was a turtle. He was quite big and I put him in a tub. He ate strawberries, Junebugs and flies. One day I took him out to play. I went away to get something to eat and when I came back he was gone.

Martha Davies.

New York.

* * *

Clara Bow

A year ago we had a red hen and it was tame. I named her Clara Bow. Clara would lay an egg and then come to the house and tell me about it. When I went to feed the chickens, Clara Bow always got up on my shoulder and coaxed for feed.

Pennsylvania. Vincent Jones.

* * *

Says His Prayers Every Night

I have a dog that is very clever. When we get ready for bed he will put both front paws on a chair, put his head between them and when we tell him to say his prayers he will bark.

Mary Burnett.

Pennsylvania.

* * *

Madam Butterfly

I thought maybe you would like to hear about my queer pet. It was a butterfly. It was perched on a log when I caught it. Its color was black and yellow and I called it Yellow Wing. I made a small house for it and fed it and gave it water every day. One day it flew away and that was the last of Yellow Wing.

Pennsylvania. Edna Mae Steffy.

* * *

Adopts Baby Mice

I have some rabbits that are brown, black, gray and white. I like to watch them eat. Then I have a guinea pig. But my queerest pet is a white rat. Last week we put hay away and found eight little gray mice. We put them in with the mother rat and she likes them.

Mary Rose.

Pennsylvania.

Here is Violet Handwerk, four years old, and her pet dog. Violet lives in Maryland.

* * *

Johnny Katy-did

I think I had the queerest pet. It was a Katy-did. I called him Johnny. He was very large and his color was light green. I kept him in a box and gave him fresh water every day. I also gave him grass. It was fun to watch him eating. One day when I put him in the yard he jumped away and I couldn't find him.

Geraldine O. Thomas.

Pennsylvania.

Editor's Note:—Let's all get in the contest to tell about our queerest pet. Read the announcement above telling about prizes for the best story. This contest is open for just one week so let's hurry our stories along.

Send Your Vote for Bird Club Name

THE following names have finally been chosen by the judges as suitable for our Bird Club. If you're interested in the birds and our club, be sure to send in your vote. All young folks who send in their vote will be enrolled as charter members of our Bird Club.

Fill in the blank below and mail it immediately to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Here are the names the judges have selected. Vote for one only.

FEATHERED FRIENDS' CLUB
BUSY BIRD CLUB
PENN'S WOODS BIRDS
WING AND FEATHER CLUB
PROTECT ALL BIRD CLUB
THE FLYING CLUB
THE BIRD JUNGLE CLUB
ON THE WING CLUB

My vote is for: .....

Name .....

Address .....

Age .....

Cool—and so Easily Made

No. 7229.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 yards of 35-inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4¼ yards. To finish with plaited trimming requires 2 1-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7172.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material. The vestee of lace requires ¼ yard 10 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6891.—Ladies' morning frock. Cut in eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard is required cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plait fulness extended is 2½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7241.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size with short sleeves requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material. With long sleeves 2¾ yards. For contrasting material ⅝ yard cut crosswise is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7152.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44 and extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. It requires 2⅞ yards of material 35 inches wide for a medium size. To finish with bias binding requires 11 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7245.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material, if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 2½ yards. Collar, cuffs and sash of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6904.—Child's over-all rompers. Cut in three sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 6-months size requires ¾ yard of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7249.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material, if made with sleeves. Without sleeves 1¼ yards. Ribbon rosette and ends requires 1¾ yards. To finish with bias binding requires 1¾ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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Write plainly, giving pattern number and size. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The new Summer Fashion Book for 1931 is ready to mail. This book contains 32 pages, 16 of which are in colors and 16 in black and white. It includes hints on dressmaking and fashion notes. There are 147 designs, illustrating only the latest styles. Send ten cents in silver or stamps for our up-to-date book of fashions. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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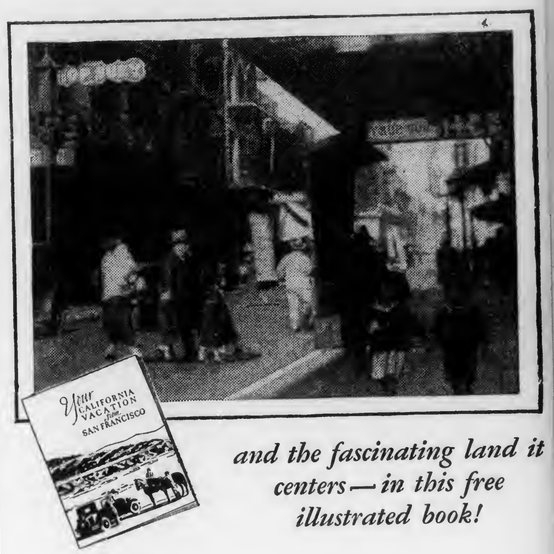

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Where We Go and What We See

APPARENTLY Pennsylvania Farmer readers like the idea of a worry-free, low cost vacation tour—one that will enable them to visit the romantic places of the Far West they have read about and dreamed of all their lives.

For the success of our Three-Nation Tour already is assured. More than enough men and women have sent in their reservations to make that certain. At least 28 members of our former tours are going again this summer. The folks out West are making all kinds of preparations to give us a good time. Everything points to a tour that will be the trip of a lifetime for every one who goes.

Fortunately, we can accept a few more reservations without crowding the tour train or endangering any one's comfort or pleasure. You are invited to join us. Simply use the blank on this page to make your reservation. No red tape, no fuss, no bother. But the time is short. The tour special starts on July 29th.

Here are some of the places you'll visit and a few of the things you will do and see if you go with us. Follow along on the map above, going west across the northern states, returning by the Southwest and across the Corn Belt.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Arrive in evening after daylight ride across northern Pennsylvania and western New York. Take special electric cars across International Bridge to view American and Horseshoe Falls under colored floodlights from Canadian side.

CHICAGO.—Motor tour of city and parks and Exposition grounds. Inspect famous stockyards and Armour's meat packing plant. Visit new studios of National Broadcasting Company in Merchandise Mart, world's largest building. Daylight ride across northern Illinois and along Mississippi River in Wisconsin.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA.—Motor tour of state capital and across Missouri River to Mandan.

MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA.—Wild west welcome by Sioux Indians, then daylight ride through vast wheatfields and across the Bad Lands.

MEDORA, NORTH DAKOTA.—A real wild west rodeo with bucking bronchos, wild steers and everything.

YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING.—First Day—Motor tour from Gardiner entrance to Mammoth Hot Springs, thence by Norris Geyser Basin, etc., to Old Faithful Geyser. Afternoon and evening free. **Second Day**—Motor tour from Old Faithful lodge across Continental Divide to Yellowstone Lake, thence to Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Late afternoon and evening free at Grand Canyon. **Third Day**—Motor tour from Grand Canyon Lodge to Sylvan Pass, thence to Buffalo Bill country and past Shoshone Canyon and Dam to Cody, Wyoming.

CODY, WYOMING.—Visit Buffalo Bill monument and museum. Board our special train which we left at Gardiner, Montana, on entering the Yellowstone.

MISSOULA, MONTANA.—Welcome by citizens and automobile tour of city and University of Montana campus. Daylight ride through mountains to Ravelli.

RAVELLI, MONTANA. — Tour of Flat Head Indian Reservation, irrigation, farming and ranching section by automobile. Visit National Bison Park. Daylight ride through spectacular Mission Range.

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON. — Automobile tour of Yakima Valley, famous for its apples and its 300,000 acres of irrigated land. Daylight ride through and across Cascade Range, perhaps most startlingly beautiful of American mountains.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.—Motor tour of city with its lakes, parks, harbor, sky-line boulevards and University of Washington Campus. Evening free for rest or individual exploring.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Luncheon Empress Hotel after daylight ride on Canadian Pacific Liner up Puget Sound from Seattle. Inspect Parliament Buildings and tour parks and countryside around this bit of Old England on the Pacific. Evening dinner on board steamship, returning to Seattle.

MT. RAINIER, WASHINGTON.—Visit Nisqually Glacier and have luncheon at Paradise Valley after motoring through Douglas fir forests from Seattle.

TACOMA, WASHINGTON.— Evening free after day on Mt. Rainier.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON.—Motor tour of model city and inspection of world's largest lumber mills, followed by daylight ride to Portland.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Motor tour of city and up famous Columbia River Highway drive to Multnomah Falls. Evening free.

MEDFORD, OREGON. — Optional automobile tour and divine service attendance at church of choice.

SHASTA SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA.—Brief stop at mineral springs near foot of Mt. Shasta.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.—Leave train after daylight ride through rich Sacramento Valley; motor tour through Oakland, University of California Campus at Berkeley, San Quentin, San Rafael, etc., to Petaluma.

PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA.—Tour "The Egg Basket of the World." Visit the enormous egg candling and packing plant and hatchery. Motor through rich residential district to Sausalito, thence by ferry across Golden Gate to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—Motor tour to all points of interest, including Twin Peaks, Golden Gate Park, coast defenses, etc. Evening free for rest or individual exploring.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.—Picnic lunch in Mariposa Grove among world's oldest and largest trees. Motor tour of park including several stops on the floor of the valley.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.—First Day—Automobile tours to agricultural regions of special interest to tour members, or a ride on the Pacific Ocean to Catalina Island, or a motor tour to Mount Lowe. Evening free. **Second Day**—Motor tour of Los Angeles; Hollywood, the movie city; Beverly Hills, home of the movie stars; and other suburbs. Daylight ride Los Angeles to Orange.

ORANGE, CALIFORNIA.—Detrain for automobile ride through citrus section to Santa Ana with visit to orange-packing plant at Santiago.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.—First evening free after daylight ride along coast from Santa Ana. **Second Day**—Motor tour of San Diego and across international border to Tia Juana and

(Continued on page 15)

Reservation Blank

Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: Enclosed find check (or money order) for $20 per person for reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Three Nation Tour, starting at the town marked below. Before July 18th I shall mail check for the amount shown opposite the town I have marked. I understand that no further payments will be required and that all money paid will be refunded promptly if I cannot go.

Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, Erie	**$399.40**
Buffalo	**398.60**
Philadelphia, Paoli, Frazer, Coatesville	**419.70**
Lancaster, Elizabethtown	**416.75**
Harrisburg	**414.70**
Sunbury, Milton	**413.35**
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renovo	**412.55**
Port Allegany	**408.30**

The reservation deposit, plus the final payment per person shown above, are to cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour from the town checked, including fare, berth, meals, side-trips, etc.

Name ....

Town ....

County .... State ....

Also give names and addresses of other persons for whom reservations are being made.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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BUT this was war. Not a nice civilized war, with uniforms, music and colors flying, but a war to the finish conducted according to the style of the times and the rules of the enemy. And the men were not the only heroes. It took little Betty Zane to show them at Wheeling that a pioneer girl had as much bravery and enterprise as the best of them, for when Fort Henry was surrounded by howling savages and the defenders' powder ran low, she scurried across the arrow-swept "no-man's-land" to a house and returned with her apron full of powder to save the day.

Lewis Wetzel was present at the Fort Henry affair, and it is said that his unerring aim accounted for his share of attackers, but he was not the center of the stage, as he was at Fort Beeler in the same year.

About 1782 Shawnee and Mohawk Indians attacked Fort Beeler in what is now Marshall county, W. Va. Martin Wetzel and a man named Younkins had been made scouts for the fort. Lewis ran across them and accompanied them to the fort. Col. Beeler expected an attack and was prepared in everything except man power. He needed more men, a rather common need in war time.

Two chiefs rode toward the fort side by side. They stopped to dismount, when a rifle cracked and one of them fell dead. It was Lewis Wetzel's reply to intended negotiations. Himself safe behind the walls he again played the game according to the simple rules he knew.

The Indians were furious and stormed the place. They tried to dig under the walls. Martin and Lewis saw the dirt moving and watched it carefully. Presently a plumed head appeared and the owner tried to squeeze through. Martin helped him, by sinking his tomahawk in the scalp lock and dragging the dead red up through the hole he had dug. The second Indian, thinking the first safe inside the fort, stuck his head through the hole, to be met with the same reception at the hands of Lewis.

In this manner six Indians were killed, drawn into the fort and thrown aside. The seventh becoming suspicious peeped before trying to crawl in and saw the Wetzels waiting with tomahawks in hand. He dodged back, but Lewis struck at him, wounding him in the shoulder. He ran away. This ended the Indians' attempt to dig under the fort.

Outside the redskins howled like a pack of hungry wolves, or watched in a silence worse than warwhoops, for it meant that they were planning new modes of attack. Col. Beelers' little force was too small to cope with them. As a solution for this unpleasant predicament the Wetzel brothers suggested that the women and children make dummies and place them with rifles at the port-holes. When this was done the Indians blazed away at the dummies, wasting their ammunition and deciding that the defending force was much larger than it really was. After a day and a night they retreated.

During this attack on Fort Beeler the Indians secured a big hollow log and filled it partly full of powder and ball. They aimed it at the gate of the fort, thinking it would make a good cannon, and touched it off. It exploded, killing seven Indians and wounding five.

We are told that Martin Wetzel died at the old Wetzel homestead on Big Wheeling Creek, Marshall county, about 1830 of an unknown disease.

JOHN WETZEL, Jr., also had his share of encounters with the redskins. When only sixteen years old, with a companion in search of a mare and colt which had strayed, he was ambushed and captured. Indians seeing the mare, which had a bell on, removed the bell and tied it to one of their wrists. The boys followed the sound of the bell and walked into the Indians' trap. Four redmen caught and bound them, John getting shot through the arm in the fracas. On their march to the Ohio the other boy complained so much that the captors tomahawked him.

Reaching the Ohio river near the mouth of Grave Creek (near where Moundsville now stands) the redmen found some hogs, killed one and put it in a canoe they had stolen. Three of the Indians with the captive wounded boy and the dead hog got in the canoe, while the fourth red swam their horses as they crossed the stream.

That very morning Isaac Williams, Hamilton Carr and a Dutchman named Jacob came down from Wheeling to the deserted settlement at the mouth of the creek to look after livestock left there. They heard the report of the rifle when the Indians shot the hog. Hurrying on they spotted the canoe in midstream and shot two of the Indians, who fell into the river. The third was so surprised that he did nothing. John Wetzel, lying wounded in the bottom of the craft, yelled out, "Don't shoot me. I am a white man." The lad was rescued, the two Indians escaped and the canoe was turned adrift. Later it was retrieved near Maysville, Ky., the dead hog which had been the means of saving the boy's life still in it.

(To be continued.)

The Wetzels Defending Fort Beeler.

ALL ABOARD

for the Far West!

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YOU'VE read of the wonders of the Far West. You've talked of seeing them "some day". NOW—Pennsylvania Farmer has made it possible to go West this summer, with a gay party of friends and neighbors, and to see the outstanding scenic places of the continent.

Our plan of travel relieves you of all uncertainty and worry. All expenses are included in the ticket cost. There are no extras, no tips. No worries about baggage or catching trains, about reserving hotel rooms or Pullman berths. All you need do to assure yourself the perfect vacation of your life is to decide now to join the Pennsylvania Farmer party.

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Make up your mind to come with us. Send today for the illustrated booklet giving complete details. Use the coupon, a letter or postal.

Above—The Steamship that will take us to Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Right—Snow-clad Mount Shasta, a high spot of scenic California.

C. L. White, *Tour Manager*, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please send me your book on the August Three-Nation Tour and quote me the "all-expense" ticket cost. A-7-11

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S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.50	$19.25	$32.25	$64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
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Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

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Barred Rocks & R.I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
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Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$2.50	$3.50	$6.00
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Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	7.
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

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White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $7 per 100. Rocks $8.00, Wyandottes $9.00. Light Broils $5.00, Heavy $7.00. 24 Page catalogue free. 21 Years in business. 100% Delivery.

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Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
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S. C. Reds	7.00 per 100

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DAY-OLD CHICKS of known quality. Rocks $10.00, Reds $11.00, Leghorns $5.00 per 100; heavy peeps, $8.00 per 100; Minorcas (Black) $10.00 a hundred.

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JACOB NIEMOND, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type Eng. Leghorns, 6c Barred Rocks, 7c. Mixed, 5¾c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Order direct C. O. D. or cash. 100% Guaranteed. Circular Free.

TWIN HATCHERY, Box 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Tandem combine milker installation at Laurel Locks Farm

Factory Methods Enter the Dairy

(Continued from page 5.)

remodel his present barn. It has interested many dairymen because the total cost of a shed stable, milking room and stationary milking equipment amounts to little more than the modern dairy barn fully equipped for the large herd. Without the combine milker the paddock-system becomes less practical, although I know of one or two smaller dairies where the herd is given freedom in an enclosed shed and brought into the stables only for milking.

Breeders present one objection to this stabling plan, an objection which applies to breeders who are producing animals for sale. In order to insure safety from animals injuring each other in the shed some consider it advisable to dehorn the cattle. Of course from the standpoint of the show ring dehorning lowers value.

Method of Feeding

Roughage is fed to the herd as a group in the shed while the grain ration is given each animal in the milking room as she is being milked. Objections to the method of feeding have been voiced by visiting dairymen, the outstanding one being that heavy producing cows cannot consume the needed amount of loose grain during the time they are being milked. As is being done at some dairies, the steam compressing of loose grain into small cubes might make it possible for the cows to consume a greater quantity of grain in a shorter period of time, and in this way adjust the present objectionable feed ration problem.

From the time I first stepped into the milking room at Laurel Locks Farm during milking time the mechanical precision and convenience of operation of the outfit fascinated me. There was no confusion in this glistening white room and the quiet was broken only by the cows muzzling their grain and by the clanking of gates as the animals entered and left the milking stalls. While being milked by this five-unit tandem combine outfit no cow at any time could come in contact with another, and the operator worked from the outside of the stalls where he was free from all interference.

Everything was designed and arranged to save time and unnecessary moves—push button signals, milk record charts, feed containers, pulley systems to open and close gates to the milking pens—all located at each unit within easy reach of the white-clad herdsman. One man was handling the five milkers, another was cleaning and washing each animal in preparation to entering the milking chamber.

Like Clockwork

As I entered the shed where the cows were being brushed and washed in the two cleaning stalls, the sharp ring of a bell startled me. It proved to be only a signal from the milker operator to the herdsman at the wash platform to send another cow to the milk room. The sliding stable door was opened and a cow quietly wandered down the alley where a gate swung back to the wall guided her into one of the five milking pens. The gate was closed behind her, the grain ration fed, the teat cups attached, then the herdsman moved on to the next unit. By the time he made the rounds of the other four units this cow was milked. The weight of the milk and the number of the animal were then recorded, the opening of the forward gate of the pen released her to return to the shed, and the rear gate of the stall swung open to guide another animal to her proper place.

Some Advantages

Just what are some of the advantages of these milking rooms equipped with stationary milkers? Well, the best answer to such a question is the opinions of those men who are operating the systems. They have found that their new method not only speeds up the time taken for milking but it also replaces as high as 50 per cent of the hired help. Probably few dairymen could expect to cut their labor costs in half, as the size of the herd and milking unit and the management of the herd vary greatly with each farm.

No matter how mechanically perfect the outfit installed, even though it cuts present labor costs to one-half, profit producing cows are still the keynote to a successful dairy. It would be foolish to expect to take animals out of the "boarder" class by turning to mechanical means of lowering labor cost, just as it would be impractical to try to make unfertile land profitable by turning to power farming.

But practical industrial methods added to good farm management and sound judgment may prove to be the answer to the problem of milk production costs on many of our eastern dairy farms.

UNADILLA SILOS Are Unchanged in Quality But Lower in Price!

Stored safely away in a Unadilla Silo your corn will be the juiciest, most palatable and nutritious green feed possible to provide in winter. Appetizing feed which will increase milk flow and profits and save considerable on cost of dry mill feeds. At this late season let these facts govern your choice of a Silo. The Unadilla is made by a reputable Company financially able to carry out a contract with you. Quality of material has not been cheapened, only the price is lower, with every part accurately cut and fitted at factory.

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Your order for any size Unadilla, either Oregon Fir or Spruce, will be shipped at once. You must now have prompt delivery. We can give it. Write immediately for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

PULLETS on range soon contaminate the ground they run on, particularly if the season is wet or the soil is heavy. If the range houses can be moved from time to time that is a very good thing to do. If this is not possible the range can be cultivated occasionally, to let the air and sunshine in. It is also advisable to move the drinking pans and feed hoppers from place to place, so as to avoid concentration of droppings and resultant infection. If grain is scattered on the ground it should be spread in a different place each time, for the same reason. The wider the area over which the young stock can be induced to range, the freer it will be from disease germs and parasites.

* * *

ONCE in a while I am called on to look at poultry flocks where there is trouble. Too often I find young and old stock running together over filthy ground where chickens have been for generations, tumbledown makeshift buildings full of old manure and infested with mites, dirty old boxes for mash, chickens drinking out of puddles in the barnyard, and in short everything as it should not be. Invariably the owners of these flocks want me to tell them of something they can put in the water to stop the trouble.

Such situations are discouraging, because the whole outfit must be rebuilt from the ground up, starting with the attitude of the poultry keeper himself, who must first get a proper conception of poultry sanitation and management and then go to a lot of work and expense to provide proper conditions for raising and keeping chickens. No drugs or medicines will overcome the disastrous effects of such conditions as I have described.

* * *

THERE is nothing to be gained by forcing pullets along so that they start to lay before they have become of good size. Leghorns should be ready about five months or so of age. After ten weeks they should be fed increasing amounts of grain so that they will mature properly without being hurried by excessive amounts of mash, and be in good flesh when ready for the laying houses. This season I had my first pullet egg at four months and one week, but the bird that laid it was ahead of the rest of the flock, seemed fully developed and weighed four pounds.

* * *

PROF. RICE of Cornell advises weekly culling of the older birds and prompt removal and sale of non-layers, so that the producing members of the flock will not be compelled to pay for feed for birds that are doing nothing. It is also advisable to get rid of young birds which are not doing well, as they will not mature into profitable layers.

* * *

EGGS are beginning to bring better prices. Flemington auction is above thirty cents for tops, and New York is coming up too. There seems to be a good demand for eggs in my section, buyers offering to pay top New York prices or a slight advance at the farm, furnishing the cases and paying cash. The egg situation seems to be better than the spring fruit and vegetable crops, notably asparagus and strawberries, which have hardly paid for themselves. There exists also the possibility of selling eggs at the farm on established quotations, getting the full price instead of what some unscrupulous buyer thinks you will take.

55% Prefer PAPEC

BECAUSE OF ITS BIG SAVING IN POWER

ONE ton of silage per hour for each horsepower applied is generally considered good cutter performance. Yet Papec, on official tests, has shown *double* this capacity. So when several hundred owners were recently asked why they preferred the Papec, it was not surprising that more than half of them said without hesitation, "Because it's the easiest running machine on the market."

The fact that Papec offers more square inches of useful throat capacity per dollar invested is another good reason why more farmers own Papec Cutters than any other make. A third big reason for Papec's popularity is its reputation for non-clog elevation at speeds considerably lower than those required by other cutters. And lower speed automatically means more safety, longer life, and less power.

Better and Lower Cost Silage

"With a 7½ h. p. motor, our Papec elevates into a 42-foot silo without a clog and takes lap bundles as fast as a man can feed. Costs us $3.48 for energy to fill two silos," says Fraser Bros., Mukwonago, Wis. Sorem and Sons, Northfield, Minn., say their Papec "cut filling time squarely in half, a saving of $75.00 on labor alone." E. R. Pennebaker, Thompsontown, Pa., says, "Last year it cost me $1.00 a load to fill. This year, with my Papec, it cost me only 20 cents a load."

This year, these savings in power, time and labor are more important than ever before. Never has there been a year when the Papec guarantee of more, better and lower-cost silage has meant so much.

Send for Free Feeding Booklet

Every feeder should have our new 48-page booklet, "More Profit from Home Grown Feeds." Includes valuable feeding formulas. Sent free. With it we will send our new Ensilage Cutter catalog which explains why we guarantee more, better and lower cost silage with the Papec. Fill out and mail the coupon and both booklets will be sent promptly, without cost or obligation. Mail the coupon today.

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Ensilage Cutters—Feed and Roughage Grinders
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☐ 48-page Feeding Booklet
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PROTECT Your LIVESTOCK From Flies USE → MECHLING'S

Will not stain or mat hair; Non-poisonous. Has the odor of absolute cleanliness.

ECONOMICAL

A Light Spray Goes a Long Way

ASK YOUR DEALER

Farmer's Business Letter

THE big factor this week, not only in agriculture but also in business has been the weather. It has been the hottest spell the Midwest has ever known at this time of the year. Work was almost at a standstill. Farmers were able to get through their corn and do other work only by resting daytimes and working nights. Tractors were pushed to the limit, doing work for neighbors, as horses could not stand the heat. Death losses among animals ran into the millions of dollars, and included not only thousands of horses but also many hogs and cattle. Rendering plants worked overtime. Last Monday more than 500 hogs were dead among the shipments to this market, a record for recent years, though some years ago a Monday loss of over 1,200 hogs resulted from a sudden hot spell.

Weakness in Grains

Grain markets worked a little lower this week. The Canadian wheat situation is bad, condition in the western provinces being placed at 59 this week, the lowest in years. But that condition has been well discounted in the trade. Under pressure, the Farm Board issued a statement on policy to be followed in disposing of the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat it is supposed to hold. It went no farther than to say that only 5,000,000 bushels of this wheat would be marketed a month.

Marketing of New Wheat

Southwest markets are being flooded with new wheat, for which growers are receiving 35 to 40 cents a bushel. Much of this is regarded as distress wheat, that must be moved at once to meet obligations due. Last Monday nearly 4,000 cars of this wheat reached southwest markets. But later this week cash wheat became hard to buy in the southwest territory, giving rise to the belief that where the crop is in strong hands selling will be restricted under present conditions.

Light Hog Run

This is a short week on account of the holiday, and hog receipts at eleven points totaled only 382,000 head, that number comparing with 447,000 last week, and 371,000 a year ago. The market was lower, for the week, the average price dropping to $6.25, against $6.60 last week. On only two occasions has the weekly average price been lower since 1921.

Sows have been coming in large numbers. All heavy stuff has been selling at a sharp discount, which is seasonal, but the spread is the widest in many years. The heavy movement of sows may indicate some modification in the government's prediction of more sows to be bred for next fall farrow. A further indication that pork production is not being stimulated under present conditions is to be found in the report of movement of feeder pigs. Thus Iowa received only 11,043 feeder pigs the first five months of this year compared with 49,873 during the same period last year.

Pork Exports

Exports of meats (pork) are running at low tide, May figures published this week showing a further reduction. Total export of meats and meat products the first five months this year at 112,522,160 pounds showed a falling off of 76,395,111 pounds from the corresponding period last year, and were 37 per cent below the average five-month total for the last four years.

Hot Weather Hits Beef

Seven markets had 126,000 head, that number comparing with 159,000 last week, 105,000 a year ago and 107,000 two years ago. Hot weather hurt trade in all kinds of meat, but of course hit beef hardest. In spite of that, however, this week's offerings held up very well, particularly on the lighter weights. The average steer price moved up to $7.25 from last week's low of $7.10. Best yearlings sold at $8.50, against $8.10 last week, and best heavies at $8.40 against last weeks $8.75. In wholesale markets beef was quoted ½ to 1 cent lower, coolers being full and it being imperative to move some beef.

One thing that has helped the trade some has been a more active demand for hides at prices that show some improvement. Hide prices are now above six months ago, though still about 4 cents under a year ago. Increased production of footwear has been a factor in this gain.

Lamb Producers Worried

The short week resulted in a relatively small run of sheep and lambs—188,000 against 205,000 last week. Prices worked lower. At the close lambs showed a loss of 50 to 75 cents, and the average dropped to $6.70 from $7.15 last week.

Chicago, July 3, 1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market was fairly active during the early part of the week and dealers found it easy to sell eggs of good quality. There were, however, a large percentage of eggs showing a heated condition as the result of extreme weather. Eggs grading under firsts were in considerable volume and sold slowly. Several cars of this class were sold at 17½c per dozen. Some dirties and checks sold as low as 16c. Stock showing careful grading brought up to 22c.

Nearby receipts declined materially and a large majority of the stock was seriously affected by heat. White eggs were in good demand and large blocks were moved around 25c. Fancy henery quality brought up to 29c. The statistical condition of the egg market has shown considerable improvement.

Butter Steady

The butter market was steady with prices averaging slightly higher. A considerable volume of butter was put in storage. The most outstanding feature which tended to raise prices was the prolonged heat wave in the Middle West.

The potato market during the latter part of the week was weaker and prices declined. Eastern Shore of Virginia potatoes sold at $1.75 to $2.15 per barrel. The peak movement from the Norfolk section is over and the movement from North Carolina is lighter. So far the shipments from the Eastern Shore are running lighter. Growers have been rather slow to harvest their potatoes in the hope that the market would improve after the July 4th holiday.

New crop apples were more plentiful and the rail movement has increased rapidly. Transparents from New Jersey and Delaware sold at $1@1.50 in eastern city markets and prices tended lower since receivers found it very difficult to clean up supplies on hand. Some New Jersey Starr sold as high as $2 per bushel.

Peaches Are Coming

Receipts of peaches are increasing with Georgia the chief source of supply. A few early varieties from New Jersey and Delaware have been offered in Philadelphia but most of them were poor and sold around 50c per half bushel basket. The Georgia and Carolina peach season is about ten days behind last year, due chiefly to dry weather. Georgia Elbertas are still small and will probably not be ready for market until the middle of July.

New Jersey onions were plentiful in Philadelphia and prices dropped sharply. Early in the week yellow onions in ⅝ baskets sold at $1@1.25 but later the price dropped to a level of 50c to 75c.

The strawberry season has closed both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the only berries arriving are a few crates from New York state. Blackberries are plentiful with ample receipts from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The demand is fair and prices of good stock ranged from $2.50@4 a crate.

W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was light, only 35 carloads, but the demand was of small proportions and everything had to sell at lower prices. Some very good heavy steers were offered but buyers would not touch them except at bargain prices. Choice long-fed heavy steers brought $7.25, some averaging 1,350 lbs. and some 1,460 lbs. For another load $7.40 was refused. One load of very nice 1,280-pound steers went at $7.50. Some fat and weighty steers averaging around 1,250 lbs. brought $6.65, they being a bit plain in quality. Handyweight steers sold higher than heavy weights. A few nice 1,100-pound steers went at $7.60 and a load of 1,150 lbs. at $7.50, while fleshy but not finished handy butcher steers brought $7@7.25. Ordinary butcher steers sold at $6.50@6.75 and common light steers on down to $4.50. Some plain southwestern steers were offered but were slow sale at irregular prices, $4@5.50 according to quality. Trade was very dull and not all the steers could be moved. A few choice heifers sold to butchers at $6.75@7 but there was little outlet above $6.50, while fleshy kind went at $6@6.25. Fair heifers brought $5.25@5.75 and others on down. Some light thin dairy-bred heifers brought only $3 per cwt. Fat cows were lower, with the top practically $4.50, though a few nice young cows brought $4.75@5. Medium class of cows sold lower at $3.25@3.50 and only the better class of canners brought $2.75, prices ranging on down to $1.50 per cwt. Bulls were lower, best here going at $4.50, but choice light and handy-weights would sell for more. Bologna bulls went at $3.75@4.25, mainly around $4.

Prime heavy steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Choice heavy steers	7 00@ 7 25
Good to choice	6 75@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 6 75
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 7 75
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	5 50@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	4 50@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 25@ 6 50
Good to choice heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Fair to good heifers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 25
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	2 00@ 2 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	40 00@85 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

After some fluctuation the hog market closed last week at $8 for good light and handy weights. Monday's supply was light, only 15 carloads. Prices of good handy and light weights were about a dime higher but heavy hogs continued very dull. Two carloads of heavy weights went east at $7@7.25, the heavier at the inside figure. Sows of under 300 lbs. could be sold at $5.50, heavier kind slow at $5@5.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$7 00@ 7 25
Heavy mixed	7 50@ 7 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 00@ 8 10
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	8 00@ 8 10
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Last week's slump kept down receipts, only about three carloads appearing for Monday's trade. Sheep were scarce, not enough here to make a market. Judging by current orders choice handy wethers would command around $3.50 per cwt. but none of that kind appeared. A few heavy ewes brought $2@2.25. Lambs were higher with everybody wanting a few and hardly enough to go around. Good ewe and wether lambs of 70 lbs. or over would command $8, one deck selling at that figure. Culls went at $6.50 on down, largely $6 or below. Heavy buck lambs are being thrown out. Some nice but too light lambs have sold at $7@7.25 recently.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 75@ 8 00
Fair to good lambs	6 50@ 7 50
Culls and common	5 00@ 6 50

Calves

With about 900 on sale the market showed little change, top veal calves going at $8 and others mainly $3@6, a few good seconds $6.50.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, July 6.—Nineteen thousand head of cattle were on sale here today. The market was a quarter lower. Best yearlings sold at $8.50, while the bulk of supply went at $6.50@7.50.

Hogs

Receipts amounted to 30,000 head, including 9,000 "directs." The market was steady to 15c lower. Top hogs brought $7.45; bulk $5.15@7.25.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 18,000 head, mostly from Washington. The market was steady on the basis of $7.35 for best native lambs, westerns $7.50 and ewes $3.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, July 6.—Ten hundred and twenty-five head of cattle made up the supply. The market was draggy. Light and handy-weight steers were about steady, but bids were lower on heavy cattle. The early top was $8, on yearlings.

With 250 calves on sale top vealers brought $9.

Receipts totaled 525 head. Market steady to weak. Best hogs in the 190 to 220-lb. class went at $8.75.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26½@29½c; 92 score, 25½c; 90 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 26@28c; nearby white extras, 22@23½c; nearby brown extras, 22@25c; nearby mixed colors, 20½@22c; nearby current receipts, 18@20c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@23c; broilers, 19@33c; old roosters, 13@15c; pigeons, pr., 25@40c; turkeys, 20@25c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., bus., Transparents, 75c@$1.25. DEWBERRIES, Md. & Dela., fancy, 32-quart crate, $2.75@3.50. RASPBERRIES, N. J., Del. & Md., 7@16c pt. CHERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crate, sour, $1.50. CURRANTS, N. J. & Pa., $2@3.50. PEACHES, N. J., half bus., 40@60c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., bus., 50@75c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 50c@$1. 100 bchs. ASPARAGUS, green, 75c@$3 per doz. bunch crate. RADISHES, N. J., bus., red, 75c@$1. PARSLEY, N. J. & Pa., bunched, curly, 60c@$1 bus. KALE, N. J. & Pa., bus., 15@25c. TOMATOES, N. J. ⅝ bskts., No. 1's, $1.75@2. PEAS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 75c@$1.10. LETTUCE, N. J. &Pa. bus. Iceberg, 65c@$1. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 25@50c. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 50@7c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 2@3c bnch. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskts, yellows, 45@65c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Cobblers, 25@55c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24¾@25¼c; extras, 24@24¼c; firsts, 21¼@23¼c; 90 score, 23@23½c; 89 score, 22@22¼c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 25½@28½c; extra firsts, 19½@21c; average extras, 23@24½c; mediums, 20½@22c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 27@39c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 17@24c; old cocks, 12 to box, 13@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; separators, 45@50c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@22c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c; Leghorns, dressed, $1.25@1.50; Rocks and Reds, dressed, $1.35@2.25 each; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, old, 20@25c ¼ pk.; new, 18c ¼ pk. CHERRIES, sour, 10@12c qt.; sweet, 10@18c qt. RASPBERRIES, 10@12c qt.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, (new), 25c ½ pk.; $1.25 bus. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ½ pk. RADISHES, 5c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. PEAS, 10@18c ½ pk. SUGAR PEAS, 15c box. BEETS, 5c bunch. ONIONS, 5c bunch. CARROTS, 5c bunch. TURNIPS, 10c box. STRING BEANS, 18c ¼ pk.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 29@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@25c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 20@30c ¼ pk. CHERRIES, sour, 10@15c qt. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. CURRANTS, 15@20c qt. RASPBERRIES, black, 18@20c qt.; red, 20@25c qt. PLUMS, 15@20c.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 10@15c bnch. BEANS, (string), 15@20c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 8@15c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 5@10c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 3@8c each. EGGPLANTS, 15@25c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ peck. POTATOES, 12@15c ¼ peck; $1@1.25 bus.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras 24¾c; standards, 25c; 89 score, 23¾c; 88 score, 22¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 16½c; fresh, extra firsts, 18c; nearby henery whites, extras, 19c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 18c; medium, 16c; Leghorns, 12@14c; broilers, 20c; springers, 18c; colored broilers, 26@31c; old roosters, 10c; ducks, 15@20c; pigeons, 30@35c per pair. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 6.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 1 hard wheat, 57c; No. 2 yellow corn, 59½@60c; No. 2 white corn, 60@60¾c; No. 2 white oats, 28c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 3:—The outlet for wool during the past week was very broad and the volume of purchases in the aggregate was heavy, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. While the advance in prices has not been as marked a feature as the weight of wool that changed hands during the week, prices have continued the upward tendency that was a feature of the previous week's trading. It is estimated that 20,000,000 pounds of wool has moved in the Boston market during the last two weeks. A large part of the clip in the West and considerable in the fleece wool states has left producers' hands.

Business on fleece wools was quite broad and sales included sizable quantities on practically all grades of both combing and clothing classes. Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at Boston at 25@26c, grease basis; half-blood, 24@25c; three-eighths, 21@22½c; quarter-blood, 20@21c; low quarter, 19@20c; clothing wools, 19@20c.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to 1-year-old age, Sons of Uplands Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

Guernsey Bull, 3½ years old, "Border Raider" and "Langwater" breeding. Dam 623 lbs. B.F. Class AA. Also one nice mos. old, Aver. herd. Roselea Farm, R. 2, Box 43, Coraopolis, Pa.

Jersey Bulls and Bull Calves. Mostly Oxford and Noble breeding. Aver. herd. Time payment if desired. C.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

SWINE

150 Pigs For Sale
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 7-8 wks. old, $4.50 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. We have some nice stock here. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs now ready. Bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid 55. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS— now at reduced prices. JOHN ROOF, Linwood, Md.

GOATS

Milk Goats, Thor'bred Heavy Milkers, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Reg. sires and dams. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mertoville, Penna.

Beechwood SHORTHORNS
Bulls up to 15 months of age. Choicely bred and from excellent milking dams. Priced to sell. C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls, different ages. Good breeding. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

SHEEP

ELM LAWN COTSWOLDS are quality animals, priced in accord with existing conditions. DAN BRYAN, Dept. C, Portland, Ind.

SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

45 ACRES, 10-ACRE LAKE—Grist Mill, lovely grove trees at lake, stocked with fish, 15 acres for cultivation, long growing seasons, mild winters, 20 acres timber. Good 2-story 8-room house in grove, barn, poultry house. Sold before for over $4,000. Owner has other business and needs quick cash. Low price $2,100 with $700 down. Picture 9c. 99 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.—Blue grass farm, 300 acres, 50 miles from Pittsburgh on State Highway and two miles from R. R. Three dwellings, very large barn, sheepsheds, etc., all in good repair. Exceptionally well watered by springs and running streams. Timothy, clover and blue grass, an ideal dairy farm, also has three valuable veins of coal. In order to settle estate will sell at $70.00 per acre. Gas royalties and rentals now paying annual interest of over 1% on this valuation. Address Box 200, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

Where We Go and What We See

(Continued from page 10)

Agua Caliente, Mexico. Evening free in San Diego.

AGUA CALIENTE, MEXICO.—Luncheon at Agua Caliente Hotel, one of the most beautiful in all Mexico.

CORONA, CALIFORNIA.—Detrain for automobile tour to Riverside, through orange, lemon, walnut and alfalfa growing sections, with stop at famous Norconian Hotel.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.—Inspect unique Mission Inn.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA.—Morning motor tour along rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado to Hermit's Point. Afternoon free for individual exploring of Grand Canyon.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.—Visit famous Indian museum, then make daylight trip across New Mexico.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.—Luncheon at beautiful LaFonda Hotel. Inspect museums and other points of interest of this historic Spanish-Mexican town, founded in 1609. Continue daylight ride across northern New Mexico.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.—Automobile tour to the top of Pike's Peak or to the Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Cheyenne Canyon and Seven Falls.

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO.—Picnic supper and automobile tour of famous melon growing section.

NO WORK, NO WORRY.—Settle down in your own Pullman section when you board the tour train on July 29th. No need to move your luggage again until you return to Pennsylvania on August 20th. Your section is your home for the entire tour. Experienced escorts arrange everything.

NOTHING HIGH HAT.—First-class accommodations and the finest of meals everywhere, but no "putting on airs." We are going on this trip to have a care-free good time, not to show our clothes or to impress others with our sophistication.

SURPRISING ECONOMY.—The all-expense cost is only a little more than four cents a mile. The economies of this mode of travel make the rate little over half what it would cost to make the same trip alone. And our special train operation offers many advantages not to be had otherwise at any price.

NO BILLS, NO TIPS.—When you have sent the deposit and final payment, you can forget money. Some one else will pay every bill and give every tip for you. The one price pays for everything—fare, berth, meals, side trips, tips—every necessary expense.

SOLID COMFORT.—A separate Pullman seat and berth for every adult passenger—and a whole long train all our own, with a club car at the front end, a roomy parlor-observation car at the rear, and two or three dining cars in the middle. Bathing facilities provided at convenient hotels enroute.

IT'S EASY TO TAKE.—Nothing to do but fill out the Reservation Blank on Page 10, make your final payment at the proper time, and meet us on July 29th. All arrangements will be made for you. Full instructions will be mailed before you leave home.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word - - per insertion

Minimum charge $1.20

WANTS . . . FOR SALE . EXCHANGE

10c per word per insertion when 4 or more consecutive insertions of the same copy are used.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery, in fact anything that the farmer wishes to buy, sell or exchange.

Cash must accompany order.

Count as one word, each initial, abbreviation and number, including name and address. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations.

Orders, discontinuances and change of copy must reach us Thursday, ten days previous to date of issue.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 7c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 9c. Brahmas, Giants, 13c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 7½c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

LINDSTROM CHICKS 5c UP.—Guaranteed to pay you more profit, as agreed in our catalog. Insured against loss. Trapnest pedigree-sired Quality. Bloodtested. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 1252, Clinton, Mo.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS.—WHITE LEGHORNS, $6.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $7.00, 100; Mixed, $6.00, 100. Order direct. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Swartz Poultry Farm, Box 81, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box F, New Washington, Ohio.

LEGHORNS, 5c; ROCKS, 6c; REDS, 6½c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

MAMMOTH PEKINS and White Muscovy Ducks. Two best breeds. Hatching eggs, ducklings, breeders, reasonable. We supply your wants. List free. H. A. Souder, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS. — GOSLINGS — TURKEY Poults, Baby Chicks. New low prices. Write for illustrated catalog telling how to raise ducks for profit. Ridgway Duck Hatchery, LaRue, Ohio.

GEESE.—Big Type Toulouse. Breeders, hatching eggs, goslings. List Free. H. A. Souder, Sellersville, Penna.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten, twelve, sixteen and twenty weeks old. March, April, May hatched. Two leading strains. Circular free. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets—Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, ten weeks old Pedigreed and Pedigreed sired. Gasson's Poultry Farms, Box A, Versailles, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE. — Breeders. Hatching Eggs, Poults. Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. List Free. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. $2.00 for 12 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape. Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perklomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

GUARANTEED PLANTS.—24-hour service. Capacity 250,000 daily. Large, well rooted plants dug fresh for your order. Moss packed. Cabbages: Copenhagen, Glory, Red, Bullhead, Flatdutch, Savoy. Expressed: 1,000, $1.25; 10,000, $10.00. Postpaid: 200, 90c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Snowball Cauliflower, Broccoli: 50, $75c; 100, 90c; 500, $4.75; 1,000, $8.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, Asters, Celery: 50, 60c; 100, $1.00. Port Mellinger, Dept. PF, North Lima, Ohio.

PLANTS POSTPAID.—Beet, Cauliflower, Celery, Mangel, Tobacco 75, 25c; Hundred, 50c; Thousand, $3.25; Tomato, Aster, 24, 25c; Hundred, 75c; Thousand, $4.50; Pepper, Egg Plant, Zinnia, Salvia, dozen, 25c; Hundred, $1.25; Cabbage, 48, 25c; hundred, 40c; 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00; 25,000 Express collect, $5.50. Catalog. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Large, well rooted plants. Prompt shipment. Good delivery guaranteed. 1,000-$1.00; 10,000-$9.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, Asters, 200-$1.50; 500-$3.50; 1,000-$5.50. Buckeye Farms, Dept. A, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

JOE'S BIGRADE carefully selected tomato, cabbage plants, for late planting. A-one order delivery, dozen varieties. $1.00, 1,000; 10,000, $7.50; 25,000, $15.00 express. Joe's Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

RELIABLE PLANT GROWERS, dozen varieties, cabbage, tomato, collard, cabbage, $1.50, 1,000 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS, 100, 45c; 1,000, $3.00; Cabbage, 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Immediate shipment. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

CELERY PLANTS.—Homer and Fordhook Strong Plants, 100, 40c; 500, $1.65; 1,000, $3.00 postpaid. Safe Delivery guaranteed. John B. Miller, R. 5, Lancaster, Pa.

PLANTS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES. Celery and Cauliflower, 100-50c; 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50. Cabbage and Tomatoes, 100-35c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.50. Postage prepaid. Orol Ledden & Son, Sewell, N. J.

SEED CORN.—Wing's Improved White Cap, Clarage, Cash Favorite and Golden Cob. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CELERY PLANTS, all leading varieties, ready for field. $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD PUPS, ready to ship. Chas. E. Sechler, Markleton, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

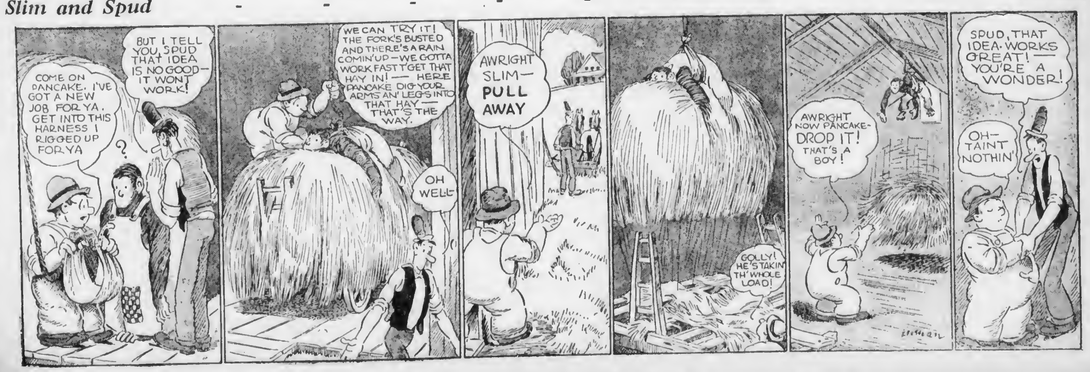
AGENTS

LET ME FINANCE YOU and show you how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around $40.00 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McCormon & Company, Room M 6307, Winona, Minn.

CORN HARVESTER

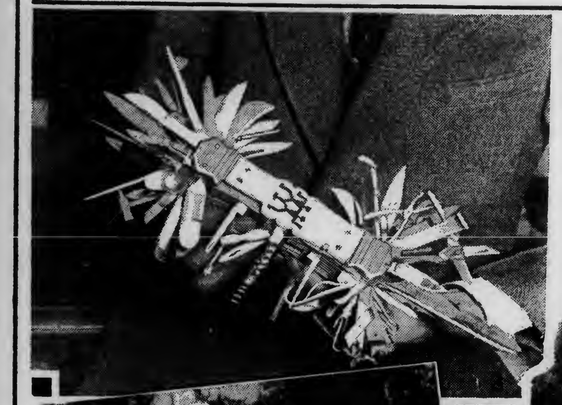
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - - - *Inman*



PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1. Croydon, Eng.—The Junkers G-38, largest airplane in the world (as distinct from flying boats), has a wing spread of 180 feet and is 75 feet long.
2. Berlin, Germany.—Massive memorial which has just been unveiled here in honor of the troops of motorized devices who lost their lives in action during the World War.
3. A 92-bladed knife first displayed at the World's Fair of 1893. This odd knife boasts of practically a complete hardware store.
4. Like a giant helmet is this religious shrine in India which has never before been photographed. It is located on the summit of a rocky hill at Mihitale, Ceylon, India.
5. Alameda, Cal.—A scientifically perfect child is Margery Brown, 5-year-old daughter of Mrs. Reginald Brown. The contest in search of a perfect child was conducted under the auspicies of the City Health Department.
6. Cleveland, O.—This tower surmounting a service station near the municipal airport here is the first of a proposed nation-wide system of markers for air pilots and motorists.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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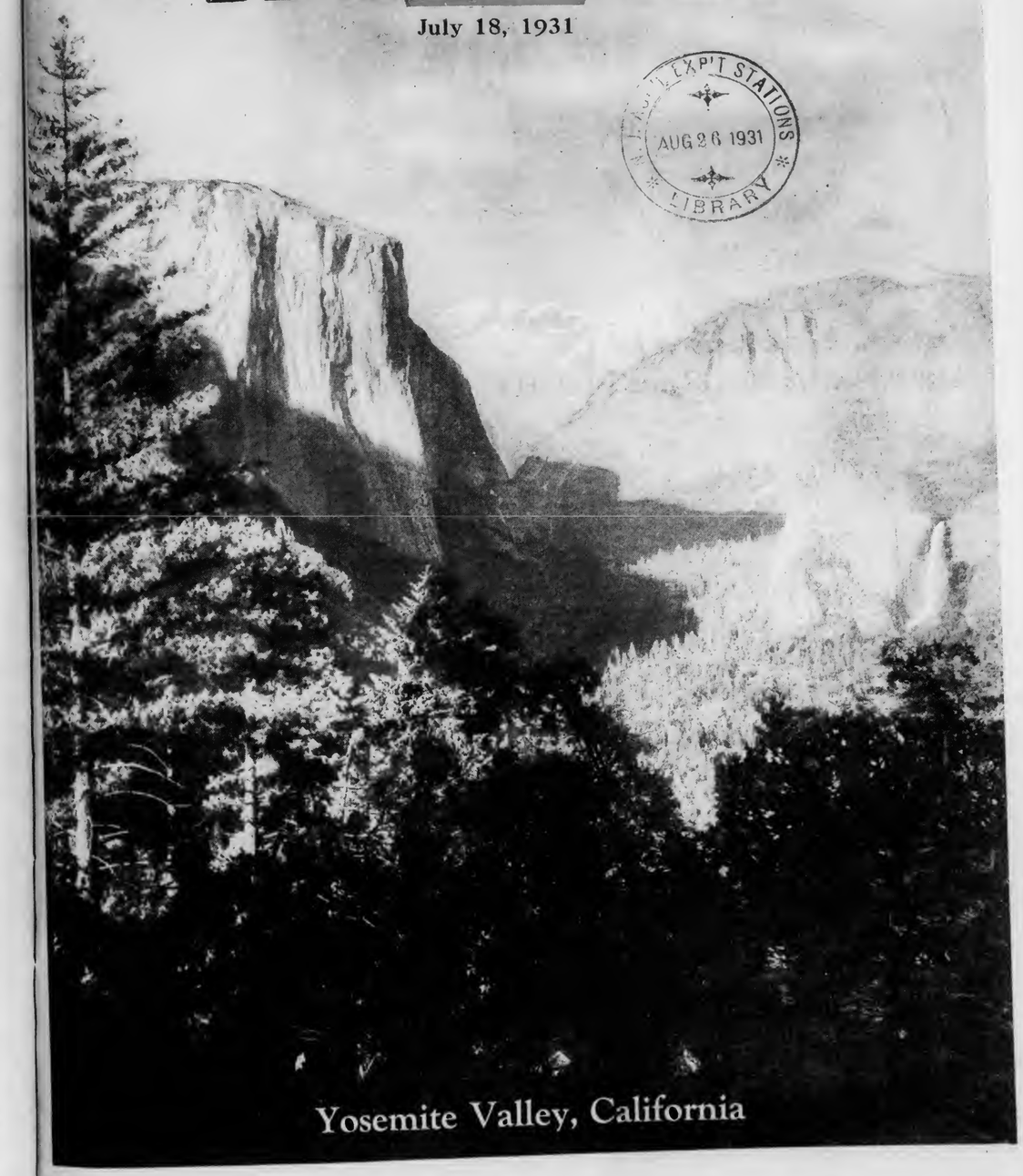

Yosemite Valley, California

New spraying method easier and better *farmers find*

The tedious, time-wasting, "mix and mess" method shown above is out-of-date. Use the Pyrox time-saving method shown at left. Simply add a little water to Pyrox, put the mixture on the screen of your sprayer tank, and let the water wash it through.

Home-made mixtures leave part of foliage exposed to BUGS *and* BLIGHTS

THE nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But to begin with, you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then, the mixture is almost certain to be uneven: clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big, wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for insects and diseases to attack your crop.

No wonder that insects and diseases cut into your profits in spite of spraying! Yet you can have complete protection—with Pyrox. Thousands of farmers use it every year. Read the letters on the right.

Pyrox makes a *uniform* mixture because it is made from the best ingredients, carefully selected and scientifically blended. Both copper and lime combine in colloidal suspension to make a mixture that goes through the smallest nozzle without clogging, and comes out a fine mist that coats the leaf evenly *all over* and sticks to it like paint.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox with water, and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well, and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly. Pyrox protects your crops against insect and disease attacks; stimulates them to produce bigger yields of better quality.

Use Pyrox this season, on part of your crop at least. Test it yourself with home-made Bordeaux. Compare the increased yields and better quality produced by the Pyrox-sprayed crops,— then decide. Pyrox is sold in 7 convenient sizes by hardware, seed, and farm supply dealers.

FREE: Write for free Spray Guide. It tells you how to control insect pests and diseases. Bowker Chemical Co., Dept. P. A., 419 Fourth Ave., New York.

READ THESE LETTERS

EASY TO USE: *"Planted and sprayed 4 acres Rural Russet potatoes with Pyrox this season—making 7 applications. Found Pyrox very easy to use. Saved time and labor. Greatly reduced clogging of nozzles. Excellent coverage, and it certainly did stick to the vines. Had a severe drought through entire growing season, but my yield was 852 bushels on 4 acres, or 213 bu. per acre. Potatoes were uniform in size and of fine quality."*
J. R. Trotter, Monoca, Pa.

KEEPS VINES GREEN: *"Some of my potatoes were sprayed three times, others five times—all with Pyrox. The plot I sprayed five times showed an increase of 40 bu. to the acre over the plot sprayed three times. Additional spraying with Pyrox certainly pays. My vines stayed green until frost killed them, in spite of the dry season. My crop yielded 375 bu. per acre."*
Fred Noseworthy, Thorndike, Me.

BETTER THAN BORDEAUX: *"Previous to this year I have always used a regular Bordeaux mixture. This year I tried Pyrox and certainly feel well satisfied with it because of its time and labor-saving qualities. I believe that I get better disease and insect control by using Pyrox. I am getting a premium of 10¢ per bu. over the regular shippers here. I figure that my increased yield due to Pyrox was 45 bu. per acre."*
Miles B. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.

Just mix Pyrox *with water—and spray*

Now—*Nicotine* Pyrox

If you have a garden patch, you will want a jar of the new *Nicotine* Pyrox—standard Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects, prevents rusts and other diseases, and stimulates plant growth, as standard Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects, such as aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

SILOS Special Direct from Factory Prices
FAMOUS AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
Buy the Best and Pay Less. Order Now and Save Money.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Box H, LINESVILLE, PA.

STOP
Throwing Away Profits
By Starting
Mount Gilead
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WRITE for information on our complete line and your copy of "Orchard Product News"
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The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
Will Positively Destroy
CANADA THISTLES
A spraying solution not a chlorate
Write for free illustrated booklet
Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

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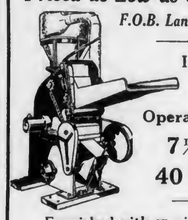

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Farm Facts & Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

I AM reading a novel of Chinese life that was written, I think, by an informed writer. It confirms what has been learned from others who have had some means of knowing China. There is a highly educated, cultured class in that country which has as much difficulty in seeing anything admirable in our western civilization as we have in appreciating Oriental life and its outlook and philosophy. We give offense by our certainty that we are superior. In the ways we value most we are superior, but in the ways they value most we rate low.

I am mentioning this in this day of world turmoil and unrest with the thought that the welfare of the human race would be better assured if there were less pride and self-assurance in the various races and various nations. It is well enough to whoop things up on the Fourth of July, it may be, but there are 364 other days when we should bear in mind that our measuring-stick for progress is not the only one in the world, and that the chasing of dollars as a national occupation may be as wide of the mark as the devotion of life to ideals that may seem to us antiquated and futile.

Another Moratorium

Not only that. We carry this assurance that we are right and very much right, and others are wrong, down into the groups in our own country. That means lack of teamwork when there is a big load to be pulled. There is no nourishment in past grievances. World markets are over-supplied with food. Our banks are over-loaned on land to the point that the list of bank failures is dismally long. Railroad shares, on the average, have dropped in price even more than land has done. Retail merchants have a hard time. Of course we shall pull out, and our economists say the start has been made.

Now, why not have a moratorium on grudges? We can revive them later on to make life seem normal, and to promote vote-getting, and to satisfy a natural human desire to put the other fellow in wrong. It really is in the interest of every industry that each one prosper and let's have a moratorium on ill-will among all groups while getting back upon our feet. Teamwork will prove more profitable. Later on we can go to fighting again.

Reducing Costs

Individual interest and public interest constantly conflict. The individual farmer may believe heartily in the principle of cooperation, but way back of the marketing is the cost of production, and nothing is more competitive than the effort to reduce cost of production, per pound or per ton, on his own farm. Again, he may see that if there had been less invention of labor-saving machinery there would be less surplus to burden markets, but his first concern must be for his own work, and he knows that he cannot stay in competition in production unless he cuts down the labor item by use of equipment for labor-saving. He takes the world as he finds it, and it might be a poorer world to live in if competition did not exist to stir us up to do our best. As far as I can see, it is a compelling force of the highest value. In the case of farming its greatest value lies in cost-reduction per unit of product.

Farm Science

If the preceding paragraph contains truth, we have all the answer we need to critics of those who teach better farming methods and encourage others to use them to the limit. The individual needs them, and his need counts big for him and his family. His right is to know the best way of making land rich and the best way of getting a pound of produce for the least money. He rightly buys any labor-saving device that reduces cost of production. On his individual farm he is in a competitive line of work, and the interest of himself and family is bound up in his success in preparing stuff for market at the lowest cost per unit.

Cooperation is concerned chiefly with marketing, and interest in the public welfare is strong in a good citizen, but alongside of all this is the vital fact that as a producer he is most worth while to his family and his community when his best effort is to produce cheaply. That means more soil fertility, better seed and livestock and the use of any labor-saving equipment that is cheaper than other labor. His biggest problem is on his own farm after all.

Government-Owned Products

The present criticism of any attempt of the Federal Farm Board to get rid of its store of wheat is something the government should have expected when it was doing the buying. Of course the winter-wheat producers do not want this wheat to come into competition with their new crop. If selling were deferred six months the spring-wheat growers would think it a hardship to have the government wheat sold at that time. Who would blame either group? The situation should be a lesson that will prevent further experiment along this line.

In the meantime the public owns this store of wheat the carrying charges of which mount up right along. It might be profitable in the long run to carry this wheat indefinitely merely as a warning against attempting what cannot be done. I wish China and India had it, and that its cost to us were written off as a total loss. Its presence is a depressing influence on price and will be so as long as it is in our hands with prospect of future sale.

Sentiment in Business

There is sentiment in business just as long as it is not associated with loss, but the countries of the world that want cheap wheat and cotton and oil, and other commodities, are going where they can buy cheapest. A contributor to the Liverpool (Eng.) Post and Mercury expresses the thought of the English spinners when he says that the grumblings of Great Britain against the Soviets should not stand in the way of buying their cotton when it is offered below the American price. This year the increase in Russian production of cotton will be enormous, and if the Soviet plan carries on a big share of our English market soon will be lost.

Thousands of experienced men from this and other countries are helping Russia to get on the road to full development of her vast natural resources, and I have little faith in the placing of any embargoes by other countries that do not produce for themselves and want supplies at the lowest possible price. The fact that Russia is avowedly preparing to undermine the existing order of things in other countries will not bar most countries from reaching out for immediate financial profit by buying where price is made the lowest.

Farm Machinery Firms Are Consolidated

RECENT news of the consolidation of two large and well-known farm equipment companies is of interest to many farmers. Negotiations have been completed whereby the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee becomes owner of the Advance-Rumely Thresher Company, LaPorte, Indiana.

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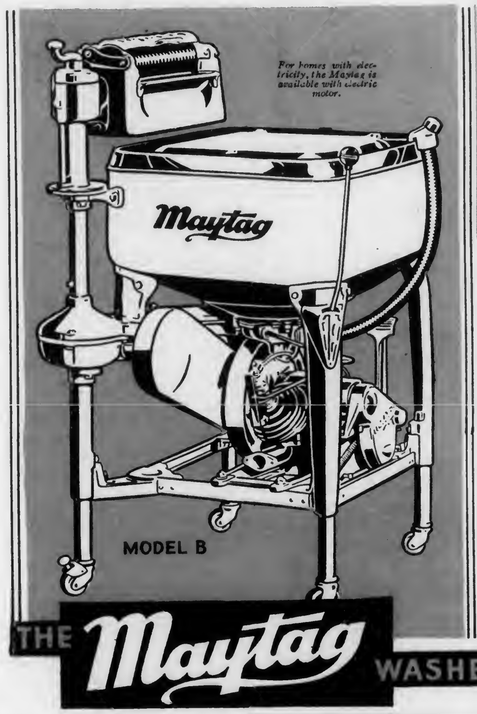

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

DURING the past year the subject of taxes—a subject that is always one of foremost importance—has caused more violent and critical discussion than any other public question, with the exception of prohibition. This is because of the unusual scarcity of money during the last year or two, and because people realize that prices and incomes have decreased while taxes have continued to increase.

* * *

I met a man recently who discoursed long and volubly on this subject, but, intelligent though he was on other matters, he seemed to know little about the facts of the tax question. He had never read the local, county or state reports to know where the taxes came from, nor what they were paid out for. He paid no direct state tax, except for his automobile, but did not know that he paid none. This man has always been a booster for good roads and better schools.

* * *

I have been interested in the current report of Auditor General Waters which shows where the state's taxes come from and for what they are used. In noting the figures it must be remembered that each sum mentioned is for two years. State business is done on the basis of the "biennium" instead of "the year." The report mentioned makes a comparison of the five bienniums covering the past ten years, and would be informative reading for the many who are just now concerned about the question of public monies.

* * *

The total expenditures for the two years ending June 1, 1931, were in round numbers $428,000,000. Ten years ago the two-years' expenditures were $195,000,000. It will be seen by this that the cost of maintaining Pennsylvania's government has increased two and one-fifth times in the last decade. However, only a small part of the increase is due to increased salaries and increased personnel. The state is doing many, many things now that were not done ten years ago.

* * *

When the present corporation tax law was passed a good many years ago it was with the thought that corporations would pay all the state's expenses. As state needs increased demand arose for heavier corporation taxes. But there has always been opposition to this movement on the ground that it would drive corporate bodies out of the state to escape the heavier taxes. So in order to get needed money other taxes have been devised such as licenses, gasoline taxes, etc.

* * *

Ten years ago the state expenditures for public highways were small. In the last two years Pennsylvania paid out $160,000,000 in building and maintaining improved roads. Of this sum the automobile owners, through gasoline taxes and licenses, contributed about $146,000,000 which did not come out of the general fund.

* * *

Another big outlay—and this comes from the general fund—is for education. Thirty years ago a check for $5,000,000 would have paid the state's obligation to educational institutions, and even ten years ago it was only one-third of the cost for the past two years—$120,000,000. Those who taught school thirty years ago and are acquainted with the school system of today will understand the cause of the increase.

Another big item of expense, one that did not exist some years ago, is welfare work. In the two years ending June 1st, the state paid out $36,000,000 to hospitals, correctional institutions, penal establishments and for care of the feeble-minded.

* * *

The graphic chart of the report shows the proportion of the state's income used in each of the major activities: Highways take 37.3 per cent, earning most of it by their service. Education comes next with 28.1 per cent, welfare 8.5 per cent, construction and supplies 7.1 per cent, and salaries and general expenses 15.5 per cent. The Fish and Game Commissions expend large sums, but this money is all collected from hunters' and fishermen's licenses.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture now needs three times as much as it did ten years ago, but more than three times as much is demanded of the Department as then. When we recall the cost of cattle tuberculin testing, food inspection, disease control, etc., we can see the cause for the increase.

During the past ten years corporation taxes have increased from $58,000,000 to $89,000,000, inheritance taxes from $22,773,000 to $65,442,000, motor license fees from $27,141,000 to $64,098,000 and the gasoline tax from $4,357,000 to $66,546,000.

There is a balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of $80,665,432.

* * *

In considering tax reduction it is necessary to find first an expense that can be reduced or eliminated and then demand action. If we want our roads, schools and charitable institutions maintained or further developed, there is no chance of reducing state taxes now.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

YESTERDAY, or was it the day before? Anyhow, it was in the old stagecoach days. A lot of us were making the trip from one village to another in a crowded open stage. It was a warm morning. Most of the passengers were sweating and puffing, and complaining because it was so hot. Up near the driver's seat sat an old philosopher in shirt sleeves, a man of the farm. He stood the fault finding as long as he could and then dryly remarked, "I would lots rather sweat than shiver." That brought a laugh and ended the complaining.

I wonder if there is a man or a woman anywhere who would not like to be somewhere else right now? Even the sheep risk their necks reaching through the fence to get a nip of the grass on the other side. The clover may be just as deep on one side as it is on the other, but something in our natures leads us to get where we are not. We forget how we shivered last winter in our sweating today.

I wonder if we cannot see something we may take to heart in the old farmer's remark: "I would rather sweat than shiver." Why not accept the present with whatever it has for us and make the best of it? Why not think and say, "It might be worse. Let us get all we can out of today?" God wants us to enjoy what we have now, so that He can give us better things by and by.

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Cooked Hay in California

By J. EDW. TUFFT

WITH artificial dehydradation of alfalfa an accomplished and practical fact farmers in the San Fernando Valley, a valley lying just north of Hollywood, California, have been getting big returns from their alfalfa crops during this last year.

The system as used in that valley was perfected by a milling company at Van Nuys, one of the larger country towns of the valley, a concern which sells no less than three million dollars' worth of feeds of various kinds to the poultrymen of the valley each year.

The sale of alfalfa as poultry feed increased during last summer at the rate of five hundred per cent per month, according to the books at the milling company's office. "The perfecting of this process," says the business manager of this mill, "has given a new impetus both to milling and to alfalfa culture."

Alfalfa is sold in meal form and is used to supply the "greens" to the laying hen's ration. Formerly the poultrymen, "ranchers," as they are always called in southern California, each had his own patch of green hay which he irrigated at regular intervals and cut frequently for the purpose needed. Under the new plan the "greens" are raised by growers who make a specialty of it and the poultrymen buy their "greens" in bags. Most of them mix them into the ration themselves.

The Process

In the process used the alfalfa hay moves on a carrier traveling a course shaped like a great flattened-out letter "S." Heat is applied by three great gas-burning furnaces below. The temperature applied at the upper level is 480 degrees Fahrenheit, at the middle level 375 degrees, and at the lower level 225 degrees. The even distribution of the heat is accomplished by a series of perpendicular buffers projecting from the upper and lower walls of the tunnel through which the hay passes.

In exactly one hour's time from the minute the hay falls before the sickle of the mower in the field it can be completely dehydrated, ground into meal and sacked ready for market.

Five tons of dehydrated alfalfa hay are required to make one ton of alfalfa meal, the thoroughly dried hay passing directly from the dehydrating tunnel to the grinders.

It has long been known that in the slow processes of natural dehydration (that is, letting the hay dry in the fields) much food value was lost. Especially was the vitamin A content greatly depleted. When the hay is rushed from the field to the dehydrator the vitamin A content is scarcely diminished by the dehydrating process.. The meal is bright green when it comes from the grinders.

Artificial dehydration saves the poultrymen as much as fifty per cent on costs due to the high food value of the product. Two and one-half per cent of the mash foods has been found to supply the needed vitamins. The meal has by actual test seven times the food potency of alfalfa meal made from hay that has been naturally dehydrated, it is claimed.

As Many as Twelve Cuttings per Year

Many of the alfalfa growers expect to make as many as twelve cuttings of alfalfa in twelve months. The production from some acreages is almost startling. No time is lost. When the hay is cut it goes immediately to the mill leaving the field clear. The irrigation water is at once turned on and a new growth of hay is under way immediately. As many as sixty tons of green, or "wet," hay per acre is being produced. The valley now has slightly more than ten thousand acres of alfalfa, a sufficient acreage to supply the mill running at present capacity, but both the acreage and mill capacity are due for rapid increases from all appearances.

The Money End of It

An average price paid the San Fernando Valley alfalfa growers during the year just past was $5.50 per "wet" ton. This indicates for those who produced as much as sixty tons per acre a gross income of more than three hundred dollars per acre. Since irrigation and fertilization are both necessary costs are of course high also, but alfalfa raising has proved profitable, more profitable than it ever did under old processes of handling the hay.

From the standpoint of the mill owner the costs of a ton of alfalfa meal can be figured on the following basis: five tons of "wet" alfalfa, $27.50; cost of gas and general overhead in dehydrating process, $6 per ton of meal. This makes a total cost on the floor of $33.50 approximately. The meal is sold to the poultrymen for $39 per ton, the mill operating on a reasonable margin of profit. The capacity of the mill at Van Nuys at the present time is ten tons of "wet" or two tons of powdered alfalfa per hour, but plans are afoot for increasing the capacity.

The dehydrator at work.

Is Also Sterilizing Process

Subjecting the hay to the heat naturally kills the weed seeds so that there is no danger of spreading weeds through the poultry manure. Since hay-cocks do not lie in the field there likewise is no spread of weeds from that source.

No Loss from Weather Hazards

There likewise is no loss from weather hazards. As a matter of fact weather is scarcely a consideration; just as long as it is warm enough to promote growth that is all that is necessary.

The amount of fibre naturally is reduced, tests showing a reduction of at least ten per cent as compared with meal made from alfalfa dehydrated by the processes of nature. The protein content also runs about ten per cent higher, it is said. To the poultry the meal is much more palatable, since none of the taste and tang is lost through long contact with the elements. Professors Holst and Newlon of California some time ago definitely proved that dehydration when properly done scarcely lowers the vitamin A content of "wet" alfalfa but the practical application of the principle awaited the development of practical machinery and milling equipment.

A twelve months growing season with irrigation facilities naturally raises the number of cuttings to the maximum in southern California, but the principle apparently is one that should meet with the favor of economists as well as agriculturists in any section where alfalfa is grown.

More About Schools

IT is refreshing to read something rational on the school question. Every once in a while a few of your readers are prodded into an expression of a little "gumption" on the subject. Articles appearing in your issues of May 23rd and 30th were quite highly spiced with common sense, a flavor usually omitted from modern school decoctions.

Yes, we are making a fetish of schools. We ascribe to them magical powers and virtues. We believe in their high priests with all our hearts and hearken diligently unto what they say. We simply adore the elaborate ritual and imposing service connected with the worship of this darling idol. Pomp, form, ceremony, solemn parade. We eat it up. But then look what this god will do for us; make us all intelligent and virtuous and alert public-spirited citizens of a free, prosperous and glorious country. So we bring our gifts, more and more of them, greater and greater, to lay at the feet of this precious idol and for the comfort and glory of its high priests. More and more money for more and more system, supervision, drill and dress parade, for greater buildings and more extensive equipment, for consolidation and transportation—for greater show and less and less education.

Illiteracy is a great menace to free institutions, but literacy unused is equally a menace. There is no difference of moment between the man who cannot read and the man who can read and does not. Indeed quite often the former is the better citizen. But a menace greater still is the man who can read, does read, but does not think. These men are the illiterates who most abound, the ones most to fear. The man who cannot read but does think is very much the better citizen.

No mysterious capacity or genius attaches to the ability to read, popular superstition to the contrary notwithstanding. No reason appears why it should be so. Experience shows that it is not so; history teaches it has not been true in the past. Why hug this fond delusion longer to our breasts?

The average man who can read and does read has so little interest in government and so little knowledge of it that he can scarcely begin to think seriously about it. He could not intelligently vote. Perhaps it is better that he does not.

The man who cannot read may be a keen observer. He can discover much through his senses; see and hear much. He may be a good mixer and learn much through association as did Socrates. His knowledge may transcend that of many dullards who can read. Besides he may be a thinker and be highly qualified for citizenship.

One of our greatest popular fallacies is that education is obtained only in schools and from books. What we get by these means is only a part of our real education, the least part and the least valuable part. The man who does not continually learn from observation and by association learns little. He never becomes an educated man. R. W. Stiffey.

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Volume 105, No. 3 Established 1877

LAST CHANCE

OUR special train will leave Pennsylvania on July 29th. It will take Pennsylvania Farmer readers and their friends to the Pacific Coast on a comfortable, care-free vacation tour planned and conducted especially for them. More than enough reservations have been received to insure the success of the trip. We wish that hundreds of others might enjoy this tour. But only a few places on our special train remain untaken. They will be reserved for those who act quickly.

INTERESTING RESEARCH

THOSE who would like to know the possible uses of electricity in agriculture should get and study a recent report on farm electrification research, published by the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, 1120 Garland Building, Chicago. They will be surprised at the number and variety of research projects now on the way—more than could be listed on this page. The bulletin will be furnished on receipt of a two-cent stamp as long as the edition lasts

A LOST RECORD

IN 1898 Thomas Kitson established a record for a suit of clothes "from sheep's back to man's back." He had the sheep shorn, the wool scoured, combed, spun and woven, and the cloth made into a suit, in 6 hours 4 minutes. That record, made in this country, stood until recently when it was broken twice. Last month John Crowther & Sons, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, England, in cooperation with Messrs. Prices, tailors, produced a suit in 2 hours 9 minutes and 46 seconds from the time the shearing began. America ought to be able to beat that a quarter of a second at least.

UNFORTUNATE

IT is unfortunate at this time that President Hoover is not an economist with a thorough knowledge of the grain trade and is consequently compelled to rely on others for his information. It is unfortunate that he has accepted the ideas of those who lack understanding of the present wheat situation.

The charge of manipulation is always made when prices go down. But it comes now with poor grace from those who have provided the way and the means for the greatest market manipulation in all the long history of wheat. Just how far the present wheat situation is the effect of that manipulation (miscalled stabilization) no one may say with certainty. But those who are responsible for it, either by legislation or by administration, are in poor position to prefer the charge of manipulation against others. After carrying on with public funds the greatest grain speculation of any age they are in no position to condemn any minor speculation or lesser speculators.

If our government will adopt some definite plan of getting out of the wheat business, and will stop interference with the open market, there will be no need to worry about the activities of the bulls and the bears. One crowd will take care of the other under the supervision of our grain exchanges, and do it better and more promptly than any government agency can do it.

THE SPEECHLESS PICNIC

SOME years ago we made a little campaign for the speechless picnic. Several organizations tried it and reported general satisfaction. The people had a good time resting and playing, the speakers didn't suffer by struggling against other attractions and noises, and folks didn't stay away because they couldn't bear oratory. But now these organizations appear to be backsliding into their old sin of cruelty to speaker and audience, for they are trying to engage speakers who don't want to speak for audiences which are not anxious to listen. Let us again commend the speechless picnic, where everybody can have a good time.

USING MORE WOOL

THERE is a long list of industries reporting less activity than in recent years but the wool textile industry is not among them. All of this year woolen and worsted mills have shown increasing activity and some of them are now running day and night. Consumption of wool has increased substantially, the New England mills using 80 per cent more in May than in the same month last year. Apparently there is a shortage of some wool fabrics and no great surplus of any. The activity in wool manufacturing is rather impressive in the face of general business depression and it should mean better things for growers as well as others. Wool prices are probably as low as they will go, and some improvement will not be surprising as the season advances.

THE BUSINESS KILLER

IT is known everywhere that the Federal Farm Board controls a vast amount of wheat. It is known that storage and other charges add to its cost about 1½c per bushel per month. It is known that this grain must be sold sometime. As long as these things are known, and it is clear also that the Board has authority to change its policy at any time, that pile of wheat must be a menace to the market. It cannot be otherwise while human nature remains as it is and always has been.

There are some things which might be done to relieve the market of this weight of uncertainty. One of them is for the Board to state what, in amount and kind, its holdings actually are. They are estimated in various quarters at 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. Maybe some of these estimates are too high, and if so they are a destructive influence which could be abated. Another thing which might be done is to adopt and announce a definite and unchanging policy of reduction and ultimate disposal. Not until this is done can the market be relieved of the weight of uncertainty, the worst thing in the world for any market. The Board has taken one step toward this policy by announcing maximum sales, with sundry exceptions. It should go the whole distance, announce a definite plan and so eliminate the business-killing uncertainty. That is much more important than holding all the wheat for a certain period, or merely restricting sales, or holding for a fixed price regardless of everything else. None of these plans relieves the market of the ultimate uncertainty which now burdens it, nor can any of them do that. Nothing but a definite policy on which business can absolutely depend will do it.

LOCAL TAXATION

AT the Institute of Public Affairs last week Governor Roosevelt of New York made a notable address on taxation, particularly local taxation which constitutes about two-thirds of the country's total. He showed that local taxes in his own state had increased from $7.73 per capita in 1890 to $54.41 in 1927, and he gave still more striking comparisons in a certain county of New York. As one but not the only remedy he advocated a study of the present system of local government with the object of reducing the number of its units and the cost of its operation. As an example he cited one county with three townships, two cities, 40 villages, 44 school districts and 156 special districts—a total of 246 governmental and possible tax units in one county. This is no doubt an extreme case, but it is evidence of the need for simplifying the structure of local government. The present system in most if not all states is the result of tradition or of current need or opportunity, not a well-devised and logical plan. And there are few states wherein substantial improvement could not be made and substantial economies effected.

THE RUSSIAN PLAN

WHAT is the Russian plan which promises greater wheat production at a time when it should be less? This question is asked and we shall try to answer it. The present government of Russia owns all property and controls all business. It directs all labor and all production and distribution. The Russian plan is to develop the country's resources and its industries. To do these things the government must have funds or credits abroad, for it must buy the necessary machinery, materials and services in other lands. To get foreign credits Russia must supply something other nations need. Wheat is one of these things, timber is another, cotton is a third, and there are others. But these can be supplied to other nations because they can be easily produced in Russia, whereas manufactured articles cannot be; and because under the present system of government and business the cost of their production is not an important factor as it must be in a land where production cannot continue without reward. To Russia, with all production and business under a central control, it is not so important that wheat or cotton or lumber production pays as it is to have something with which to obtain foreign funds or credits. Russia is therefore proposing to export more wheat, cotton and lumber regardless of cost at home or prices abroad. This of course means that the producers of these things must work for the supposed good of the country and not for themselves. It is easy to see that under such a policy the usual commercial influences do not control the volume of production or exportation. The need for foreign funds and credits controls it, or in other words the government's idea as to the amount of funds or credits necessary to its plan of national development. We do not know of any comparable situation in all commercial history, though it is full of examples of government interference with international trade. The above is true now, but it may not be true six months or a year hence. For there are signs that Russia cannot maintain its present policy of production and exportation.

Pennsylvania Farm Comment

By MILES HORST

WITH both temperature and rainfall during June above normal, crops in this state came through to July 1st in excellent shape. The July 1st crop report places the condition of all grain crops, potatoes, tobacco and fruits above the ten-year average condition for these several crops on July 1st. Only the condition of hay and pasture crops appears under normal, both seriously affected by last year's drouth.

The tobacco crop got off to an exceptionally good start and is now rated at 92 per cent normal. Potatoes stand at 88 per cent compared to a ten-year average of 85.2 per cent. Corn is rated at six points above the ten-year average, wheat 1.5 points above, oats 4.3 points above, apples 13.5 points above and peaches 20.2 points above normal.

* * *

A CONSTRUCTIVE dairy breeding program carried on in Crawford county in recent years is bearing fruit. From March 28th to June 19th, the Cooperative Dairy Improvement and Sales Association in this county alone sold 28 carloads of dairy cattle. Many cattle were sold privately during the same period. Of the 28 carloads sold, five went to New Jersey and five to New York state. Six loads went to Pennsylvania points. By October 1st the Walker Gordon plant in New Jersey will have 100 cows in its herd that were grown in this prominent dairy county.

* * *

THE auto truck is now a common piece of equipment on Pennsylvania farms; 40,260 are in use on these farms, according to a recent state survey. That is one to every fourth farm. The fact is that the truck and the tractor are running nip and tuck in popularity here. Both of these motorized machines are labor savers and quite essential particularly on our larger and our more specialized farms. The tractor speeds up production and the truck with our good highways speeds up the transportation of that production to market, a market of wider range than was possible before the truck came into use.

* * *

THE Lehigh County Fruit Growers' Association has extended an invitation to Pennsylvania orchard men to participate with its members in a two-day orchard field day on July 28th and 29th at the Trexler Orchards, eight miles north of Allentown. All fruit-growing equipment manufacturers have been invited to take part in the event. Sprayers, tillage tools, graders, etc., will be demonstrated in action. Spray material demonstrations supervised by the extension specialists will be observed. The State Horticultural Association will hold its summer meeting in connection with this field day.

* * *

THE week of August 12th to 15th will be observed as Club Week at Penn State. With nearly 8,000 farm boys and girls enrolled in Four-H clubs throughout the state, it is expected that well nigh 1,000 of them will attend this their annual summer state-wide round-up. These young people will have a splendid program of entertainment, will participate in their annual judging contests, and at the same time visit many of the interesting sights in and around the College.

* * *

THE following week, August 18th to 21st, another group of farm boys and girls, just as large in numbers, but representing the agricultural and home economics high schools of the state, will gather at the College for their annual state-wide round-up. Here they will compete by teams for the state championships in livestock and poultry judging, the winners to take part in the national contests to be held later in the year.

* * *

EVERYTHING is set for the big Potato Exposition to be held at State College, August 24, 25 and 26. The twelve acres on the College farms devoted entirely to exposition purposes are in fine shape. Here the growing of potatoes will be demonstrated from the plowing down of heavy cover crops, preparing the seed bed, planting, cultivating, weeding, spraying, digging with a picker digger, to proper grading. Manufacturers of potato machinery will be there in larger numbers even than two years ago.

Then there will be the 40-acre field of potatoes on the College farm to see, with its demonstrations of tractor and horse-drawn equipment, its spray tests, its seed source tests, etc.

There will be many educational exhibits, showing nature of insect and bacterial diseases, adaptable soils, fertilizers, forms of lime, peelers, slicers, and what not.

There will be speaking programs Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons, with men of national reputation scheduled. On Monday evening when the exposition opens the 400-bushel growers and their families will join in a special banquet. At eight that evening a dramatic team from Somerset county will give a play. On Tuesday evening there will be a rural choir contest.

Already many counties are planning tours to this event. Many out-of-state visitors will be there. So will a delegation of the state Bankers' Association. There will be plenty of accommodation for all who will attend and more than a good time assured to them.

* * *

WITH a five-day program, running from August 31st to September 4th, the State Poultry Association and the State Baby Chick Association is staging an event that should attract all progressive poultrymen in the state who desire to learn and observe the best practices in the industry. The party will gather at State College on Monday, August 31st, where addresses by prominent poultrymen will be given in the afternoon and evening and again the following morning. On Tuesday afternoon the party will leave for Ebensburg, Indiana, Kittanning, Butler, New Castle, Erie, Ridgway and Lock Haven, making frequent stops on this three-day tour.

* * *

THE executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange has selected DuBois, Clearfield county, as the place for holding the annual meeting of the Grange for 1931. The dates set for the meeting are December 8, 9 and 10.

* * *

STANLEY B. GEORGE of Lenhartsville, Berks county, a Four-H Club boy, gives me the following account of Dolly, his own heifer. After reading it you will agree with me that Stanley knows more about his heifer than most of us do about our cows. A few more years and he will be a dairyman, a progressive one, the kind most of our Four-H dairy calf club boys turn out to be.

"Dolly is now a heifer, and is almost too big to be called a 'dolly.' Her full name is Greenwich Dolly Ormsby, Reg. No. 1429530. Her sire is King Ormsby Segis Fohr, No. 464204. Her dam is Greenwich Conny Fayne, No. 998511. She was registered in the Holstein Friesian Association of America on July 22, 1930. She was born on November 4, 1929, and will be two years old on her next birthday. I remember when she was born for she was born out on the field and I helped to bring her home on the wheelbarrow with her mother following after. She is T. B. tested and her ancestors were all proven pure-bred Holsteins.

"Dolly is now 7 feet long, 2.3 feet wide, 4.4 feet high, 7.3 feet in circumference, and has a tail 2.9 feet long, ear 7 inches long and a head 1.6 feet long. The color of her eyes is deep blue and her hair is black and white. About three-fourths of her is white.

"Last year she was at both the Kutztown and Reading Fairs. She behaved pretty well at both. She is very tame and I can put on her halter and lead her around at any place. I am training her to follow me when I get hold of her ear.

"I brush her up once a week and she likes it but when I am finished she has to lick herself to make sure it's clean and in doing so she makes herself dirty again.

"At present I feed her five pounds of dairy feed and beet pulp mixed, ten pounds of silage and one forkful of hay per day. She has water in her stall and gets all the salt she wants. She is out in the pasture every day from morning till night where she gets plenty of sunshine and fresh air, exercise, water and green grass. I take her out for a walk once a week to train her. Last week we clipped her, but not all over.

"I am very fond of her and hope she may win a prize at the fair. Stanley B. George."

* * *

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has agreed with union groups that wages on public projects in which the state has a part shall be fifty cents per hour for laborers in the city and forty cents per hour for the same kind of labor in rural districts. While this agreement holds only on state projects it tends to fix the same standard of wages on public projects sponsored by counties, cities, boroughs and townships.

Since the state has fixed wages on public projects on practically the same level as prevailed during the more prosperous days preceding this depression and since salaries of public officials, public employes, school teachers, etc., are largely fixed by law and not likely to be changed for at least two more years, it is evident that taxes will not be materially lowered during this biennium, for wages and salaries consume the bulk of taxes.

For the thousands, yes, tens of thousands of people in this state who in some form or other gain their livelihood from public funds, this condition is a blessing. But how about the tax payer, particularly the holder of real estate, who pays the bulk of county, city and township taxes? Prices of farm products have dropped from 25 to 50 per cent during the past 18 months. That means, even though the amount on the tax bill is the same as it was 18 months ago, that 25 to 50 per cent more bushels of wheat or dozens of eggs or pounds of milk must be turned over to pay taxes. The holder of city realty is affected similarly by a drop in rentals. Even the railroads and the mine owners whose income has fallen materially during this period are similarly pinched.

It should be evident to all that to maintain public wage and salary scales during a period of falling prices such as we have experienced during the last 18 months simply means that tax payers must reach deeper into their pockets.

* * *

TWO new buildings, both of interest to rural people, are under construction on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College. The first is a new dairy and creamery building located near the dairy barns and adapted to the training of boys in all important modern features of the great dairy and milk industry. The other is a new home economics building located on the east campus and near the Grange dormitory for girls and the College hospital made possible by donations from the potato growers of the state.

* * *

HORSE-SHOE pitching is rapidly becoming the common sport among Pennsylvania farmers. Nearly every county in the state will have a county-wide tournament this year. Preliminary to these county contests are held local contests at picnics, field days, fairs and gatherings of all kinds. All along the line interest is running keen and eager eyes are turned toward county championships and finally the state championship.

* * *

THE directors of the Jefferson County Wool Pool sold the 1931 clip for Jefferson and Clearfield counties to a Philadelphia Commission merchant on a flat ungraded basis at 17.27 cents per pound.

* * *

NOT in many years have we had such epidemic outbreaks of aphids, commonly called plant lice, as we have in many sections of the state this summer. They are particularly bad in early planted gardens. They are also bad on many fruit trees and in potato fields, especially early planted fields. Nicotine sulphate applied as a spray or a dust is the most common insecticide used.

The First Page

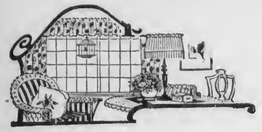
PENNSYLVANIA'S highest mountains are dwarfed beside the cliffs shown on the first page of this issue. The walls of the Yosemite rise 3,000 feet, 4,000 feet, and in places a mile above the floor of the Valley. The waterfall shown is several times as high as Niagara.

Near the Yosemite is the Mariposa Grove of giant sequoias, largest trees in the world, oldest living things. Some of them, 4,000 years old, were giants when Christ was on earth.

A visit to Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove is a moving experience, one to be re-lived in memory down through the years. It is one of many similar experiences to be enjoyed by those of our readers and their friends who are going on the Pennsylvania Farmer Three-Nation Tour, July 29th to August 20th.

They will spend three days in Yellowstone Park, a week in California, several days in the Pacific Northwest, a day at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, etc., etc. They will travel comfortably on our special train, with many motor side trips, and many opportunities to talk with people of the states we shall visit. They will be relieved of all the worry of making arrangements and paying bills. Experienced escorts will attend to everything.

At this writing there are still a few spaces untaken on our special train. Late-comers will be accommodated as long as there is any room left, but if you are interested you should write or telegraph to the Tour Manager of this paper immediately.



The Farm Home

Decorate in Paths

By GERTRUDE S. STEWART

THE linoleum on the kitchen floor was badly worn, worse in some spots and paths than at more isolated corners. It was too bad not to recover that floor when all the rest of the tidy house was in such perfect order. Yet it seemed a shame to spend the needed amount of money in May, too, when an order was in for early autumn remodeling.

About August first there would be plumbers, mechanics and carpenters making changes the little farm home had long been hoping for, and had finally been able to provide. The running water and bath room were now under careful planning, and new linoleum would be abused and cut up during the change.

So the home-maker decided on a plan that is so very satisfactory it might help others through a similar short period of "wishing to look better." Two coats and a vest sound pretty warm for these hot days, but they surely look clean and shiny and are much easier to keep spick and span than the worn-off patterns you so often see. Here is the plan:

Since the kitchen had to be used every hour of the day by a good-sized farm family, it had to be decorated in paths or strips. First this spacing was planned so that all necessary equipment could be reached, then a good floor paint was applied leaving ample strips for at least a twenty-four hour walking space. On the third day, the unpainted strips were given their first coat, and the painted ones were given plain paper signs fastened with thumb tacks "step here."

The Family Likes It

On the fifth day the first painted sections were ready for a second coat. This was made more practical than a plain colored floor by using several colors dabbled onto a plate and then applied with a flat-cut sponge. This floor is most attractive in color today. The general kitchen is yellow and green, with touches of black. The floor paint—first coat was sand color. The colors added with the sponge were green and yellow with a bit of black. The family likes this new "calico floor" very much and you can imagine what a big improvement it is over worn spots that hit your eye all day long. The vest is varnish, as you may have guessed. It was done at night—and dry next morning. I recommend two coats and a vest if your floor looks too worn.

Combination Jellies

RECENTLY we were given a delicious jelly, the combined flavors of apple and wild plum. The apple insures a firm jelly which even the novice is bound to succeed with. The apple alone makes an almost colorless product unless one leaves the skins on or uses some highly colored fruit like the Red Astrachan. The wild plum adds the rich color and the peculiar flavor so much relished.

This idea of combining fruit juices not only makes use of leftovers which might be wasted but suggests a pleasing variety not otherwise obtainable. There is the chokecherry, the juice of which is greatly relished by the comparatively few who know it; but lacking in pectin, it is not a success when used alone as a jelly. By mixing with a liberal quantity of apple juice, the combination is tasty and of fine texture.

Elderberries combine well with apples. The pure elderberry flavor is a bit rank, but when mingled with apple juice it is well liked and has an appetizing color. The same may be said of grapes. The sugar in the latter tends to crystallize, and when combined with apple this feature is retarded. Later in the season comes the wild crab, which jells easily, and with it may come a number of combinations in both wild and cultivated fruits.

Bessie L. Putnam.

The House Ants

AT this time of the year many people find the ordinary house ant to be extremely bothersome and for those who would like a good control measure, the University of Maryland has the following formula to offer: One pound of sugar, one quart of water and 125 grains of arsenate of soda should be boiled together until the soda has been well dissolved. If available, one table spoon of honey may also be added.

When ready, the solution should be placed in shallow containers easily accessible to the ants, waterproofed pill boxes working admirably for this purpose. The pill boxes may be made waterproof by coating on the inside and outside with hot paraffin.

The poison must be weak enough so that the worker ants will carry it back to the nest and feed the queen and young ants, thereby eradicating the entire colony.

Try Courtesy

By MARY S. STOVER

PASSING the courthouse square of Roswell, New Mexico, I laughed to see a sign exactly in keeping with the spirit of that genial and progressive town. Thoughtless people hurrying downtown had begun to make an unsightly path across the grass, so some one in authority stretched a wire barrier across the place and fastened to it a Highway Department sign "Detour."

The sight reminded me of Denver's way of telling those traversing the beautiful civic center: "Keep to the walk," instead of "Keep off the grass." Just the little difference in phrasing arouses a far more cooperative spirit in all right-minded folk.

Now these Westerners are trying "Save the Wild Flowers" signs to halt the despoiling of seriously threatened mountain beauty On the same principle some optimistic persons have planted spring bulbs and other flowering things outside their dooryards with just a friendly "Please" set up as protection.

Most of the motorists who are a nightmare to farmers are a hard-boiled lot that might never respond to similar signs in front of an orchard or vineyard or choice bit of woodland. Some, though, are only ignorant and careless. Then how often we have been amazed at the way stiff-necked old reprobates lived up to a straightforward faith in their right intentions! Suppose you let the boy of the family try his hand at painting a "Please" or "Detour" sign to mount guard wherever it's most needed.

WILL some reader who knows how to make "Dutch hand cheese" please send us the recipe in detail, for another reader who sent in an urgent request? Although the page editor has often been called "Dutch"—this name is new to her.

Summer Styles

No. 6749.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure.

No. 7228.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

No. 7232.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7226.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 48-inch size requires 5⅝ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 7246.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 6121.—Girls' dress. Cut in four sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material if made with sleeves.

No. 7243.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material if made with sleeves. Without sleeves 2 yards. Sash of ribbon requires 2 yards.

No. 6540.—Child's play suit. Cut in four sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1¼ yards of material 35 inches wide or wider. To finish with bias tape or binding will require 4½ yards 1½ inches wide.

No. 7247.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size with long sleeves requires 2 yards of 29-inch material. With short sleeves, 1¾ yard. Bow of ribbon requires 1 yard.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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AS a boy John Wetzel witnessed a forest tragedy which left an impression on him all his life. He found a little papoose lying on the ground in its birchbark box. The grave-eyed infant was so interesting that John thought it a good idea to steal the child. So he picked it up and carried it out of the woods. At the edge of the forest he was confronted by a squaw who held out her arms and said, "Mine. Squaw followed white boy with papoose out of woods." John handed the baby to the woman and was horrified to see her dash it to the ground, killing it.

Just then another squaw dashed up, distraught and wild. "My papoose," she cried.

From charges, counter charges, admission and threats of the one furious and the other defiant woman John learned that jealousy over the child's father had caused the woman to commit the fiendish act. She was so desperate that she urged the infant's mother to kill her, but the latter with a fine appreciation of a greater punishment said, "Live! If you kill to punish those you love, then live!"

The grief of the mother held the boy in a spell as the destroyer moved into the forest. Then the full import of the tragedy breaking on him the lad turned with a wild cry of fear and fled from the spot.

IN later years John, Jr., did his part in discouraging the Indians' habit of stealing horses. One time he led a party of seven against an Indian town in revenge for the reds taking horses from the settlers. They found the horses, which they secured without opposition, for not a redskin showed up to confront the angry owners.

The whites knew the reds would follow, so made all possible haste, but on the second day back one of their party was taken violently sick. The party halted and placed guards on their back trail. Just before dawn a guard went to dip some water from a stream and noticed that it was muddy. This indicated that Indians were walking down the stream from above, and served to warn the whites. Hearing nothing they concluded it might be raccoons wading in the water, so lay down again, but on the alert.

The campfire burned low and the enemy stole silently down the stream, reaching within ten or a dozen feet of the whites without discovery. The reds fired, killing the sick man and followed up by attacking the others. Two more were killed. One, named McCullough, jumped in a quagmire and fooled the Indians into thinking he was dead. The next day he encountered another who had escaped and the two made their way back to Wheeling.

John Wetzel, Jr., and Kinzie Dickerson had escaped and hidden in underbrush, where they remained all day and all the next night. The Indians drove the horses over the vicinity to trample the whites if any should be hiding, but fortunately John and Kinzie escaped this search and eventually reached Wheeling.

The tale of how John Wetzel and a friend went out in Ohio for the avowed purpose of catching an Indian and making a pet of him is told by some writers. However, it was apparently John, Jr., and not his father who made this trip, the similarity in names explaining the confusion of accounts. According to Scott Powell, 84-year-old author of "Footsteps of Civilization" and "History of Marshall County," the true story of the happening is as follows:

John, Jr., and Veach Dickerson painted their bodies and clothed themselves as Indians to go on an Indian scouting trip for adventure and pleasure. "We are half Indian anyway," they remarked, relying on their fluency in the Indian tongue to help them out of any tight places they might enter.

Near the head of the Sandusky river they approached an Indian village, entered it as Indians, but suspecting that the inhabitants suspected them left the next morning and hid along a path. During the day several Indians passed close by, but the watchers only waited. On the evening of the second day two Indians came down the path and the disguised whites stepped out in front of them. The keen eyes of the reds noted something wrong and said, "White man; no like Injuns." Their disguise pierced the whites threw aside pretense and John, Jr., knocked down one of the redskins with his tomahawk. Dickerson grappled with the other. Wetzel came to his aid and they bound and gagged the redman.

Scalping the dead one the two captors set off with their prize toward home, taking care to hide their trail by taking a crooked course and keeping on the hardest ground. When they crossed the Muskingum river their prisoner balked. "Indian no go with white cowards," said he. "Indian rather die by Indian hands. Indian brave and free. Cords make Indian no prisoner."

In spite of all persuasion, including the application of hickory switches, the redman maintained his stubbornness. They assured him that his life would be spared, but he only bowed his head and said, "White man may tomahawk Indian, but Indian go no farther with white man." They even threatened to kill him if he did not comply with their wishes, but he again bowed his head and refused. This time his head did not resume its upright position, for a tomahawk descended and the redman was freed permanently from earthly cares. The two whites came home disappointed that they had only two scalps instead of a lively prisoner to show their friends.

LIKE his other brothers Jacob Wetzel, my great great grandfather, had some brushes with the common enemy. He and Simon Kenton, while on a fall hunt near the mouth of the Kentucky river, ran on to an abandoned Indian camp. Neither a Kenton nor a Wetzel would think of backing out of such a vicinity without making his presence known, so the two determined to delay their hunt for deer until they had landed bigger game.

That night they heard guns fired; the next morning more guns, while in the distance could be seen a soft haze which told of an Indian camp. The hunters moved cautiously toward the smoke and that evening came in sight of the camp. Concealing themselves until dark they crept forward until they could see five men and five blankets.

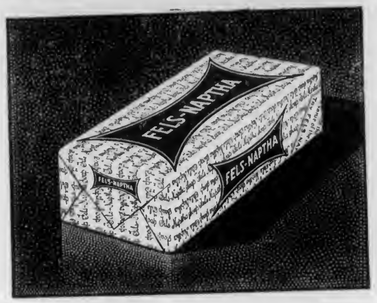
"When shall it be?" whispered Jacob.

"Now, if you say so," responded Kenton. On second thought it was decided to await daylight, Kenton maintaining that "We had better have light and an open field."

They crouched down behind a large fallen tree and awaited the coming of day. When it was light enough to aim Jacob whispered, "I am glad I have a double-barreled rifle."

"Hush!" said Simon. "Now! And when my foot moves fire."

(To be continued.)



Take this bar of Fels-Naptha and the dirtiest shirt in your wash

Here's a test for you—take a work shirt that looks as if it had picked up half the farm. Wash it with Fels-Naptha. And watch!

See how quickly the brisk, busy suds loosen the dirt. See how even greasy smudges vanish—without hard rubbing on your part. Then notice how thoroughly clean the shirt looks, how sweetly clean it smells. And you'll never want to do another wash without Fels-Naptha.

There's a very good reason why Fels-Naptha should do such an excellent washing job. For the big golden bar is two helpers instead of one. It is unusually good soap *and* naptha—so much naptha you can smell it. Working together, these two cleaners give *extra* help that loosens even stubborn dirt—getting the grimiest clothes clean easily and quickly—in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; whether you soak or boil.

Fels-Naptha contains bland, soothing glycerine, so it's nice to your hands. Get a few bars at your grocer's today.

Special Offer—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-7-18.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

WE'RE GOING West

BETTER COME ALONG

There is still plenty of time to make up your mind. Mail the coupon and get the whole wonderful story of the great Three-Nation tour that Pennsylvania Farmer folks are going to take, leaving July 29th. We will cover over 9000 miles by special train, and around 900 miles by auto and steamship, visiting the wonder spots of the great West. Cost? Remarkably low for such a trip. It covers every expense from start to finish. No extras. And we'll travel in style every bit of the way. We hope you can join us. You are most cordially invited.

Pikes Peak. We'll go to the very top.

C. L. White, Tour Director, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Penn.

A-7-18

Perhaps I will be able to join your August tour. Please tell me what it will cost and all about where you are going.

Name

Address

7-18-31 City County R.F.D.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Maryland---Miniature America

By Two of Her Daughters.

I THINK Maryland is very hard to beat in many respects. Really, I don't know where one could find a quieter and more hospitable people than those living in this state. Many visitors from nearby states have remarked at the hospitality shown them while visiting here.

Our state has a most diversified geography. It reminds me of a miniature America. A drive from Ocean City to Oakland affords the tourist a cross section of the United States. For instance, our dear old Eastern Shore, where I live, is as level as any prairie state. Southern Maryland with its century-old mansions reminds one of Virginia and the old South. And those rolling green fields and forested hills of Montgomery and Frederick counties! Don't they vividly picture the bluegrass country of Kentucky and also the valleys of New York and New England? Then there are those climbs up the mountains on the Western Shore that make the Westerner think he is climbing the Rockies.

Not only is the state itself very diversified but also its products. Having a mild climate we grow crops common in both the North and South. The most important of these are wheat and corn, strawberries, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, potatoes and asparagus; fruits such as apples, peaches and pears. Large herds of cattle are raised in some sections for the dairy products—milk butter and cheese.

Proud of Its History

The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries are our great meat house, providing fish, crabs, oysters and terrapin.

We Marylanders are proud of the history of our state and landmarks found throughout it. Several of these landmarks are near my home. One is the Friends' Meeting House, the oldest frame building in the United States, where it is said William Penn once preached. The other is the famous Wye Oak, which attracts the attention of all tourists. This tree is said to be 400 years old, is 89 feet high, 140 feet wide and the trunk is 18 feet in diameter. It is always a thing of beauty but at this season of year it is magnificent in its new spring gown of vivid green with birds cheerfully flitting around on the branches.

Our educational opportunities are excellent. Centralized schools are becoming very general and our institutions for higher education are fine.

And, too, we have a perfect system of highways connecting all parts of the state and there are three automobile ferries that provide direct transportation across the bay.

Maryland has many popular summer resorts. One is Ocean City on the Atlantic. Just imagine a few days' vacation at the Ocean. That cool ocean breeze is so refreshing and invigorating and, oh, that swim in the ocean! Wouldn't that be grand?

Now, don't you wish you could come to Maryland to see and enjoy all these things? You wouldn't wonder then why I think "Maryland, My Maryland" is the best state in the Union and the Eastern Shore the 'Garden Spot of the World."

Lola Virginia Sanger.
Prize awarded.

* * *

YOUR statement that you had received no letters from Maryland certainly aroused my patriotic spirit. Some one suggested that I look up some facts about Maryland in a book at school; but who is it that lives in Maryland and has to read a book to learn why it is the best state to live in?

Why, just think for an instant of the history of our state. Maryland was the first colony to have a law providing for religious toleration. Annapolis has always been the center of gayety and the first theatre in America was built there, and even though Maryland is a small state she gave up a strip of her territory for our national capital.

All of Maryland's glory does not live in the past. Today as tourists ride through our small state they marvel at the beautiful land and flourishing crops and some who like our agreeable climate, and the hospitality of the South mingled with the energy of the North, come back to live in our state. Others wonder how it is possible for Maryland to maintain such excellent schools and good roads.

Even though Maryland is a small state she is world famous, especially for her oysters—the Phillips Packing House of Baltimore is the largest oyster packing establishment in the world. Carroll county is world famous for its crop of worm seed which is used in medicine.

Then those who live in Maryland have the privilege of living near Washington. Without any inconvenience we can spend a day visiting our capital and when we return home we are able to say, "I have seen Washington."

And last but not least the Conowingo Dam is in Maryland, a wonderful work of mankind, which thousands of people from everywhere come to visit.

Who is it that lives in Maryland and doesn't love it?

Mary Osborne.
Prize awarded.

Here are Pennsylvania's representatives at the Fifth National Four-H Club Camp, held in Washington, D. C., last month. Left to right they are: Harmony E. Hutchinson, State College; Martha Jane Reist, Lancaster county; Marvin Heller, Northampton county; Dorothea Ruth, Berks county; John Nale, Jr., Mifflin county, and J. F. Keim, State College.

Protecting the Birds

JUST about the worst enemy of our song birds is the cat. They climb trees and rob the robin's nest of its birdies or pounce upon the young birds whose wings are not strong enough to permit them to get away quickly. But cats kill birds for several reasons—because they are hungry and because it is a natural instinct for them to hunt and kill birds and small animals. Perhaps we could prevent the death of many of our bird friends by feeding cats to keep them from hunting food. Cats should also be penned up early in the evening until late in the morning during the nesting season of birds.

Some folks think the birds don't need any help in the summer, but they do, especially when the sun has dried up many of the small pools and streams of water. Why not keep a pan filled with water out in the back yard where the birds can get a drink? I'm sure you will be repaid for all your trouble when you see how many come to your door.

Then there's still another enemy of the birds. Can you guess what? Well, it's the boy or girl who is keenly interested in collecting something. In the spring they seem to turn their attention to birds' nests or eggs. They search every tree for miles around and frequently destroy nests that have just been built. When you consider how patiently the birds build their nests, how many miles they fly for just the right piece of string or blade of grass, isn't it a shame that thoughtless folks should destroy their homes and steal their eggs?

Prize winners in our contest about protecting the birds are as follows: Richard D. Miller, Virginia, Theodore Ernst, Pennsylvania; Robert Arnold, Pennsylvania, and Bernard Prouty, Pennsylvania.

Prize winners, telling what to do with the cat that catches birds, are: Rachel Wingert, Mabel Beck and Anna R. Jackson.

Answers to the bird guessing contest are: meadow lark, kildeer, phoebe, bunting, butcher, dove, flicker, duck, booby, Bob White, chat, snow, teeter, thrasher, wag tail, yellow hammer and whistler.

Can You Help?

GERTRUDE KIEFER, Pennsylvania, would like to have some suggestions for Our Girl Reserve Club. They want something that would interest the girls. It is a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association and, of course, is a really worth-while organization. It is composed of High School girls. If you can help Gertrude with any good suggestions, write to her in care of this page.

NEW CONTESTS WITH PRIZES

SUMMER is the time when young folks on the farm like to make a little extra money. An exchange of ideas would certainly be interesting as well as instructive. There will be four prizes for the best letters on this subject.

We always like to hear from our artists and usually they come across so well with an interesting picture or cartoon. Just now, the Little Folks' Corner is greatly in need of something new, different and easy to color. Artists! Will you heed the call to arms? Prizes will be awarded for the best pictures.

The contests will be open until July 25th. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISLAND CONTEST

The answers to our recent Island Contest are: Sandwich, Greenland, New Guinea, Newfoundland, Iceland, Ireland, Ceylon (Sail on), Sardinia, Isle of Man, Canary, Cuba, Long Island, Block Island, Fox Island, Rock Island, Windward Isles, Kangaroo, Cook Island, Solomon, Sunday Island.

Little Folks

Prize Winning Poems

I like the Fourth of July
When the beautiful lights are seen;
Red, yellow, blue and green,
Wonderful things we children have dreamed.
Ruth Crider.
Pennsylvania.

* * *

Come boys help to celebrate
The glorious Fourth today.
With fife and drum we will parade
Freedom is ours for aye.
Helen Mae Bomberger.

* * *

The Fourth is full of fun
It almost makes you run,
I'm like most other boys
And like all sorts of noise.
Grant Miller.

* * *

While fire crackers boom
And fire-balls fly,
We eat good things
On the Fourth of July.
Warren Parker.

* * *

The Fourth is such a jolly day
In the hottest of weather.
We always have a picnic gay,
Where we gather all together.
Eleanor C. Steele.

* * *

Firecrackers everywhere,
Happiness in the air,
Picnic dinner on the ground
And the best holiday ever found.
Mildred Pulling.

Drawn by T. Jurman.

COLOR the little Indian boy and hurry the picture back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1 New York City.—The American international small bore (.22 caliber) rifle team which will shoot in the international competition at Bisley, England, on July 10th. Left to right, front row—Gale Evans of Steubenville, Ohio; George Sheldon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Ralph H. McCarity, Washington, D. C., team adjutant; Maj. Julian S. Hatcher, U. S. Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C., team captain; Ensign Harry N. Renshaw, U. S. Coast Guard, team coach; L. A. Wilkens, Columbus, Ohio; and V. F. Hamer, Primghar, Iowa. Left to right back row—Thurman Randle, Fort Worth, Texas; H. H. Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio; F. J. Paffe, St. Augustine, Florida; H. J. Adams, Jr., La Mesa, California; G. M. Upshaw, Pasadena, California; Dr. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred Johansen, Joliet, Ill.; and George Sittler, Germansville, Pa.

2. "She can bake a cherry pie." Miss Maxine Weaver, Traverse City, Michigan, with a Michigan cherry pie for the President.

3. Mechanical respirator, which will sustain life in persons afflicted with certain diseases which cause paralysis of the muscle controlling breathing.

4. Paris, France.—African war drum, all hand-carved and, no doubt, the beating of it would be heard for many miles. It is on display at the Trocadero Museum here and is the gift of General Dodds.

5. She's beautiful. Judges of the International Pageant of Pulchritude at Galveston, Texas, proclaimed this young lady from Belgium the world's most beautiful and awarded her the title of "Miss Universe."

6. President Hoover greets Four-H boys and girls at White House.

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"WOLF - Certified" Chicks . . .

LAST CHANCE AT THESE LOW PRICES

	25	50	100	300	500	1,000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.00	$3.75	$ 6.95	$19.95	$32.25	$64.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
S. C. & R. C. R. I. Reds & Black Minorcas	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	2.50	4.75	8.95	25.95	42.25	84.00
Jersey Black Giants	3.25	6.25	11.95	34.95	54.75	109.50
Assorted Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	20.00	32.50	65.00
Assorted Odds Mixed	1.75	3.50	6.50	19.00	27.00	55.00

Order direct from this ad—or send for our beautiful catalogue giving description of "Wolf-Certified" Quality Chicks, also our 100% delivery and we also guarantee the livability of your baby chicks for ten days after you receive them, we want you to be satisfied. Order today. Send $1 with your order. Chicks shipped C.O.D. for balance.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS. Dept. 14. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

. . FOR BETTER SUCCESS . .

Raise EARLE'S PURE-BRED CHICKS — Guaranteed Free from all disease.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Leghorns (extra heavy type)	$2.00	$3.75	$6.75	$32.50	$60.00
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Reds	2.25	4.25	7.75	37.50	70.00
Giant Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons, and Silver Laced Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

Guarantee 100% live delivery of good strong chicks that live wherever they go. We pay postage.

RICHLAND POULTRY FARM, Earle F. Layser, Owner, P. O. Box No. 1 RICHLAND, PA.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

Big Hatches June 30, July 7, 14, 21, 28. Extra Full Count. Can ship C. O. D.

Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leg. (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$3.60	$ 6.70	$33.00	$63.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.70	37.00	72.00
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

Best Quality Chicks

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R.I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix, $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix, $6.00 per 100. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns $6 per 100. Barred Rocks 8 per 100. S. C. Reds 8 per 100. Heavy Mixed 7 per 100. Light Mixed 6 per 100. 500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks. Tancred Strain White Leghorns, Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Light Mixed, Heavy Mixed. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. Free Circular.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

Barron LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $7.00 per 100; $33.50 per 500; $65 per 1,000. 100% Live Arrival guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

Robert L. Clauser, Box N, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

EXTRA chicks FREE with each order. Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns, Parks Strain Bd. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Light Mixed, Heavy Mixed. Special prices on large orders. All free range stock. Write for free circular.

F. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks $7.00 per 100. (Pennsylvania State College strain.) Black Giants (N.J.) $12.00 per 100. Mixed, 6c. Prompt Del. C.O.D. Guar.

W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED CHICKS

Barred Rocks $8.00 per 100. R. I. Reds 7.00 per 100. Postage paid, 100% live delivery.

Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box B, McClure, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS from Healthy free range stock.

Lincoln Hatchery, B.N.Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

ECLIPSE FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid.

JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS W. LEGHORNS, TANCRED S. C. WHITE Leghorns.

JACOB NIEMOND, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type Eng. Leghorns. C. O. D. or cash. 100% Guaranteed. Circular Free.

TWIN HATCHERY, Box 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PURE-BRED Barred Rock Chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHAS. F. EWING, R. 1, McCLURE, PA.

$5.00 PER 100 CHICKS $5.00 PER 100

SPECIAL PRICES

We specialize in STATE ACCREDITED—BLOODTESTED—BROODER TESTED DAY OLD CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD STARTED CHICKS—10 WEEKS OLD PULLETS and COCKERELS—BREEDING STOCK.

20 VARIETIES

4 Weeks Guarantee to Live

	Prices per 100
Leghorns, Anconas	$ 5.00
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes	6.00
Giants, Black or White Minorcas	7.90
Rusk's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or Buff Australorps	8.90
Heavy Assorted	5.80
Light Assorted	5.50
Assorted, All Breeds	5.00

STARTED CHICKS—2 WEEKS OLD

Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.

RUSK FARMS Box 608 WINDSOR, MO.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Str.	$6.50
Special Mating—Blood tested	9.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Str.	7.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM

Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY,

June, July and August CHICKS 5c and Up

ICKESBURG, PA.

Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk From Tuberculin Tested Cows

TITUSVILLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., TITUSVILLE, PA.

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY

Box P. Port Trevorton, Penna.

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks

For Quality and Profit

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

THE season is at hand when a great amount of harm may be done many crops by cultivating deep and violently. Perhaps weeds have become rather large or a dashing rain has resulted in the formation of a hard crust. However that may be, it rarely pays to follow the temptation to cultivate deep after a crop has become well advanced.

If you never have done so go into the garden or between rows of cultivated field crops at a point where the soil has not been stirred for a week or ten days and carefully scrape away the soil, little by little. It may be a surprise to see the great numbers of tiny rootlets that are reaching up to tap the relatively untouched reserves of plant food close to the surface.

Recently I had planned to give a field of cabbage just one more cultivation. But a moment of investigation with the blade of a pocket knife revealed many rootlets that had been encouraged to grow nearly to the surface by recent showers. So we went through the piece as rapidly as possible with sharp hoes and scraped away what weeds were present.

I have little doubt that omitting that particular cultivation, under the conditions that prevailed, will result in the harvest of an additional truck load or two of cabbage. The study of the root development of the crop plants we grow is a most interesting subject and I suspect one concerning which most of us know much less than we should.

* * *

RAINS have been fairly adequate in most sections, yet certain localities are seriously short of moisture. The other day I saw a fine field of early potatoes that had reached a critical stage. The grower, having suffered serious loss from drouth last year, has rushed the installation of a sizeable pump that is belt driven by the farm tractor. The water is conveyed through four-inch pipes and is distributed by the furrow system from numerous convenient outlets. Thus water is being applied to most of the crop at a relatively small capital expenditure. The main pipe has been laid in such a manner that sprinkler irrigation lines can be installed later if desired.

Here on Logan Spring Farm we have been compelled to irrigate heavily for three periods of about a week each this season. In recent years it certainly has been a good deal of a gamble to spend money in producing intensive garden crops without irrigation to insure the investment.

POULTRY

Black Spots

I have trouble with black spots in the white of the eggs, not blood spots but black spots. I would be pleased to hear what causes this. My market man refused to take my eggs on this account. R. F. G.
Montgomery county, Pa.

SUBSTANCES resembling flesh are sometimes observed in the egg white. They may be either entirely free or attached to the chalazae.

The floating substances vary in size and color. Usually they are red or flesh color and are considered to be abnormal growths of tissue, which frequently develop in the oviduct. An egg having this defect is as a rule suitable for food purposes after the meat spot has been removed. Fowls in very heavy production may produce eggs having this defect.

The reduction of the amount of animal protein or forcing feeds will have much to do with the elimination of this condition. It is advisable under all conditions, whether one has a special trade or not, to candle the eggs so as to remove those containing blood spots, meat spots or other foreign bodies. H. C. K.

Only $49 for a genuine new single belt

Boggs The Standard Onion Potato and Grader

Even if you have but a small part of your farm planted with potatoes and onions, you cannot afford to get along without an up-to-date model of Boggs Potato and Onion Grader. For it will quickly pay for itself in actual money savings it effects and in higher prices you can get for your crop.

Get a No. 3 single-belt hand grader now, at only $49.00. This machine will make one grade of potatoes or onions to conform to the Government grade or to meet requirements of any local market. And when you need a larger, faster, electrically operated machine, you can convert it into a power grader at no more cost than if you originally purchased a power equipment. All that is necessary is to add power attachments, picking table, etc.

If you now have an old-style Boggs Grader, you can add the many recent improvements and bring it up to date at very little cost.

Boggs hand machines grade up to 150 bushels an hour and the power graders 550 bushels. They grade within 3% of Government sizes without bruising. Are portable and can be moved anywhere. Last a lifetime.

Quick deliveries from factories in Atlanta, N. Y. and Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Write for catalog, or mail the coupon.

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22 Main St., Atlanta, N. Y.

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Name ....
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PRACTICAL FEEDS FOR PRACTICAL FEEDERS — D&G

Raise Healthy Chicks

You save money, feed, labor and raise healthier chicks when you feed them—

Gambrill's GROWING MASH

Contains Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk to stimulate healthy growth. A perfectly-balanced ration of fine, rich meals—Vitamin-filled and easily digested.

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Write for FREE FEEDING FOLDER

Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market, New York City

WE NEED More New Laid WHITE and BROWN EGGS direct from the farm. Write for shipping cards. Our 85 years experience is our guarantee.

ZENITH-GODLEY CO., 171 Duane Street, New York City

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

RECENT experiments in Ohio indicate that the expense of thinning apples adds two to seven and one-half cents a bushel to the cost of the harvested crop, with an average of three and one-half cents. But since all the apples would be picked anyhow, whether thinned or not, it is not fair to charge all the cost against the thinning. Much depends on the variety (it would pay to thin overloaded Staymans more than overloaded Yorks), the nature of the set (if bunched in twos or threes, thinning is more practicable than if the set is mainly singles), the season, the vigor of the tree, and especially the local labor situation—it might not pay to employ inexperienced and expensive labor, but it would pay to use experienced help. It is very easy to lose money on a thinning gang unless it is well supervised.

The experiments of Magness and others indicate that to secure large size and high-grade fruit both in color and quality, there should be 50 leaves for each fruit of Delicious, 30 for Winesap and 25 for Jonathan. This, of course, is a general statement, which will be modified considerably by local conditions. It is based on the fact that the food materials necessary for the growth of the fruits are manufactured in the leaves. Most of this material is not carried over 20 inches away from the leaves, hence the importance of an abundant and healthy leaf surface, near each fruit.

A Successful Fruit Cooperative

The Mt. Parnell fruit cooperative, at St. Thomas, Franklin county, Pa., continues to hold its own among the smaller organizations of its kind. It began in 1923, with 20 members. Now there are 12, representing 600 acres of orchards. Last year the association shipped 76 cars of peaches and 40 of apples. Being located on the Lincoln Highway, its tourist and truck sales are heavy; there is no difficulty in disposing of the softs and culls to this trade. One of the members is salesman.

The fruit is sold either through a central sales agency or direct. Last year 23,000 bushels of packed peaches netted the members $21,000, exclusive of what was received for the softs and culls. Evidently these twelve growers are satisfied that there is a fair profit in fruit growing, for they have recently planted 200 acres more.

"Stabilization" of Fruit

A year or so ago some concern was expressed over the possibility of the Federal Farm Board entering on a "stabilization" program for fruit, as it has for wheat. It was felt by growers that the marketing of fruit is a very intricate business. Much depends on a knowledge of the comparative merits and deficiencies of the different varieties, and of the preferences of markets. It is extremely doubtful if any federal agency could know how and where to sell fruit as well as the present marketing machinery, which, while deficient in some respects, is nevertheless the product of many years of experience.

There is no longer cause for anxiety. The possibility of the Federal Farm Board undertaking a stabilization program for fruit is so remote as to be almost negligible. Its experience with wheat has not been particularly reassuring. The indications are that henceforth the Board will devote most of its efforts to encouraging cooperative marketing. If the Board is content to let this spring from the farmers themselves, as local cooperatives, such a program is reasonable and will be welcomed by the fruit growers. But the less said about highly organized centralized sales agencies, the better, for the present at least.

A Great Gas On The Highway Or in The Field

Orange American Gas is a great all-'round performer.

Sells for the price of regular gasoline—but everything is extra but the price! Orange American Gas will give your passenger car or truck that extra margin of power that means so much on steep grades or off paved highways.

And Orange American Gas will provide the same ample power for your tractor. All day long—through the damp, rainy spells of Spring into the blazing, hot days of harvest time—you can count on the tractor that's operating on Orange American Gas. Uniform—always dependable—truly economical—that's the report we always receive where Orange American is used.

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FOR SALE Choice Guernsey Heifer and Bull Calves. Farmers' prices. Shipments C. O. D. if desired. Write your wants. PIONEER STOCK FARM, CORTLAND, N. Y.

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Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females. Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

For Sale Twelve Reg. Holstein Heifers, bred to freshen Sept. C. T. A. records on Dams. Bess Burke breeding. Herd accredited. Blood Tested. Priced to Sell. C. S. GERHARD & SONS, Blairsville, Pa.

FINE BROWN SWISS CATTLE FOR SALE. Nice Heifers of different ages. G. E. BOWN & SON, Forksville, Pa.

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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS. Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

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150 Pigs For Sale. Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 7-8 wks. old, $4.50 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. We have some nice stock here. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

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Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

Farmer's Business Letter

THE general situation seems to be no better, so far as business is concerned. In fact, some reports indicate that it is if anything worse, this being particularly true in the case of steel, which is regarded as basic. So far as agriculture is concerned, that is a weather proposition at this season of the year, and over most of this part of the country the weather has been highly favorable. Corn is making a great growth. Wheat is turning out at a record-breaking rate, and farmers are getting 40 cents or less for the new crop. Oats were hurt by the extreme heat, the loss in different sections ranging up to a third. Quite a good many farmers have cut short oats for hay, that crop being somewhat short. In Iowa and the Northwest, insect injury is causing some concern, mainly a matter of grasshoppers and army worms. The Dakotas are particularly hard hit.

Big Crop Year

The trend in the grain market this week was weak to lower, and the crop report was on the bearish side. Apparently, there is a great crop of winter wheat, the total yield being put at 713 million bushels, a gain of 64 million over the report a month ago. Spring wheat, however, is down. Here the yield is put at 156 million bushels, against 246 million last year. The Canadian crop will also be short, the report for that country placing the yield at 216 million bushels, comparing with 378 last year. Condition there is only 56.

Corn is expected to make a crop of 2,968 million bushels, one of the big crops in the history of the country, and with continued good weather that estimate will be increased before the summer is over. It is 900 million larger than a year ago.

Oats yield is placed at 1,306, against 1,402 last year, a surprisingly large estimate in view of late reports of damage. Barley drops off to 267 million bushels, against 325 last year, and rye, 38 million, against 50 last year.

Cattle Demand Better

The cattle market was helped some this week by moderate supplies, and more by strong eastern demand. The shippers took a third of the cattle here, which is an unusually high proportion. The seven markets had about as many cattle as arrived during the short week last week, and many less than the same week of the past few years. It was a two-way market, the light cattle strengthening, and the heavy steers working still lower. A good many long-fed cattle of weight keep coming, both Nebraska and South Dakota sending out a bunch whenever the market on that kind shows a bit of strength. That territory had a pretty good corn crop last year. The steer average gained 25 cents for the week, working up to $7.50, and everything else in the bovine line was higher.

Feeders in Doubt

The feeder season is soon to open, without as yet any enthusiasm on the part of farmers who usually feed, even though the prices are relatively low, the corn prospect is extra good, and feed-lots now are far from full. For the first six months of the year the twelve leading markets have sent to the country 559,836 feeders, against 731,635 during the same period last year, and 625,908 two years ago.

The average cost of feeders out of the three leading markets is figured at $5.63 for June compared with $8.25 a year ago. Wheat at 40 cents, or less, where it is now selling, will certainly mean feeding of the bread cereal, and with a plentiful supply of corn in addition, it would appear to be a reasonable expectation that there will be considerable demand for cattle to feed in spite of the discouraging results on the crop marketed so far this year. If this proves to be the case it may well be that those who secure their cattle early will be fortunate.

Lambs Higher

Lamb receipts were moderate this week, seven markets having fewer than last week, and prices showed some improvement. Top lambs reached $8, and the average was $7, this figure comparing with $6.70 last week. The market closed 50 to 75 cents higher than a week ago. One reason was a better shipping demand. Eastern orders took more than for any time since the middle of May. Lamb slaughter set a new record the first half of the year, and it probably will the last half of the year, as the supply is large, and there will no doubt be some liquidation due to drouth conditions in some states and the severe losses that producers are due to take this year.

Chicago, July 11, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

EGG prices advanced one-half to two cents a dozen on practically all grades in Philadelphia during the past week. The unusually hot weather resulted in many offerings showing serious heat defects. The best marks were far below normal quality. As a result prices were very irregular and large premiums were paid for stock of firsts and extra first grade. Buyers were turning to Pacific Coast white eggs which in general are free of heat defects; they advanced two cents during the week.

Nearby hennery eggs met with a fair demand but buyers objected to the price since many of them were not of high quality. As a result they did not move well and receivers shipped their surplus to the New York market. Nearby hennery brown eggs were scarce and sold readily. Dealers with retail outlets and some wholesalers were drawing short held stock out of storage to supply the demand for good eggs. These short held eggs are quite free from heat and show a fair percentage of new laid quality.

Hot weather, higher prices and the usual summer slump are all factors which will adversely affect egg consumption during the next few weeks.

The eastern butter markets were unsettled during the week and prices fluctuated. At the close prices were lower. The heat wave was held as partly responsible. Confidence appeared to be lacking among all classes of trade. Much of the butter showed heat defects.

The New York live poultry market was steady for broilers and weak for fowl. Receipts were light, both from nearby sections and more distant points.

Eastern Potatoes Go West

The white potato market in the East showed some improvement. The mid-western crop has been disappointing in quality and quantity and as a result eastern potatoes are prominent in middle western markets. Yields have been running behind those of a year ago and despite the frequent rains much of the stock is of medium size. Most growers in the Eastern Shore section believe that the total carlot movement from their area will be lighter than last year and will run around 16,000 cars. Prices in Eastern city markets have ranged from $1.75 to $2.75 per barrel although there was very little stock bringing over $2.35 in Philadelphia, and more sold at $2.10 to $2.25. The truck movement of potatoes from New Jersey is increasing and in general the potatoes are of good size and quality. This stock is selling in Philadelphia at 50c per ⅝ basket. A few extra fancy lots bring 5c to 10c more, while the small stock brings 25c to 30c.

The New Jersey tomato season is advancing, and the past week saw the first receipts of Marglobes from New Jersey. The price advanced considerably. The high prices are expected to bring larger receipts of green immature stock and as a result lower prices are probable. The majority of stock is packed in ⅝ baskets and late in the week sold at $2@3.25, with exceptional lots bringing $3.50.

The supply of poor, small and wormy apples in Philadelphia is amazing. The price of this stock ranged from as low as 10c a bushel up to 50c. Good stock and well graded hand-picked Starrs sold at 75c to $1.50 per bushel and Transparent at 50c@$1.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

After the drubbing of last week receipts were light, only 500 head were here, and all markets showed improvement. Prices here were 25@50c higher so far as comparison was possible. Extremely heavy steers were an exception, not being wanted at higher prices. A few nice weighty steers were picked out of a carload at $8.15, averaging 1,250 lbs., but the balance of that carload and another load averaging close to 1,300 lbs. brought $7.60. Choice fat steers not too heavy might sell up to $8 but that kind was lacking. A few good handy-weight steers went at $7.50 @7.60, with fairly good fleshy kind $7@7.25 and ordinary sort $6.25@6.50. Some light killers which brought $6.50@6.75 last week sold at $7 or over this week. Heifers were stronger, the best here going at $6.50@ 6.65, but more could be had for something choice. A few good fat cows brought $5 per cwt., and a few young cows more, but the rank and file sold downward from $4.50. Canners were stronger, but those which brought $2.50@2.75 were not so good as last week. Bulls were higher, with good fat butcher kind not too heavy at $4.75@5, bolognas largely $4@4.25.

Prime heavy steers	$7 40@ 7 65
Choice heavy steers	7 10@ 7 35
Good to choice	6 75@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 6 75
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	7 75@ 8 25
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 50@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good light steers	6 75@ 7 25
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 75
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 50@ 6 75
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good heifers	5 50@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 25
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 25
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	40 00@85 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Monday's receipts were very light, only 12 double-deck carloads. Trade was not very active at about last week's closing prices. Heavy hogs went at a wide range, some of around 250 lbs. at $7.25@7.35 and those of 300 lbs. or over below the $7 line. The lighter end of the mixed lots sold as high as $8, the heavier on down to $7.60. Handy and light weights of standard quality brought $8.10 mainly, good pigs going at the same figure. Sows of 300 lbs. or less could be sold up to $5.50, heavier kind around $5.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 75@ 7 25
Heavy mixed	7 60@ 8 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 00@ 8 10
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	8 00@ 8 10
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Last week's lamb market showed improvement, closing at $9 for tops. Monday's receipts were about ten double-deck carloads, nearly all lambs. Sheep were nominally steady, the few good handy wethers here selling at $3.50. Lambs were steady if the quality was right, good to best handy weights going at $8.50@9, medium kind $6.50@7.50 and common $5@6. A few choice West Virginia ewe and wether lambs went to a butcher at $9.50. Coarse buck lambs are now being thrown out but good handy kind are not, though some allowance is made for their presence in the lot. The quality of the receipts is right good, and West Virginia lambs continue to show improvement. Even those which are rather light are straight and in condition for slaughter as a rule.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 50@ 9 00
Medium lambs	6 50@ 7 50
Culls and common	5 00@ 6 00

Calves

Monday's receipts were about 1,100 head. The market was steady, with good veal calves at $9, seconds at $6@7 and others on down. A few selected calves brought a little more than $9, but a few generally go at a premium and do not represent the general market.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, July 13.—Receipts were 325. head. Choice fat yearlings $8.60.

Calves—receipts 200. Veal and tops $10.

Hogs—Receipts 300. Market steady to strong. Top, 180 to 220-lb. weights brought $9.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, July 13.—Today's cattle receipts totaled 16,000 head. The market was steady to 25 cents higher. Top steers brought $8.85; the bulk sold at $7 to $8.50.

Hogs

Receipts were 43,000 head, including 18,000 "directs." The market was 10c to 25c lower, with top at $7.60 and bulk selling at $5.25 to $7.40.

Sheep

Total receipts were 12,000 head. Lamb prices ranged from 25c to 50c higher. Top natives sold at $8.40; westerns at $8.60; yearlings at $6.75.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 27¼c; 92 score, 26¼c; 90 score, 23½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 26@28c; nearby white extras, 23@24c; nearby brown extras, 22@26c; nearby mixed colors, 20½ @22c; nearby current receipts, 18@20c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@23c; broilers, 19@33c; old roosters, 13@15c; pigeons, pr., 25@40c; turkeys, 20@25c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., bus., Transparents, 50c@$1. DEWBERRIES, Md. & Dela., 32-quart crate, $1.50@2.50. RASPBERRIES, N. J., fancy, large, 11@14c pt. CHERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crate, sour, $1.50@2. PEACHES, Dela., half bus., 75c@$1.25. CURRANTS, N. J., $3.50.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., bus., 50@75c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., $1, 100 bchs. PARSLEY, N. J. & Pa., bunched, curly, 50c@$1 bus. TOMATOES, N. J. ⅝ bskts., No. 1's, $2.50@3. PEAS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., poor, 50c. LETTUCE, N. J. & Pa., bus., Iceberg, 25@50c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., ¾&1½c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 25@50c. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 4@6c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2c bnch. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., poor, 50c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Cobblers, 40@50c. ESCAROLE, Pa., bus., 20@30c. KOHL RABI, N. J., 1@2c bnch. SCALLIONS, N. J., $1, 100 bchs. SWISS CHARD, Pa., 20@25c bus.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24¾@25¼c; extras, 24¼c; firsts, 21¼@23¾c; 90 score, 23¾c; 89 score, 22¾@23c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 26@29c; extra firsts, 19½@22c; average extras, 23@25c; mediums, 21@23c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 26 @38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@23c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

Fruits.—APPLES, S'n & E'n, bskts., various varieties, 50c@$2.50. CHERRIES, nearby & S'n, red, sweet, 4-qt. bskt., 45@ 70c. DEWBERRIES, Jersey, qt., 6@12c; Del. & Md., qt., 5@10c. RASPBERRIES, Jersey, pt., 4@12c.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, N. J. & Pa., 50c@$3.50, doz. bnchs. BEANS, Jersey, 25c@$1.50 bus. bskt. BEETS, Jersey, 50c bskt. or crt. CABBAGE, Jersey, bskt., 75c. CARROTS, Jersey, cut bskt., $1@1.25. CELERY, Jersey, rough crt., $1.50@5.50. CUCUMBERS, Jersey, pickles, bskt., 75c @$2. PARSLEY, Jersey, curly, bskt., 25c @$1.50. SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., $1. SQUASH, Jersey, bskt., 50c@$1.25. SWEET POTATOES, Jersey, bskt., $2.75@3.50.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; separator, 45 @50c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@23c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c; Leghorns, dressed, $1.25@1.50; Rocks and Reds, dressed, $1.35@2.25 each; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.30.

Fruits.—APPLES, new, 8@10c box. CHERRIES, sour, 8@12c qt.; sweet, 10 @15c qt.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, (new), 15@25c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 5@12c head. LETTUCE, 3@8c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. RADISHES, 5c bunch. BEETS, 5c bunch. TURNIPS, 10c box.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 28@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@25c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 20@30c ¼ pk. CHERRIES, sour, 10@18c qt. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. CURRANTS, 15@20c qt. RASPBERRIES, black, 15@20c qt.; red, 20@25c qt. PLUMS, 15@20c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 10.—Wool prices continued to show a very firm tendency although the volume of sales was somewhat smaller than during the previous week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service.

The fine wools of southwestern Pennsylvania have been largely sold at 20c at local points, some wool 21c.

64s, 70s, 80s, (Fine) Str. Combing	25@26c
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) French Comb.	21@22c
64s, 70s, 80s, (Fine) Clothing	19@20c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) Str. Combing	24@25c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) French Combing	21@22c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) Clothing	19@20c
56s, (⅜-Blood) Str. Combing	21@22½c
56s, (⅜-Blood) Clothing	19@20c
48s, 50s, (¼-Blood) Str. Combing	21c
48s, 50s, (¼-Blood) Clothing	19@20c
46s, (Low ¼-Blood) Str. Combing	19@21c
36s, 40s, 44s, (Common and Braid)	18@20c

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WATERSIDE WOOLEN MILLS Waterside, Pa.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

EVERY one thinks it is the right thing to insure buildings against fire and a number of other insurances are taken as a matter of course, but about 25 years back farmers were strongly urged to insure against oats smut by treating the seed oats. Many did this for some years, but seemingly those who did not so insure the oats crop had no smut in their fields and of late few have treated seed oats. This is a season favorable for smut development. Folks will be black harvesting and blacker threshing, many will have dark oats with a loss of several bushels to the acre. After all insurance here may pay.

The Wheat Harvest

We have our grain binders ready, the fields are golden and promising with few exceptions, but our wheat buyers promise us only 45c a bushel for good dry wheat. The politicians made a great noise for greater pay. We all sowed a little more, because we thought the other fellow might sow less and we would get the better price resulting. The price resulting will speak louder than all the political voices combined. Indeed the politicians can now use their voices otherwise, as we will reduce the wheat acreage this fall seeding. I hear it from all sides.

New Crops

It is always a good plan to grow into new crops rather than jump into them. A friend became disgusted with the standard crops of his section and a year ago planted a few acres of strawberries. Some of his friends seemed to make money growing strawberries and he would do so too. Lacking experience he made a number of mistakes, yet he had a rather large crop this summer, but instead of the old price of three to four dollars a crate the price is one fifty to two dollars a crate and sales often very slow. He is not much encouraged in the new venture.

If he will continue and learn to produce the best and find the market for that he will be able to say later it is profitable.

When we grow special crops, particularly perishable crops, we must know how to market them to advantage, and this is learned by experience.

Some Effects of Depression

At my home we have a very large flower garden, primarily for our own pleasure, but we find the more pleasure we share with our friends the more we have for ourselves, hence we invite the public to come and enjoy the beauties of our garden. The result is that for a number of years over a thousand people have come annually to see the flowers.

This summer the flowers have been as beautiful as any year and possibly more of them, yet only about four hundred folks have come to see them and often then there was a lack of enthusiasm. The psychological element in the business depression is the most to be feared.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IN driving over the country it is gratifying to see so many farmers in their hay harvest. Years ago this was not true, in West Virginia at least. Farmers argued that they wanted their grass to get ripe enough to reseed their meadows, but the truth was that not one seed in a million ever produced a plant and in producing this plant the farmers had lost three-fourths of the feeding value of the hay. I know of no one thing that has caused a greater loss to the farmers of West Virginia than cutting their grass too late.

Most permanent meadows have a great many weeds in them which make fairly good hay if cut before they mature or as soon as they come into bloom. Notably among these are the oxeye daisy and white top. Both of these weeds make good hay when cut at the proper time, but they are worthless for hay when they are matured.

Years ago many farmers contended that it ruined the sod if the grass was cut before the seed was matured. Now we know that nothing has injured our sods more than the production of seed. A few days ago I saw a field of wheat that had been cut for hay just when it was coming into head. The second crop had come on and was six to eight inches high. I have seen rye behave in the same way. If early cutting will kill the sod, why do our lawns not die? We clip them every few days and they become better.

Farmers complain a great deal about their taxes being so high, and rightly so, but at the same time they are losing enough by harvesting so late to pay their taxes. Today (July 3rd) I made a sixty-mile drive and I saw hundreds of acres of uncut meadows. Some of these meadows consisted largely of orchard grass that ought to have been harvested nearly a month ago. The second crop of these meadows would have been about ready to cut now. Some years the weather is so rainy that it is hard to cure the hay, but that is not true of this season.

Most meadows should have been harvested at this writing, but more than fifty per cent of the grass is still standing in our state. How long will farmers continue to sustain this great loss?

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GEESE.—Big Type Toulouse. Breeders, hatching eggs, goslings. List Free. H. A. Souder, Sellersville, Penna.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten, twelve, sixteen and twenty weeks old. March, April, May hatched. Two leading strains. Circular free. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets—Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, ten week old Pedigreed and Pedigreed sired. Gasson's Poultry Farms, Box A, Versailles, Ohio.

PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE.—Breeders, Hatching Eggs, Poults. Safe arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed. List Free. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $2.00 for 12 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

SIX BIG MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS. Am offering at twelve dollars each. Thirty big hens ten dollars each. W. B. Miller, Free Union, Va.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS Pedigreed stock. Females five dollars, males, seven. Bertha Griffith, Boswell, Penna.

WANTED

WANTED.—Strictly fresh eggs. H. Sinclair, 7707 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HELP

WANTED MARRIED COUPLES with farming experience, between ages 28 and 45, preferably without dependent children, to care for and train delinquent boys. Only people of good character with a desire to help boys need apply. Common school education required. Compensation at the beginning for the couple $80.00 per month and maintenance. Box 201, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALL-AROUND EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants job on farm. H. Lohmeyer, R. 1, Sharpsburg, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

PLANTS POSTPAID.—Beet, Cauliflower, Celery, Mangel, Tobacco 36, 25c; Hundred, 50c; Thousand, $3.25; Tomato, Aster, 24, 25c; Hundred, 60c; Thousand, $4.50; Pepper, Egg Plant, Zinnia, Salvia, dozen, 25c; Hundred, $1.25; Cabbage, 48, 25c; hundred, 40c; 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00; (5,000 Express collect, $5.50.) Catalog. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Large, well rooted plants. Prompt shipment. Good delivery guaranteed. 1,000-$1.00; 10,000-$9.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, Asters, 200-$1.50; 500-$3.50; 1,000-$6.50. Buckeye Farms, Dept. A, Box 511, Youngstown, Ohio.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS, 100, 45c; 1,000, $3.00; Cabbage, 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Immediate shipment. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN.—Wing's Improved White Cap, Clarage, Cash Favorite and Golden Glow. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, and Short Stem Collards; 500, $1.00 or $1.50 per 1,000, full count and stalky. Postage paid. J. S. Ritchie, Box 281, Petersburg, Va.

CELERY PLANTS, all leading varieties, ready for field, $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

FIFTY 7c QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Service, Dept. W, Waterloo, Iowa.

COLLECT HERBS and ROOTS for Drug Market. Stamp brings particulars. P. D. Clements, 1 Fairland Street, Boston 19, Mass.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

239-ACRE SHENANDOAH FARM, $3,000.—80 Acres fertile tillage, clay subsoil, 12-cow pasture, stream watered pasture. Small dam would flow an acre. Estimated 2,000 cords wood, 50,000 ft. timber. 125 apple trees, other fruit, grapes. Good 2-story 6-room dwelling, cellar, 2 fireplaces, large porches, 40-ft. basement barn, double garage, 2 poultry houses, sheds. Feeble owner's low price $3,000, if taken soon includes pr. horses, 2 cows, corn, fruit, vegetables and dry fire wood. Good terms. Pictures pg. 100 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE OF THE BEST seventy-acre farms in Lebanon County. Ideal location. Easy payments. Write Dillman Shucker, Route 1, Lebanon, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 7c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 9c. Brahmas, Giants, 13c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 7½c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS.—WHITE LEGHORNS, $6.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $7.00, 100; Mixed, $6.00, 100. Order direct. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Swartz Poultry Farm, Box 81, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman

INSIST
on the INSIDE FACTS
Before You Buy YOUR TIRES

COMPARE
THESE PRICES

AUTOMOBILE Manufacturers do not take chances with special brand tires. Why should you take the risk when you can save money by buying Firestone quality Oldfield type from our dealers and in addition get their service.

We list below the leading replacement sizes.

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Each	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Our Dealers' Cash Price, Per Pair
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.98	$4.98	$ 9.60
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-Paige, Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-Knight	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80
Marquette, Oldsmobile	5.25-18	7.90	7.90	15.30
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70
Franklin, Hudson, Hupmobile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10
LaSalle, Packard	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30
Pierce-Arrow	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60
Stutz	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40
Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80

UNDERNEATH the surface is where you get the cold truth about tire values. It's the *inside of the tire*—the *method of construction* and the *quality* and *quantity of materials*—that determine its Stamina, Performance, Safety, VALUE. You can no more tell the quality of a tire by its outside appearance than you can tell the character of a man by the kind of clothes he wears.

Firestone Service Dealers have cross sections of Firestone and special brand mail order tires. Go to them and make your own comparisons, uninfluenced by any sales propaganda. Check every vital point—*rubber volume, weight, width, thickness,* and *plies under the tread.* Then buy accordingly—ON FACTS AND FACTS ALONE. Against the various claims presented about different tires, isn't this the most logical suggestion ever made to you? Could there be any more positive way to definitely determine which tires offer you the most for your money? *There can be no question or controversy* when you get the FACTS yourself.

COMPARE
CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

4.50-21 TIRE

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in.	172	161
More Weight, pounds	16.99	15.73
More Width, inches	4.75	4.74
More Thickness, inch	.627	.578
More Plies at Tread	6	5
Same Price	$5.69	$5.69

6.00-19 H. D. TIRE

	Firestone Oldfield Type	*A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Rubber Vol., cu. in.	298	267
More Weight, pounds	28.35	26.80
More Width, inches	5.98	5.84
More Thickness, inch	.840	.821
More Plies at Tread	8	7
Same Price	$11.40	$11.40

Double Guarantee—
Every tire manufactured by Firestone bears the name "FIRESTONE" and carries Firestone's unlimited guarantee and that of our 25,000 Service Dealers and Service Stores. You are doubly protected.

*A "Special Brand" Tire is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as Mail Order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in Your Community and **See For Yourself** Sections Cut From Various Tires.

Compare Quality—Construction—and Price!

Firestone

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A Navajo Rug in the Making---Arizona

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

"I AM feeding cottonseed meal to my cows on pasture and they are not doing well. My neighbor says cottonseed meal is poisonous."

After carefully reading the letter it developed that the pasture was poor and weedy and the cows each got from a half pound to a pound of cottonseed meal and nothing else. The cows gave little milk because they did not have feed enough and the owner blamed the cottonseed meal. This is surely unfair. Cottonseed meal is a splendid feed but a half pound will not make a cow give a big bucketful of milk. Be fair with your cows and they will be the same with you. Add some ground corn, oats, wheat and some bran to the grain feed and if the pasture does not satisfy the cows give them some hay or cut some green feed so they are well filled and desire no more rough feed. Use a generous sized scoop to measure out the grain feed and then after giving the cows a little time to do business if they fail sell them for any price they will bring. Forget the poison in the cottonseed meal. It isn't there.

Silage and the Cows' Health

"There are several silos in this section but farmers generally believe cows wear out sooner fed on silage than on dry feed. Is this true?"

I realize what this man says is a common notion but it was not true in my quarter century experience feeding silage. The reverse was true as I viewed it. But suppose there is something in the notion, is it not much better and more profitable to make a cow yield 30 tons of milk in five years rather than fool around seven years to get the same amount? We are not keeping cows to see how long we can make them live but to help us make a living. The more milk they give in a limited time the more efficient they are for the purpose we keep them.

At What Age Is Best Production?

There is nothing fixed about this. Channel Island cattle develop earlier than some other breeds. There is also a considerable difference in individual animals and the feeding and management make a difference. Heifers well and rapidly grown and well fed continuously often do almost or quite as well the second lactation period as in any later one. But on the average under general management the fifth period of lactation is generally considered the peak of production and by the seventh a decline may be looked for.

Palatability in Feed

This is a rather intangible item but a really profitable one. It pays well to secure palatability in the roughage intended for the cows. The roughage is always the cheapest feed on the farm and it is good business to induce the cows to eat an abundance of it. The same is of course generally true of pasture which is always palatable if we have the best pasture grasses and manage properly. Corn and oats are the most palatable grains and should form the basis for the grain ration. The conditions we are up against requires us to reduce the cost of production to the least in every item.

Springbank Countess Finderne, top cow at the 1931 national Holstein-Friesian sale, held June 4-5 at Syracuse, N. Y. She sold for $2,050. T. R. Dent of Woodstock, Ont., consigned her. She was bought for Lanxmont Farm, Wrightsville, Pa.

Covering the Silage

The Illinois Experiment Station found it economical to cover the silage with roofing paper and sawdust. They used little experimental silos. I tried the same kind of covering and the cost was more than the silage saved was worth. I tried swale grass and chaff, which latter seemed the best of all, but the most economical plan for my silos was to snap the ears from the corn for the hogs the last few loads put in the silo and then use plenty of water after it had heated so it could be tramped solid and the spoilage was not great of a material that cost me the least possible. For convenience and economy I still recommend that plan.

Pigs No Longer

They were pigs in March, twenty odd of them. But in April they were turned into a patch of rye and vetch and there played hide and seek during most of May when a corner of wheat and alfalfa was fenced for them and by the longest day they had grown so much the half of the sides showed above the wheat and all of them above the alfalfa. I admit they had eaten and tramped down a lot of the crops. Lately they went into the old hog yard where the Dwarf Essex rape is over three feet tall and as tender as young asparagus shoots. Those pigs are big shoats now and will be real hogs by the time they have conquered the rape patch when the local butchers will come smiling on their glossy well-built bodies and pay me a nice price as they have been doing for several years. They cut up into just the meat that sells well and they are costing me lots less than the old way of the hog house and the dry lot. This is the gist of a letter from a friend in central Pennsylvania. There was not a word about "hard times" in that letter. Can you guess why?

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE proposal of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to include "condition" as a factor in the U. S. Standard grades for apples is meeting strenuous opposition in the East. Condition applies more particularly to storage scald. Heretofore, the grades have been based on size, color, insect and disease attack, and freedom from blemishes, such as russeting and limb rub, when the fruit is harvested and placed in storage. The condition of the fruit thereafter, as affected by storage, has been a matter of adjustment between buyer and seller; the fruit has been sold out of storage certified as U. S. No. 1, as when placed in storage, but with a notation on the grade certificate that it showed a certain percentage of scald or other deficiency developed in storage. This procedure has worked out very well in practice, being fair to both buyer and seller, and most eastern growers see no valid reason for changing it.

The proposed change in grade regulation is particularly objectionable because it is provided that apples wrapped in oiled paper of standard composition shall not be subject to the condition scrutiny, on the theory that the oiled paper wrap will automatically prevent all storage scald. This is not quite true; it usually prevents scald, but not always.

The result, therefore, would be that the apples of our Pacific Coast competitors, who wrap all their box stock, would not be subject to scrutiny for condition, even though some scald might be present, while eastern growers, who seldom wrap their basket and barrel stock, would pay the full penalty. This hardly seems fair, especially we cannot afford to wrap and box all our apples.

The State Horticultural Societies of the eastern states, including Pennsylvania, have requested the federal authorities to hold a hearing before this regulation is promulgated. While it would affect only apples destined for inter-state shipment or for export, and most of Pennsylvania fruit is sold locally, yet it is a matter of prime importance to many of our apple growers, particularly in the southern and southeastern counties.

Apple Advertising

The "Apples for Health" campaign, from which so much was expected, may be added to the long list of unsuccessful agricultural cooperative projects. It is still functioning, in a small way, but the dream of drawing all the apple districts of the country together in a national campaign to advertise the merits of the apple as a food—not Wenatchee apples, nor Virginia apples, but American apples, —now may be reluctantly but definitely abandoned.

The Northwest is putting on a highly organized and successful advertising campaign of its own. So is Virginia. So is New England. Other districts will follow. It is now quite clear that there is not sufficient coherence between the widely scattered apple districts of the country, with their diverse and often conflicting marketing interests, to make it reasonable to expect them to pull together in advertising their common product, for the present, at least.

Meanwhile Pennsylvania is a fertile field for a number of local "Eat Home-Grown Fruit" advertising campaigns.

Little Peaches

I have just seen a letter from a large and reputable nursery in which a novel explanation of trees reported by their clients as not true to name is suggested. This firm guarantees that its nursery stock is true to name, and exercises exceptional care in roguing the nursery rows of misfit trees. Nevertheless, every now and then it receives a report from a fruit grower that a block of peach trees, propagated and bought for Elberta, we will say, has a large percentage of "a small worthless clingstone peach."

The nursery is sure that there has been no mixing of varieties, for it propagates no such sort, and it is unwilling to believe that all these trees are seedlings, on which the buds did not take, for such would have been recognized in the nursery row. It wants to know whether there may not be, under certain conditions, a reversion of a variety to the unimproved type of peach.

This hardly seems a reasonable explanation; the chances are more than 100 to one that these are unbudded seedlings. It is barely possible, also, that in some cases there might be a pathological or physiological explanation; that the trees are diseased, or that the variety is self-sterile, and produces the little peaches characteristic of such varieties when self-fertilized; but this is very unlikely.

It is probable that an examination of these trees would reveal that they do not have the foliage or growth characters of the variety which they were supposed to be; in short, that they are unbudded seedlings, for which the nursery will have to assume full responsibility.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

AN Iowa investigator has concluded that a temperature of 50 degrees F. is best to hold ripe tomatoes whenever they cannot be marketed immediately. The same temperature also gave best results for ripening "mature green" tomatoes, that is tomatoes that have reached full size and that have possibly whitened somewhat without showing an appreciable amount of pink color. Both shippers to distant markets and those who pick large green tomatoes just before fall freezes should find this information of distinct value.

* * *

THE seedsman is by no means always to blame when a poor stand of plants is secured under what may appear to be favorable conditions. The surest way to demonstrate this fact to oneself is to make several plantings from the same lot of seed. About May 1st we planted one-half of a two bushel lot of peas and the remainder were planted a week later. The first planting gave a perfect stand but the second was quite thin, even though the same planter had been used without changing adjustment. I suspect several heavy rains before germination was well started were the cause of the trouble.

Lettuce and some other seeds frequently will not germinate as freely under the heat of midsummer, even when moisture is supplied, as they do when the soil temperature is more moderate. I have a bag of Black Seeded Simpson from which I have been planting for nearly three years. Almost invariably a certain setting of the drill gives a much heavier stand in spring than in summer. This is under irrigation.

* * *

BEANS, lettuce, spinach, turnips and radishes for fall sale or use may be sown now. The time remaining for the first two, however, may be almost too short in the cooler sections of the state. Quicker germination and better stands will be secured if the seed bed is thoroughly firmed before planting. The cultipacker or corrugated roller is almost indispensable at this season.

Dairy Competition

WHEN I called the other day on a small dairyman who has the local reputation as a milker of high-grade cows, he was just ready to board his car and go to purchase two cows. He explained that on the previous day he had sold two of his herd which were unsatisfactory.

I expressed the hope that these cows had gone to the butcher. This, however, as I learned, was not the case. The cows had gone to a drover who was shipping them into another neighborhood.

Perhaps our friend made a "good" sale, and after I left him he may also have made a "good" buy. Apparently, however, he did not look into the matter any farther than the "good" sale and the "good" buy.

There are many possibilities beyond the immediate transactions. At this writing let us consider the matter of competition. Our friend, although ridding his herd of two unworthy cows, cows which he knew to be unprofitable, nevertheless has not removed them from the ranks of the milk producers. They are still competing, not only with his own cows but also with every other dairyman's cows as well.

Why cry about low milk prices when at the same time we continue to permit unprofitable producers to compete with and cut the profits of profitable producers? Perhaps it is also true of cows as it is of humans—the poor we have with us always.

J. Walker.

Montgomery county, Pa.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE yard-stick affords us a definite means of measurement. It does not change in length. The advantages of that are innumerable, and one is that a buyer has certainty that goods bought by the yard for delivery later on will be in the exact quantity expected. It would be a crazy world if the yard-stick did not have unvarying length.

Measuring Value

We put a fixed number of grains of gold into a dollar and use that in measuring values. The value of the gold determines the value of the dollar. In other words, we took one commodity as a standard for measuring the value of all other commodities, and world experience has shown that we have nothing else that we could have selected which would have served the purpose as well.

A Serious Drawback

It does not follow that justice is served all the time. The length of the yard-stick is definite, but the value of gold, as measured by the average value of all other commodities, varies right along. Demand and supply must regulate the value of gold as it regulates the value of all other things. When production falls off, or demand for gold increases for any other reason, the fixed number of grains we coin into a dollar have greater value —greater purchasing power—and we express that in lowered prices for other commodities.

The dollar shifts in purchasing power as the gold in the dollar is in increased or decreased demand. The law of demand and supply is inexorable, and no commodities can escape it. Our dollar has a shifting value, and it does not matter whether it is the actual gold dollar or the paper dollar that is redeemable in gold or the pledged word of a responsible man to pay dollars.

What May We Do?

Now, I am not hunting an argument, and it is too hot weather to get into one, and the matter is far too serious for any argument for its own sake, but I am wishing our readers would consider the possibility of having our measuring-stick of values fixed by the average value of all commodities rather than the value of a single one. I do not know that this is feasible, but we are going to hear much about it. The plan has some good economists supporting it, and always there is some effort to get away from utter dependence upon the value of gold when its production falls off, as has happened time and again.

There seems to me certainty that we must have actual value of something with which to measure values, and gold has been more stable than anything else tried, but if there is any way of making the average value of all commodities determine the purchasing power of a gold dollar, matters would be fairer between debtors and creditors, and risk in business, due to shifting demand for gold, would be reduced.

Two Possibilities

The proposal is to reduce the amount of gold in a dollar when gold is scarce to make its value conform to the average value of all other commodities. Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is a leading advocate of this means of preventing hardship to the debtor when gold is increasing in value. Of course the price level of any one commodity would shift up or down according to its own demand and supply. That is as it should be.

All this is too big a problem for me, but this change in amount of gold in a dollar to make it conform in purchasing power to that of the average of all commodities could come only after need developed and its effect would be slow. On the other hand quick action of our Federal Reserve System and the Central Banks of other nations in varying discount rates so that the demand for gold would be reduced when its purchasing power was advancing seems practical. Our farmers need a dollar that does not become harder to get.

Chain Stores

State courts have decided that it is lawful to tax a chain store at a higher rate than a store owned by a competitor who does not have other stores. That is to say, a state may use the taxing power not primarily to get revenue but to place a handicap on chain stores. It intervenes between the consumer and the distributor to bar the latter from selling at prices that the individual store-keeper finds hard to meet. I grant that I am far enough behind the times to wish that small manufacturers, small banks, and distributors in our smaller cities and towns, were more than holding their own against mammoth city-directed corporations, but efficiency has settled what the drift must be in the matter. That being so, I do not see the wisdom of invoking the state's taxing power to handicap some who are in between the producer and the consumer. The spread between the producer and the consumer certainly is wide enough at the best.

Safety in Buying

I was wrong in saying a few weeks ago that we are "becoming" brand-minded when we buy. We always have been so from the day that we wanted boots made by a certain shoemaker because he made good ones, or a broom for the same reason. The situation seems hard for the new man who has something of value he wants to put into the market against well-known supplies, but what safety have we other than sticking to what is known to be of high quality? One could name various articles of food and house supplies that have brought millions of dollars to the men who made their names household words. A few great corporations have acquired these brands at the expense of many tens of millions of dollars because the public had learned that there was safety in buying the goods.

I see some publications that carry a big amount of very expensive advertising right now when sales are not heavy. These advertisers do not propose to lose the cumulative value of publicity for their names and their goods, wanting to be in line for orders as times grow better. They will deserve what will then come to them. One wants the standardized product of a known manufacturer, the skill and known dependability of any producer along any line. The representatives of advertising interests recently were told that good times would come back quickly if advertising appropriations were made large. I don't know anything about that, but the most of us know that names and brands of long standing are pretty good guaranty that we will not be dissatisfied after buying. We turn to familiar names along all lines of production and therein lies our best safety.

ALL indications now point to a doubling of the strawberry acreage in Schuylkill county for 1932 over that of 1931. These growers seem justified in making this expansion, for they not only grow good berries, but they have them at a time when Eastern Shore, New Jersey, berries have passed their season. The market which easily absorbs their product is also near at hand, a great advantage in the production of so perishable a product.

This Exclusive Feature Gives ALL YEAR USE and PROFIT

PAPEC Ensilage Cutters have long been known for their easy running, for their big capacity and for their non-clog elevation at speeds considerably lower than those required by other cutters. That's why more farmers use Papec Cutters than any other make!

This year, feeders everywhere are taking advantage of the fact that for little more than the price of a standard ensilage cutter they can get a Papec Silo Filler-Hay Chopper that is useful every month in the year. It fills silos in record time because the new self-feeder (432 clutching fingers every minute) makes it a better ensilage cutter than even the standard Papec It takes straw right from the windstacker and stores it in a third the usual space. It chops hay or shreds fodder during the winter, and when another haying season comes around it chops and puts up hay faster, easier and cheaper than whole hay can be put up with a fork or slings.

Chopped hay goes 20% to 25% further because feeding waste is eliminated. It is stored in half the space, keeps better and is easier to feed out *No feeder has ever quit* the Papec System of chopping hay into the mow.

Send for Free Feeding Booklet

Every silo owner should have our 48-page booklet, "More Profits from Home Grown Feeds" Sent free with Ensilage Cutter Catalog. If requested, we will include booklet entitled, "A Better Way to Put Up Hay," which explains why you should know about the Papec Silo Filler-Hay Chopper before buying any standard ensilage cutter. Your name on a postal or margin of this ad will bring books promptly and without obligation Papec Machine Co., 787-A West Main Street, Shortsville, N. Y. Also makers of farm type feed grinders and mixers.

PAPEC TWO MACHINES IN ONE C 26

SILO FILLER—HAY CHOPPER

A Buyer's Opportunity

Never for years could silo buyers get so much value for so few dollars as in the 1931 Grange Silo. Grange SALES have kept up remarkably well. Economies in quantity production, plus lower costs for material, make present prices the lowest in years—to match 1931 pocketbooks. Send for catalog and details.

24-HOUR DELIVERY made possible with our three silo plants, (one at Netcong, N. J.) insures quickest service—no disappointments or delays.

Special Bargains on Reconditioned Silos—We have several wood silos taken in trade on concrete silos, at real price savings. Write at once.

(N. J. Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.)

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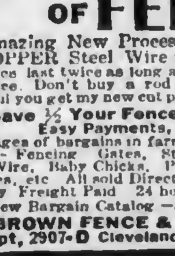

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IN spite of warm, favorable weather the Japanese beetle was slow in coming out of the ground and getting to his destructive work. But he came at last and seems to be trying to make up for being late. The first we saw were on a plant of smart weed, a weed that is very scarce on our place now. I don't know whether the beetles eliminated it, or whether two dry seasons had something to do with it.

* * *

Prices of vegetables continue to be low—so low that it is doubtful whether growers receive enough to pay expenses, let alone any profit. Every day we are thankful that we did not plan to raise much this year. We are quite sure that, with the "depression" still on, people would not pay the usual premium over shipped-in stuff in order to get fresher products.

* * *

A poultryman, fruit grower and gardener living along a through highway in the upper end of Perry county asks some advice about raising strawberries so that he can add that product to others at his roadside market. He has never raised strawberries, but proposes to plant an acre next year. His query is concerning varieties, and whether he could set plants this fall with any prospects of having a crop next year.

* * *

Recommending specific varieties for a given locality is a difficult and uncertain task. A few years ago, after we had proved the Premier to be the best for us, I made a strong statement in regard to that variety. A couple of years after that I received a letter from a man in a distant locality calling me down properly, and saying it was no good whatever. This in spite of the fact that I had given the usual caution to try out varieties before planting heavily of a kind new in a community. However, the Premier and Big Joe are as nearly universal varieties as I know. The Mastodon is also a virile variety.

* * *

Except one uses potted plants there is not much likelihood of raising a paying crop from plants set this fall. And potted plants cost too much for commercial use. Potted plants are started by filling a little pot with soil and setting it into the earth at a joint of the mother plant where the roots will start out. Plants lifted from the field early enough to get enough start in the fall would not be well developed.

* * *

Well, the newspapers are nearly all of one opinion in praising the success of President Hoover in bringing about an economic armistice in the payment of the World War debts. There is beginning to be a realization of how near the world was to bankruptcy and chaos. The moratorium offers a breathing spell and a chance to take stock, and also to devise plans for making some necessary changes in banking and economic systems.

* * *

But that is all. Of itself, the suspension of payments will not solve a single question that is causing the trouble. The year of grace will give time for some sober thinking on the part of government and economic leaders, an act that both should do if 1932 is to be any better than previous years.

* * *

The questions that need some twentieth century thinking on are war and armaments, the diplomatic customs, the tariff laws, the legalized liquor trade, and the age-old economic system. The effect of these inherited systems has brought the world close to revolution in many places, and unless the coming year shall see a realization of our predicament the "time out" agreement will do no lasting good.

* * *

But it is mighty hard for men to discard habits and customs. A government policy or plan becomes, in time, almost sacred. For instance war, the crime that brought the world to its present predicament, is still considered necessary by many people, and preparation for war is enjoined as zealously as preparation for death. The words of the President calling attention to the absolute necessity for right about face in this regard, if we are to be relieved from intolerable tax burdens, needs attention and action.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

HONEY BEES know just where to look for the sweets they love so well. If there is a patch of clover anywhere, or a big basswood tree in blossom, trust the bees to take a bee-line for it. Way round all the vinegar jugs and sour things, but straight for the clover field! They know why, and so do you.

Away down a quiet lane lives a man I know on a little bit of a farm. Nice farm, too. House kept up so trim and neat, fences in spick and span order, work always done on time; but a good many folks would call it a lonely place to live.

But that man has lots of company. It would be so if he had built his house forty miles in the wilderness. The funniest part of it is that the visitors who find their way to this farm home are all common, everyday sort of folks. I never knew one of the world's so-called big men to drive down that lane or to stop at this pretty cottage. But so many common folks, just like you and me!

They Leave Feeling Happier

Can you think why these people of the everyday walks of life hunt up that farmer man? I'll tell you. It is because they have sore places in their hearts and feel the need of a bit of comfort; and they never fail to get it, for this man of the hard hand has a heart as tender as a baby's. He knows how to laugh with those who laugh and weep with those who weep. After a little while spent in the presence of this good man, folks go away with a happier heart, stronger to take up the work they have to do. It is the story of the clover patch and the bees over again.

I have been glad we had such a good neighbor in our community. He is an asset to the world the value of which can never be computed. And don't you wish there were more such folks in the world? If ever they were needed it is today, when things are so upset everywhere. Wouldn't it be great if you and I could be comforters for the hurt of humanity? And I don't see why we cannot. The need is so great! God give us grace to be good and kind and true always and everywhere!

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Left: Dried Molasses Beet Pulp before it is moistened.

Right: Note how it swells after water is added. Loosely held together it is diffused to the utmost.

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The Centennial of the Reaper

Note:—The following story of Cyrus Hall McCormick's revolutionary invention is part of an address given by E. S. Bayard at a meeting held in Pittsburgh to celebrate the centennial of the reaper, first used in harvesting grain 100 years ago this month.

NOBODY knows how long the human race has grown and harvested grain. Nobody knows how many centuries ago the first farmer plowed and sowed and reaped, so that he and his might survive. But it is certain that far beyond the era of recorded history farmers were plowing, sowing and reaping grain. It is certain too that in all the centuries between the remotest ages and the past century little progress had been made in the use of machinery in agriculture.

The plow had been improved, but a hundred years ago it was still a crude affair. The drag and the harrow had been devised, but at best it was still a mere spike-tooth harrow.

There were no seeding machines, there were no harvesting machines, there were no threshing machines, in all the world's experience prior to 1831. All grain must be seeded by hand. All grain must be harvested by hand. The sickle was the best harvesting machine devised until the advent of the cradle, and the cradle was a modern implement a hundred years ago, representing as it did a great advance over the sickle. It multiplied four times the effectiveness of human labor as compared with the sickle. But the cradle was no solution of the harvesting problem and in harvesting was concentrated the real grain problem.

The Vital Problem

On our new and rich lands, even with the crude plows and drags of early days, farmers could plow and sow and grow ample areas of grain. It was useless to do it, for they had no means of saving it. Not enough labor could possibly be concentrated in the few days of harvest to reap what man might have sown and Nature brought to maturity.

Harvesting was the problem of the farmer. Harvesting was the problem of the nation, with vast areas of prairie land ready for the plow. Harvesting was indeed the problem of humanity which must have bread to live, and which for ages had suffered by the occasional lack of it. There was no such thing as a sure supply of bread; and there was not a single harvesting machine on earth, nor had there been one in all the world's history.

In 1831 our country had a population of about 13,000,000 of which about 2,000,000 were slaves. Andrew Jackson was President of the United States. He had never struck a match nor had any other American. Not until 13 years later did any one send a telegram. There were few machines for any purpose. The first factory to make clothing was just starting. Not a machine-made shoe was known, nor a rubber shoe.

There was no agricultural press. There were no agricultural colleges or schools to teach mechanic arts. There were less than 50 miles of railroad track, 250,000 miles now. Not a mile of good road existed, where today are hundreds of thousands of miles with 20,000,000 automobiles on them. Pittsburgh had a population of 15,000 and Chicago was an Indian trading post.

Eight of every ten persons in this country were engaged in agriculture. That is a mere glimpse of the picture—a homespun people, with everything they wore or used made by hand. Let us bring into the picture three persons—a man, a boy and a slave.

The man was Robert McCormick, a Virginia farmer, a miller, a blacksmith, an iron maker and an inventor. He spent years trying to devise a reaper and did produce several machines. There was only one thing wrong with them—they would not cut grain.

The boy was Cyrus Hall McCormick, son of Robert McCormick. He saw his father's machines, and how they failed, and he began to build one himself. He had no history or instruction of any kind to guide him. He did not know that others had discovered and even patented some of the features which he discovered for himself, the seven fundamentals which he combined in the first successful mechanical reaper:

1. The straight knife with serrated edge and reciprocal or vibrating motion which cuts the grain.
2. Fingers or guards extending from the platform to prevent the grain from slipping sideways while being cut.
3. The revolving reel which holds the grain against the knife and lays the cut stalks on the platform.
4. Platform behind the knife for receiving the cut grain and holding it until raked off.
5. The master wheel which carries most of the weight of the machine and, through ground traction, supplies power to operate the reel and the knife.
6. Forward draft from the right or stubble side by means of shafts in front of the master wheel.
7. A divider on the left side to separate the grain to be cut from that to be left standing.

He went to work, with the aid of the third figure in this picture, the negro slave, Joe Anderson, and in a few weeks produced a machine which combined these seven fundamentals in such a way as to cut grain. He gave it a private trial—it worked. Then he remodeled it and gave it a public trial in a wheat field near Steele's Corners, Virginia, in July, 1831.

That was the beginning of a revolution in agriculture—the machine had come in the fulness of time to deliver man the producer from toil and man the consumer from the uncertainty of his daily bread.

Rude hurry appears to have been no part of McCormick's program. Perhaps he did not realize the full importance of his great invention, which is not strange for we can't realize it even now after the lapse of a (Continued on page 16.)

In "the good old days"—three hours of labor per bushel.

The first reaper, 100 years old this month.

The harvester-thresher or combine—ten minutes of labor per bushel.

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THE FOURTH STATE

INDIANA is the fourth state to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. North Carolina, Maine and Michigan preceded it in order as named. The Indiana campaign required the testing of about 3,000,000 cattle and the slaughter of about 30,000. The total cost is not stated, but freedom from requirements and restrictions as well as from tuberculosis is worth all it costs.

FULL CRIBS?

IF the July corn prospect is maintained the country's yield will be about 2,968 million bushels, practically a three billion bushel crop. The 1930 crop was less than 2,100 million bushels and there was neither a shortage of corn nor high price for it. What will the country do with a much larger crop? About as usual, except that some of it will be put away to restore the depleted farm reserves. A good many farmers are hoping to enjoy again that comfortable feeling which accompanies a full corn crib.

EARLY FEEDERS

IF present corn prospects are realized there will be plenty of feed this year. That means a broad demand for anything capable of converting the feed into meat. The northern range country is dry and early shipments of cattle and lambs are expected on this account. These two conditions suggest that feeders may do well to buy their thin stock earlier than usual, hitting the range shipments and missing the scramble for feeder stock later on. Those who have pasture on which to turn their feeders are in especially good position to buy early this time.

FARM WAGES LOWER

ACCORDING to the United States Department of Agriculture farm labor on July 1st was cheaper than at any time in the past fifteen years. Taking the average of the five-year period 1910-14 as 100 the average is now 123, whereas it was 160 a year ago. The supply of farm labor is above normal, 111.2 per cent in the North Atlantic states, while the demand for it is below normal, 87.4 per cent in these states. Will any one deny that farm laborers working at a big reduction are better off than other laborers who are idle because they won't work at lower rates?

SENSIBLE DIET

ALLEGED dietitians of one class tell us to eat less meat and more fruit and vegetables in summer time. But the dietitians of another school have found danger in a diet of fruit and vegetables. They aver that too much of these and not enough meat will end in carotinemia, a sort of jaundice which turns the consumer's hide yellow. If our diet experts keep on timid souls won't be able to eat at all. But people of common sense are likely to do just what they are doing now—eat a variety and enough of it and forget about it. Has anybody ever known good digestion in a person who is always worrying about what to eat or what not to eat?

WON'T PAY THE FREIGHT

A LARGE area of the northern range country, Wyoming and Montana, is very dry. Many ranchmen will not have enough feed to winter their stock and something must be done with it. Probably there will be no difficulty in finding an outlet for the cattle, all of which will be needed in the pastures, feedlots and packing houses. But what can be done with sheep which will not sell for enough on the market to pay their freight bill? Railroads will not accept these sheep unless freight is paid in advance, so the owners can neither ship them nor keep them. One proposition is to send the breeding ewes to farming territory at low prices, but what region is now short of sheep and willing to take them in large numbers? This year may see sheep destroyed on the ranges because they will not pay the freight just as they were killed and fed to hogs on the farms many years ago for the same reason.

BAD POLICY

IT is unfortunate for labor that the President of the American Federation of Labor and his associates have decided that wage reductions are not to be tolerated. Unfortunate because it means unemployment in some cases, probably in many cases. It is impossible now for all labor to be employed because the products of that labor cannot be sold at the cost of making them. Whenever and wherever this is true labor must either be idle or it must accept wages which allow production at prices the public can and will pay. A sound policy for labor is employment at the best possible wages, not unemployment because a former or an ideal wage scale is impossible. Neither labor nor capital can get out of any production more than there is in it, and yet both are often foolish enough to attempt this very thing.

DOCTOR SPILLMAN

WITH regret we record the death of Dr. William Jasper Spillman, which occurred last week as the result of an operation. Dr. Spillman was born in Missouri in 1863, was reared on the farm and graduated from the University of Missouri in 1886. His first position as an agricultural scientist was with the State College of Washington in 1894, where he was Professor of Agriculture. In 1903 he became Agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, later Chief of the Office of Farm Management and still later Agricultural Economist. He was a faithful public servant in all positions, moreover an interesting one, having the valuable faculty of making men think. His death is a distinct loss to the agriculture of this country, but his ideas survive in several valuable volumes.

A WHEAT POLICY

UNCERTAINTY is the biggest business killer on earth. That is why the Federal Farm Board's wheat is so great a menace to the market and that is why the menace should be removed by a definite policy, adopted, announced and adhered to regardless of temporary conditions. Under a definite policy of disposal at the market price much of this uncertainty would cease to burden the market. The rate of disposal is not so important as the knowledge of and confidence in a definite policy.

The various plans for delay in disposal are all unsound. They only postpone the uncertainty and prolong the period of it. Waiting for a year or two, or waiting for a certain price, does not remove the business killer, which must remain as long as a clean-cut policy of disposal is lacking. There is no other way to relieve the market of this load than by a known policy involving the ultimate disposition of the wheat. All other plans retain the uncertainty, even prolong and aggravate it.

NO RULE

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S plan to suspend payments of international obligations has brought forth several propositions for suspension of other payments. Among these are mortgages on the homes of city people and on the farms of country people. This is a time for the utmost leniency everywhere, but probably an attempt to apply a rule to any large class of obligations would result in more harm than good. Thus far insurance companies and other institutions which hold farm mortgages have been disposed to give borrowers a fair chance to save or recover their property. These lenders do not want the farms which they are compelled to take over, for there can be no profit in operating them with hired labor or in renting them. Leniency is the wisest policy for the lenders in such cases, though not always for the borrowers. Sometimes it is better for the borrower to let go and make another start rather than attempt to carry an overload. But there is no rule that will apply to all cases and all places in respect to these obligations.

OUR OPEN MARKETS

A POSSIBLE effect of the disastrous wheat situation, and the agitation over it, is legislation which will hamper or destroy our system of grain marketing. That system is not an experiment. It is the outgrowth of many years of experience. It is based on the idea that free and open trading is the best thing for the producer, for the consumer and for all between them. It is the most economical grain marketing system in use anywhere in the world, and it has served as a model for other systems and other commodities. It relieves of risk those who are not in position to assume risks, thereby reducing the margin of cost between farm and market to the lowest possible point. Interference with such a system cannot bring any substantial benefits to agriculture and it is certain to result in greater instability and in higher cost of marketing, that increase falling on the producer. This is not surmise but experience, for what our present agitators want to do has been tried and found wanting.

We believe that the farmers of America should not tolerate any measures which will produce or permit further interference with their open markets, the greatest commercial blessing they enjoy. There has been too much meddling of one kind or another already and it is in part responsible for the present disaster. No matter how well intended such interference may be, no matter whether by organizations or by governments, its effects are bad and must be so. We do not question the sincerity of those who want to legislate for further interference. Their motives are doubtless good. But we venture to predict that their ideas of further regulation will prove costly if not actually disastrous to producers as well as to others. We should have more sense than to monkey with the machinery of marketing which has been proved by long experience to be effective.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

PEACH growers in the Hammonton district have completed plans for an auction market which will open early in August. This market, known as the Hammonton Cooperative Peach Auction Association, Inc., will handle carlot sales as well as truck shipments.

This group of growers are not investing in a sales building but will use one of the loading platforms of the Reading Railroad at Hammonton for their auction. The peach auction probably will operate through the month of August and close about Labor Day.

This district offers a fine opportunity for an auction market to bring the large buyers and peach growers together. It is estimated that about 140,000 peach trees are in bearing in the Hammonton area and that about half of these peaches are of the Elberta variety. The large volume of standard varieties makes possible carlot shipments and sales to advantage.

The officers of the new peach marketing association are: Anthony Rice, president; W. H. Parkhurst, vice-president; W. B. McDougall, secretary, and George Elvins, treasurer.

* * *

THE field meeting sponsored by the New Jersey State Dairy Committee, which was scheduled to take place at the Raritan Valley Farm on August 29th, has been changed and instead will be held at Washington Crossing State Park on the same date.

* * *

IN Hunterdon county there are approximately 300 abandoned farms totaling from 20,000 to 25,000 acres in area. This is shown by a recent survey of that county made by the Department of Agriculture.

Many of these farms are suitable only for reforesting and have been abandoned because the land was too poor to make farming profitable. Others have been vacated for varying reasons, among them are lack of capital, lack of farming experience and poor roads. Many of these farms have been sold at excessive prices to people inexperienced in farm work.

The completed survey of this county will prove interesting and may point to some solution to the ever increasing problem of unproductive farm land. With the cooperation of the Legislature some day in the future some of this farm land may again become productive by producing game. Producing game and selling hunting rights to sportsmen has proved profitable in other states and other countries and there seems to be no reason why such a plan would not prove to advantage to Hunterdon county farmers.

* * *

NEW JERSEY dairymen through the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture no doubt have been making as rapid progress in eliminating contagious abortion from their herds as have producers in any other state. It is estimated that 25 per cent of the 130,000 milking cows in New Jersey are infected with this disease, a high percentage which means heavy losses to milk producers each year.

With this in mind I am passing along some information from the College which provides New Jersey dairymen some food for thought. K. S. Morrow estimates that for each cow infected with contagious abortion there is an average loss of $35, or a total of $1,137,500 for the state. This figure is startling when given consideration for the first time and is the result of reduced milk production, depreciation in the value of cows, and many other things which interrupt the herd routine.

Studies on this subject in other states also are pointed out. Eleven years' research at the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station in Connecticut revealed that each animal infected in a herd of 30 cows returned $44 less than did disease-free animals. The Oregon Experiment Station found that infected animals in its herds produced 28 per cent less milk than did non-infected cows. Similar differences were found as a result of a study made of 164 animals in the herds of state institutions in Pennsylvania. Eighteen cows which became infected with abortion after the investigations began produced 42 per cent less milk than they did when not infected.

* * *

AN announcement from the Flemington Fair Association states that the cattle show will be reinstated this year. The cattle show was discontinued two years ago after bad weather caused continuous losses to the Fair Association, but the Four-H exhibit of animals was strengthened and in the past two years has grown to be one of the strongest exhibits of club animals in the state.

The reinstated cattle show this year will be under the management of Sylvannus Apgar, who for many years has shown cattle and is thoroughly familiar with the show business.

On account of the limited facilities at the Fair Grounds all entries this year are confined to New Jersey.

* * *

IN reviewing the egg-laying contests in the state for the first thirty weeks we find that at Flemington the White Leghorn flock of Willis E. Stryker, Belle Mead, continues to hold the lead in total production with a score of 1,946.70 points. Joachim Breeding Farm Leghorns from Riverton have gained third place in total score with 1,843.29 points.

At Vineland a New Jersey entry, that of Walter's Prolific Leghorn Farm from Egg Harbor City, lead the contest with a total score of 2,016.95 points, while a Massachusetts Rhode Island Red entry is only 91.35 points behind.

Members of the Maryland 4-H Club Dairy Judging team which represents the United States at the International Dairy Judging Contest this month at the Royal Agricultural and Livestock Exhibition, in England. This team won first place with a score of 1,917 points out of a possible 2,160, while the team from northern Ireland was second with 1,812 points.

Reading from left to right—H. M. Carroll, county agent for Harford county, Md., and coach of the team; Charles Clark, Harford county; James Johnston, Baltimore county; William Chilcoat, Baltimore county; and H. C. Barker, specialist in dairying at the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Out of state flocks hold the two leading places in the Passaic County Contest, but third place and the lead in the Leghorn division was won by the Quality Poultry Farm flock from Montville with a total of 1,980.65.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA'S first egg auction, the Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association, made a very encouraging start when the initial sale at Doylestown on Monday of last week brought good prices for the 102 cases of eggs offered by members of the Association. Prices on Monday and Thursday averaged about two cents above the New York quotations and about four cents above the Philadelphia market.

The Bucks county group have started their auction at a time when the egg market is on an upward trend, a condition which should assist in making the auction successful. Indications on their opening day were that the buyers on the market will be plentiful.

* * *

MEMBERS of the Connecticut Pomological Society are spending three days, July 22, 23 and 24, in New Jersey visiting some of the leading orchards and markets in the state.

* * *

THE New Jersey crop report, which reviews conditions of each crop up to July 1, shows excellent production conditions but low prices. An increased acreage of crops which brought favorable prices last year is noticeable, especially the increase in plantings of white potatoes and the shift from tomatoes to sweet potatoes.

A brief summary of this report gives some idea of conditions in the state at the present time.

Apples indicate a production of 3,478,000 bushels, as compared with 3,713,000 bushels harvested in 1930.

Peaches, a total production of 2,460,000 bushels as compared with 1,788,000 bushels harvested last year.

White potatoes: The total area planted to white potatoes this year is estimated at 42,000 acres as compared with 39,000 acres in 1930.

Sweet potatoes: The area planted to sweet potatoes this year is estimated at 13,000 acres as compared with 12,000 acres harvested in 1930.

Tomatoes for manufacture: Acreage planted this year is about 31,000 as compared with 43,000 last year.

Tomatoes for market: Estimated acreage is 9,500, compared with 10,000 acres harvested in 1930.

Wheat: The acreage of wheat this year is estimated at 48,000 acres as compared with 53,000 acres harvested in 1930.

Rye: This year 23,000 acres as compared with 30,000 last year.

Sweet corn: The total of this year's area is estimated at 21,600 acres as compared with 24,000 last year.

Peppers: Acreage about the same.

Cucumbers: The number of acres planted this year is estimated at 2,640 as compared with 3,300 acres harvested in 1930.

Lima beans for market: Estimated at 3,300 acres as compared with 3,000 acres last year.

Spinach: A decrease of 600 acres from last year's 2,000 acres.

Beets for market: A decrease of 700 acres from last year's 2,000 acres.

Cabbage: An increase of 500 acres over the 5,000 acres planted last year.

Watermelons: An increase of 600 acres over the 1,400 acres in 1930.

Cantaloupes: An increase of 1,500 acres over the 3,500 acres harvested in 1930.

During the month of June this year all farm produce, with the exception of beets and raspberries, brought lower prices on the New York and Philadelphia markets tha nthey did during the corresponding month of last year.

NEW JERSEY, Pennsylvania and other nearby growers will have the opportunity to sell their fruit and vegetables at an auction market located in Philadelphia if the plans which were discussed at a meeting held in the Camden Chamber of Commerce on July 10 materialize. The plan under consideration is that the auction will be held at the site of the new Philadelphia Growers' Market on Oregon Avenue, directly across the street from the Pennsylvania Produce Terminal.

Joseph Francis, manager of the Philadelphia Growers Market and Mr. Richard Ives, President of the Philadelphia Auction Company, outlined a plan as practiced in the sale of California citrus fruits. Under the proposed plan the auction company would assume responsibility for collection of accounts and handle sales with a charge of 7 per cent for their services.

The auction method of selling vegetables in terminal markets is a new idea in merchandising and presents many problems and complications. It is considerably different from a shipping point auction, such is now operated at several points in New Jersey. The meeting was attended by between 50 and 60 growers, state and government officials and other interested parties. H. J. Baker, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, W. W. Oley, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets, W. C. Lynn, in charge of the state inspection of fruits and vegetables, Alvin Gaventa, Emmor Roberts, Byron Roberts, W. I. Tomlinson, Joseph Barton, Howard Shepard, J. Howard Dudly were among those who took part in the discussion.

The chief object of the meeting was to determine whether the growers were interested in the auction method of selling in Philadelphia and whether they would support such a plan. Mr. Baker stated that he believed in the auction method of selling and in its efficiency. He stated that the shipping point auctions in New Jersey had done more to improve the quality and pack of New Jersey products than any other factor. The fact that the grower could see his own goods sold and compare the prices and quality of his neighbors goods had done more to convince him of the importance of putting up good stock than all the speeches ever made. W.

The Farm Home

Let Them Learn

By FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

WE let the children dust and do dishes and make beds and run errands until they have a right to become heartily sick of home work, but seldom do we let them cook. Perhaps we think cookery such a craft that little folks cannot master any portion of it. Or maybe we are too busy to be bothered having them in the kitchen. In any case, we have a surprise in store for us if we give small daughter a simple recipe and the ingredients necessary. For cooking is easy for most children nor do they require watching, after the first time or two. Indeed, they are apt to beg mother to leave the kitchen.

To be sure, older girls learn to cook in school, and there they will learn their theory. But before that time comes, they may as well gain a certain practical independence in the kitchen which will be vastly helpful later on.

Little children love to mix things, if "mud pies" can be accepted as proof. For that reason it is well to let them start cooking something they must stir and beat at the kitchen table, not, of course, over the stove at first.

While you set out the materials and utensils, let small daughter watch you with an eye to waiting on herself next time. She will learn almost immediately to do this and also to put things back in their proper places afterward. She may make brother promise to dry her dishes and brush up the floor if she makes his favorite dessert for him, but she will soon acquire the habit of leaving the kitchen table, floor and sink clean.

Simple Recipes

A simple muffin recipe is a good starting point and leads to the making of a cottage pudding and later, of a plain cake. Of course we know that in domestic science classes the children begin with cereals or baked potatoes, but either of these requires a long wait during cooking, somewhat dampening to the ardor of a youngster and not half so charming as stirring things together in a bowl. Cereals and vegetables can be nicely incorporated in meal preparation a little later for you may know any child wants to make a whole dinner or a "surprise breakfast" for daddy.

However, one thing at a time at first, and perhaps only one cooking session a week during the school year when we want the children out of doors as much as possible. The amounts used need not be too small, but at the same time should not be more than the child herself can beat. Probably recipes making about six servings would be best.

Muffins

One-fourth cup butter or other shortening, two tablespoons sugar, one egg, three-fourths cup milk, two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt.

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the egg and mix well. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into the first mixture alternately with the milk. Beat until blended. Bake in greased muffin pans about twenty minutes.

Cottage Pudding

One-fourth cup shortening, two-thirds cup sugar, one egg, one cup milk, two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, dash of nutmeg.

Make like muffins. Turn the mixture into an oiled cake pan. Bake one-half hour. Serve with whipped cream.

Ham and Eggs

CREAMED Eggs with Ham.—Four eggs, boiled hard and sliced, two cups medium white sauce, one cup chopped ham, one-fourth teaspoon salt.

Add chopped ham and sliced eggs to the white sauce. Serve piping hot on crisp buttered toast. One cup cooked diced potato may be used instead of ham. Six portions.

Cheese Fondue.—(To serve six.) One cup cheese cut in pieces, three-fourths teaspoon salt, three slices stale bread cut into cubes, two and one-fourth cups milk, two eggs.

Beat the eggs, add salt and milk and mix well. Combine bread and cheese in a buttered baking bowl. Then pour the liquid mixture over it. Set in a pan of hot water and bake slowly as for custards. Ready to serve in about one-half hour.

* * *

Ham Timbales.—(Serves six.) One cup minced ham, two-thirds cup milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two tablespoons butter, one-fourth cup stale bread crumbs, three eggs, one-half tablespoon chopped parsley.

Mix well together all the above ingredients, and pack into well-greased molds. Set them in a pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the center—about thirty minutes for medium sized custard cups. Betsy Ford.

A Grocery Game

By L. M. THORNTON

APPOINT a teller and divide the players into two teams. Score should be kept on a blackboard or large sheet of paper where all can see it.

The first letter of the alphabet is taken and one side must name a word beginning with that letter. The other side must next name a word beginning with the last letter of the word first given, and all words must be the name of something found in a grocery store. The teller marks up on the board as many scores as there are letters in the word given. A word of ten letters gets twice the marks won by a five-letter word. There is a time limit and if any player fails to name a word beginning with the last letter of the word previously given, he loses one score for his side. One hundred points make a game.

Suppose the first player on A side gives the word "apple." The first player on the opposite side can give "eggs" unless he can think of a longer word, the second player on the A side triumphing with "sauerkraut." The second player on the B side gives "tea" if unable to think of "thermometers" or "tin ware," and so the game goes on.

The game has the advantage over others of its kind in the fact that players cannot think of words ahead, but must be ready to make their word instantly, after the key letter is secured from the word given by the other side.

Timely Tips

ONE of my short cuts is to stretch a piece of heavy cord across the warm paraffin on the glasses of jelly. The ends hanging over each side form a handle to pull off the paraffin cover.

Another is to keep a small magnet in my machine drawer to pick up any needles or pins that may be dropped while sewing.

Need an Apron?

No. 7258.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¼ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 7034.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—medium. It requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material. To finish with bias binding or braid requires 5 1-3 yards 1½ inches wide.

No. 7261.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4 1-3 yards of 39-inch material.

No. 7278.—Girls' apron. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 7275.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard is required same width.

No. 7276.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10-year size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material.

No. 6963.—Boys' suit. Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard is required cut crosswise.

No. 6898.—Girls' dress. Cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅝ yards of material 35 inches wide.

No. 6989.—Girls' bloomer dress. Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

1831

THE ERA OF POWER FARMING

The work of the International Harvester Company in the application of the internal combustion engine to farming operations began in 1904. Today the tractors of its manufacture furnish Agriculture with an abundance of power for every season, crop, and operation. Today they carry the name "McCormick-Deering" not only to every farming community but also into a great variety of industrial operations.

The McCormick-Deering FARMALL, which is shown here cultivating four rows of corn, is the crowning tractor achievement of the present era. It is the original all-purpose tractor which has made horseless farming entirely practicable on any type of farm. The McCormick-Deering FARMALL is a modern contribution to the progress of Agriculture worthy of comparison with the McCormick Reaper of 1831.

1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE EVOLUTION

Of Farm Power

THE mission of the McCormick reaper, historic product of a Virginia countryside, was a mission of world-wide emancipation. With the advance of the reaper the immense burden of Agriculture was shifted from the tired shoulders of man to the sturdier back of the beast of burden—and to the machine.

As we commemorate the birth of the reaper in the time of its Centennial we mark a new shifting of that burden. The labors of Agriculture are being transferred from living, breathing, animal power to tireless mechanical power. This is the day of the farm tractor. Another emancipation is in the making, and its seed, too, comes from the loins of the reaper.

The great farming revolution which began with Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention, just one hundred years ago, moved forward on the sinews of flesh-and-blood power. Miracles were wrought with that invention and with the mighty train of machines that followed, but for still another seventy years after the coming of the reaper the power of the farms was little changed from the power used in the fields of the Pharaohs. Human muscle, animal muscle, pressure of wind, and weight of falling water continued to perform the labors of Agriculture.

In the fabric of modern civilization all progress is interwoven. With McCormick and his reaper began a drift of population that today finds nine dwellers in city and town for every food producer on the farm—the drift from which has come the tremendous work of industrialization that has made America great among the nations. Amazing fruits have grown from this transplanting but none more momentous than automotive power, the giant force that fills the roads with motor cars and drives a million tractors across the fields of America.

Twilight falls on the day of the horse. Servant and friend of man, he has served loyally and well but his flesh and blood are giving way to iron and steel. No man can change him to match the needs of today. The 1931 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on horse population chronicles a loss of nearly nine million from the peak year, 1918, a decline of more than forty per cent. Automotive energy urges Agriculture on.

It is no longer enough "to make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before," as Dean Swift said two centuries ago. The aim of power farming is to place Agriculture on a more profitable basis. It must produce the money that measures prosperity, making ten dollars or a hundred dollars grow where only one dollar grew before.

During the century that International Harvester here celebrates, machines have worked wonders in reducing the cost per acre, the time per bushel, in crop production. And now mechanical power, centering larger operations in one man's control, is cutting deeper and deeper into production costs, showing the farmer the way to profit and continued prosperity.

It is with such fundamental things that we are concerned today—the same factors, vital to human destiny, that inspired the genius of McCormick, the inventor. The International Harvester Company, rounding out the record of a hundred years of service, confidently faces the problems and the opportunities of Tomorrow and the Changing World.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

You'll be PLEASANTLY *Surprised*

when you make this discovery

COFFEE, made from the rich full flavored bean, roasted just right, poured golden brown into the cup with a bit of rich cream and a sprinkle of sugar—how it brightens the beginning of a new day! But do you know the difference between *fine* coffee and just the common kind.

If you have been using common coffee, you'll be pleasantly surprised when you change to an advertised brand, blended for flavor and quality.

There are many kinds of coffee, some small, some large, some rich in the oils that give flavor, some weak and grassy. That which grows in the fertile valleys is very different from that harvested on the rocky hills.

To produce a coffee for your breakfast table, men who know this crop as you know corn or wheat, select the choicest from various parts of the world, roast it to a certain brownness under stop-watch control. Then with experience born of years, they blend the varieties and give the result to you in a trademarked package, sealed so that the full flavor is preserved until you open it in your kitchen.

Try the experiment of changing to a trade-marked, advertised brand. Make your coffee carefully, according to the directions on the package. Everyone will notice the difference. When you find the advertised brand that you like best, you can be sure of getting the same kind again, by the trade mark. There is character behind advertised coffee.

YOU WILL ENJOY THE COFFEE ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH

FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING

Sedan (4-door 3-window), $635

$535 AND UP · F.O.B. FACTORY

A CHALLENGE

TO THE WORLD OF LOWEST-PRICED CARS

THE New Plymouth is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineering genius to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

"Floating Power"—Plymouth's new, exclusive discovery which eliminates four-cylinder vibration—challenges all old-fashioned Fours and low-priced Sixes with its smooth power-flow.

So smooth is Floating Power that even experts could not tell how many cylinders were beneath the Plymouth hood; most of them guessed eight.

Floating Power truly gives the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

Plymouth challenges with 56 brake-test horsepower. The Floating Power of the New Plymouth gives actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour and pick-up from 0 to 40 miles per hour in 9.7 seconds.

Plymouth challenges with Free Wheeling—that thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic.

You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly and smoothly.

Plymouth challenges with a new, easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Plymouth challenges with weatherproof, internal, self-equalizing, hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

Plymouth challenges with double-drop frame—a feature of high-priced cars that gives a much lower center of gravity for still greater safety and roadability.

Plymouth challenges with scientifically insulated Safety-Steel bodies—not only safest but free from vibration and thoroughly squeak-proof.

Plymouth challenges with full size—the roomiest car in the field of lowest price.

Plymouth challenges with entirely new styling—an eye-compelling beauty of line and color.

Plymouth superiority challenges your attention. See it. Drive it. Ride in it. Prove to yourself that we state only the simple truth when we tell you the New Plymouth is the one car of lowest price with the Smoothness of an Eight, the Economy of a Four.

•

New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster $535, Sport Roadster $595, Sport Phaeton $595, Coupe $565, Coupe (with rumble seat) $610, Convertible Coupe $645, Sedan (2-door) $575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) $635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged.

NOW—SPECIAL DISPLAY—NEW PLYMOUTH AT ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE & DE SOTO SHOWROOMS

Away with hot-day weariness!

Here's *the wake-up food* cool and refreshing!

Hot? Tired? Try this—today! Eat Post Toasties—golden flakes of toasted corn—swimming in ice-cold milk or cream. How cooling. How refreshing. How delicious! It's the wake-up food—easy to digest—quick to release new energy to the body. And everybody needs *quick new energy* to keep feeling brisk these summer days. Serve Post Toasties for breakfast, for lunch and supper too. A sensible summer food for big and little folks alike. The economical food for every thrifty shopper. Buy the wake-up food today—and see!

POST TOASTIES

The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

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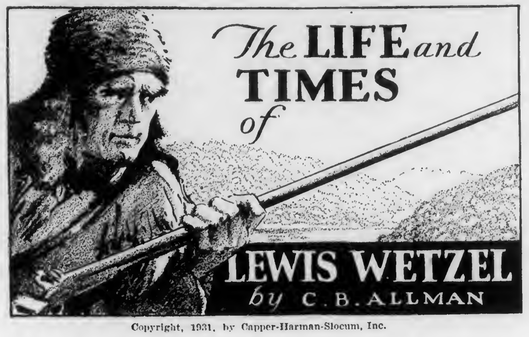

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AT the signal two rifles cracked and two redmen fell. Jacob fired his second barrel and dropped another camper. Yelling to scare their victims the white men rushed on the camp. Without ceremony the two remaining Indians fled in different directions.

Kenton chased one and soon returned with his scalp. Wetzel was not in camp, so Simon shouted for him. A faint answer came from afar. In a few minutes Jacob came bounding in with the scalp of the fifth Indian. "Now let us hurry," he said, "and begin our deer hunt."

In October, 1790, Jacob Wetzel was at Fort Washington, where Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands, engaged in his usual occupation, hunting. The country was covered with a dense forest of beech and maple with an undergrowth of spice wood and grape vines, making a remarkably fine hiding place for lurking Indians as well as an excellent resort for deer.

One day Jacob went out to hunt as usual accompanied by his dog. The success of the day compelled him to return for a horse on which to carry his game, as it was too heavy a load for him to carry. While on the way he sat on a log to rest, his dog lying at his feet. While resting there he heard a rattle of leaves which caused the dog to growl. He silenced the dog, sprang behind a tree and looked in the direction of the dog's attention.

An Indian a short distance from him, partly concealed by the trunk of a tree, was spied. The Indian had his gun in his hands ready for any emergency and appeared to be looking for danger, probably having heard the low growl of the dog. The dog now saw the Indian and barked aloud, giving notice of the presence of Wetzel. Both men raised their guns and fired at the same time at each other. The Indian's gun fell from his hands, the bullet from Wetzel's gun had struck his left arm and broken it at the elbow while Wetzel was uninjured by the bullet fired by the Indian.

Jacob now rushed on the Indian with his knife. The red man warded off the thrust with such skill and force that he knocked the knife out of Wetzel's hand and threw it thirty feet from him. Wetzel attacked the Indian, although his adversary had his knife in his right hand. He caught him about the body, encircling his right arm, while the Indian still held his knife in his right hand. They engaged in a doubtful struggle, apparently with equal chances.

The Indian struggled to get his right arm from the grasp of Wetzel, while the latter was endeavoring to prevent him. In their struggle their feet became interlocked and both fell to the ground, the Indian uppermost. This released his right arm from Wetzel's grasp. He was intending to use the knife while Wetzel was forcing him over on his right side to prevent him from using it. The Indian with a yell and all the exertion of his strength turned Wetzel under him and was about to plunge the knife into the white man when the dog, which so far had been silent, sprang upon the Indian, seizing him by the throat with such force that the red dropped the knife from his hand.

Wetzel now threw the Indian from him, seized his knife, planted his foot on the breast of the prostrate Indian and plunged the knife to the hilt into his opponent. Wetzel got his gun and that of the Indian and started for the fort. He had not gone far when he heard the whoop of several Indians. He ran to the river and found a canoe on the beach near the water. He was soon out of reach of danger of the Indians. The Indian he had killed was a noted chief.

ON May 25, 1782, the ill-fated Crawford punitive expedition started. Lewis Wetzel joined the campaign against his mother's wishes.

"He never minded me," she said, "and he don't care if we all are murdered, so that he can go murder himself. It is his place to stay here and protect us, instead of doing as he does."

Bertha Rosencranz did not approve of his activities either. At one time when he was preparing for an Indian hunt he found her crying.

"What ails you, Bertha?" he inquired.

"Oh, Lewis Wetzel, why do you want to kill Indians? Stay here with us."

"If we all stayed here what would happen to us all?" Wetzel replied.

"You are so young, and I am afraid you will get killed. Let some of the older and more experienced men go hunt the Indians."

"I promised that I would go, and I must keep my promise," said Lewis.

To further entreaties on her part he responded with:

"No, Bertha; you cannot detain me any longer than any other woman. Good bye." He left the girl sobbing with her head against a tree.

It is rather strange that this arch enemy of the red man should show a consistent disregard for the pleadings of white women, but on at least two occasion he displayed solicitude for feminine members of the red race.

We are not told how Lewis escaped from the disastrous Crawford expedition, but following it we find him on the road between Wheeling and Washington, Pa., where he met a man named Mills who had left his horse at a spring near Claysville. Mills asked Wetzel to help him get the horse. Wetzel warned the owner that

the horse might be used as bait for a trap, and that Indians would get the man who tried to get the nag. But Mills thought he could take care of himself. Accordingly they proceeded toward the spring.

On the way to the spring they ran onto an Indian and a squaw sleeping by a little fire. The red man awoke to find Lewis' gun pointed at him. The Indian girl with a shriek threw herself before the brave. Her man then explained how they had run away from their tribe because of opposition to their marriage. Lewis lowered his gun, took the warrior's arm and said, "Go. The woman has made me break my vow. Go before I repent."

"Repent of what?"

"Of not killing you when I had the chance," said Wetzel.

"White man talk big," sneered the brave.

"Go," commanded Wetzel.

"It is the redman's land," said the Indian.

"Get him away," said Lewis to the girl.

She ran to her brave, begging him to leave. Lewis turned his back on the pair, and a bullet whistled close to his ear. The Indian had fired at the man who spared his life. Turning on his heel Wetzel shot him and left the girl wailing over his body.

This little chore out of the way, the two went on to get the horse, which they discovered tied to a tree.

"Beware," said Lewis. "Treachery."

Mills walked up to the tree. A gun barked, and he fell dead. Lewis took to his heels at top speed with a score of redmen after him.

Down the leaf-strewn path he raced at breakneck speed. He was one of the fleetest men of his time, and soon distanced his pursuers. After running about a mile he looked back and saw that only four Indians were still following him. He whirled and shot the foremost, leaving only three. Again bringing into play his trick of loading as he ran he turned to stop another red only to find that the pursuer was upon him. The redman grasped the gunbarrel and as Lewis later said, "He and the Indian had a severe wring." But he wrenched the gun from the redskin's hands and put an end to him with it.

The two remaining braves came on with caution. Every time Lewis would turn to shoot they would dodge behind trees. Eventually he caught them in a clearing and shot the third. Upon this the fourth ran off exclaiming, Wooh! wooh! No catch dat man. Him gun always loaded."

When Lewis reached the settlement with his story and the three scalps Bertha said, "Lewis Wetzel, you are a brave man."

"I hope I am something," said Lewis modestly.

"Lewis, Charley Madison wants to marry me. Will you advise me?"

"Yes. Marry him," said Wetzel, taking her hand.

She burst into tears. "Oh, how can you!" she sobbed.

"Bertha, I am sorry we do not understand each other."

"We do," she said.

"I don't know what you mean," said Wetzel.

"Explain," said Bertha.

"I always wondered why some real nice fellow hadn't come along and married you," replied Lewis.

She looked at him thunderstruck, then bursting into tears again struck at him.

"I do not understand, Bertha," he said.

TIMES must have been dull for a a year or two; likely there was a depression in the scalp business. At any rate we do not hear of any escapades until 1785, when Lewis disappeared. It wasn't much loss. He was a morose sort, not good company, and when his trusty rifle was not needed to slay attacking reds the folks soon forgot him. At first there was the usual idle speculation.

"The Indians are not thick enough here for him," said the men.

"Bertha Rosencranz wants to be too thick with him," thought the women.

"He is too thick headed," was Bertha's opinion.

But Lewis was restless and content only when wandering around searching for adventures. What happened during the summer is unknown, as he was heard of only occasionally by hunters having seen him in the forest. He doubtless wandered far and kept up his unrelenting private war with the red race. In the fall he turned up at the settlement loaded down with scalps. No boastful stories of the summer's work were forthcoming. Lewis was never boastful, nor was he cruel; that is he never tortured victims as was the playful custom in those times.

He preferred the company of dogs and children to grown folks, and perhaps did not show such poor judgment in his choice. Seeing a man beating a dog Lewis promptly gave him the same treatment. Bertha Rosencranz, who must have kept pretty close tab on him, was there to see it and to exclaim: "Such a man!" dodging behind a tree that he might not see her.

After his summer's vacation communing with nature and collecting scalps he thought it fitting to tackle a serious job, so he went down the Ohio river with Major Doughty's expedition to build Fort Harmar where the Muskingum empties into the Ohio, now Marietta, Ohio.

Gen. Harmar, who was in command of the fort, was trying to put over a peace treaty with the Indians and end the long and unpleasant Indian war. Knowing Wetzel's habit of popping off an Indian and thinking afterward, if at all, the General looked with suspicion on this famous Indian fighter. His joking way of shooting a peace-making redskin in the back might not promote the interests of permanent peace, if allowed to function. So the General ordered Wetzel brought before him for instructions.

A settler remarked, "He must first be caught."

"He shall be," exclaimed the soldier. "I do not intend to have my project for peace set aside by one murderous man."

"Murderous. That's a hard word, General," replied the settler. "Lewis Wetzel never committed murder."

"What do you call murder?" asked the General.

"Killing Indians is not murder," replied the other. "Peace or no peace, Lewis Wetzel had better be left alone."

"Why?"

"You will find out." And he did, as later events will reveal.

Wherever Wetzel went a group of settlers would be tagging him around. The general soon discovered that they were there to defend the scout from the military authorities. In spite of the warning, or possibly because of it, Wetzel soon proved that the General's suspicions were well grounded, that this wild ranger of the woods was neither a diplomat nor a promoter of peace with the reds.

(To be continued.)

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A Geographical Story-Puzzle

HERE'S something to keep you out of mischief this week. There is a fine baseball bat waiting to be given to the boy who sends in the correct answers, with a short story on "It's Great to Be a Boy."

Second prize for boys will be a baseball.

Now, girls, get your pencils out and see if you can't beat the boys to it with the correct answers to the puzzle and a story on "I'd Much Rather Be a Girl." The first prize will be a bracelet and the second will be a dainty purse.

Send your letters to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE day in the pleasant month of A CAPE OF NEW JERSEY five children started for school two miles away from their homes. They were A CITY IN OHIO, A CITY IN NORTH CAROLINA, A CITY IN ITALY (all girls), A TOWN NEAR SEBAGO LAKE IN MAINE, and A CAPE PROJECTING INTO CHESAPEAKE BAY. They each had lunch because they lived so far away from the school that they could not return home for dinner. In their baskets were ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC, COLD CITY IN GERMANY, HOT RIVER IN MONTANA in thermos bottles, and six of A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS IN NEW JERSEY.

They had a CITY OF FRANCE time eating their lunches these beautiful days, for often they went to a CITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA near by, and sometimes they would CAPITAL OF ITALY through A LARGE ISLAND NORTHEAST OF NOVA SCOTIA that was ever a source of delight, for there they found many new birds and new flowers and animals on these journeys.

One day they saw a TOWN IN NORTHERN WASHINGTON, and this was a rare treat, for his protective coloration always A CITY IN ENGLAND (plural) him from all but CITY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE (SOUTHWESTERN PART) eyes. Another day they found a CITY IN SOUTHERN NEVADA, and they took him back to school to study before letting him go. Then, too, they once saw a wild COUNTRY IN ASIA, and some birds that looked like ISLANDS OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA. These were pretty little SEA EAST OF CHINA warblers, and they stayed around the schoolhouse all summer, singing their short, sweet songs to the children.

One very eventful day they came upon an old man who leaned upon a TOWN IN PENNSYLVANIA. He was digging A CITY IN GERMANY because he was going fishing the next day. The children asked if they might go too, and he replied. "Yes, we'll make A CITY OF MEXICO of it. Invite your teacher and all the rest of her pupils. How many are there?" "There are AN ABBREVIATION OF A STATE SOUTH OF KENTUCKY" they answered. "What is your teacher's name?" he asked. "A STATE NORTH OF MISSISSIPPI," they replied. Then up A CITY IN THE WESTERN PART OF WASHINGTON, who had come with the regular five children, and said, "She's the best teacher we've ever had. She tells us all about the birds and flowers, and helps us to love nature."

Puzzle by Louise Hastings.

Penn's Woods, the Ideal State

By CHESTER SMITH

PENNSYLVANIA is a mighty good state. I know, because I live there. It is home to me.

It has a most varied scenery which offers pleasure to its nature-loving people. While it does not have ocean boundary it is just far enough away to make it more interesting when we take a few hours drive to reach it. We do have large and small lakes, rivers and creeks with picturesque and beautiful falls, gorges, hills (big and little) fertile valleys where there is farming land second to none in the world.

Good Schools

We have natural forests and much land unsuitable for farming is being planted to trees which will add to the ideal hunting and fishing grounds which we do have. Many wild game birds and animals abound to delight the gunner.

The varied climate gives all the various sports pertaining to the different seasons. Numerous parks and pleasure resorts abound and winter gives its share of invigorating sports, skiing, skating, etc.

Its variety of bridges, from the picturesque stone arch bridges, old-fashioned covered bridges, to the most modern steel and concrete bridges, (Schuylkill county boasts an old chain bridge) all of which are of great interest to the many tourists who visit our state which is criss-crossed by fine roads. The Lincoln Highway and three other trans-continental routes traverse east and west with intersecting routes north and south.

The benefit of those roads are of inestimable value to urban dwellers. Farmers are unable to calculate their wealth to them.

Every locality of scenic beauty and important events that have occurred in Pennsylvania's development is accessible over these paved roads. A tour of which should be a part of every patriotic American's education.

It has many historical shrines, too many to enumerate. It was the home of many of our early prominent men as well as the home of many of our present leading men of national importance.

Pennsylvania's growth and increase in material wealth, which offers a variety of industries to give employment, is a great blessin to its people.

Its compulsory school system insures every boy and girl an education if they try to help themselves by study. Free to all alike.

We have many religious denominations, with fine churches where all can worship God according to individual preference.

It has the best crude oil in the world.

The greatest coal deposits in North America, having around 2,000 mines and 3,500 coke ovens. It also has natural gas in abundance.

Its State Capitol at Harrisburg is one of the most beautiful and imposing structures of its kind in the Union. The cost of construction, furniture and equipment being $11,033,-400.89.

I just cannot write all the good things Pennsylvania has to offer its people. You will have to come, see and believe. We have many free camping grounds for the convenience of all tourists, many equipped with tables, benches, fireplaces and other conveniences for the comfort of visitors.

I invite you to come, bring the cat and she, too, will like it because we have fine dairy herds which produce pure milk.

Prize Awarded.

Little Folks' Corner

The Pansy Story

By V. D. SMILEY

ELSIE was tired playing with her dolls, tired romping with Skippy, her Collie puppy. Sallie, the little girl who lived next door, had gone visiting with her mother, while Elsie's own mother was in the house putting fat baby brother to bed. Consequently Elsie felt very lonely and walked over to watch Aunt Ethel weed the pansy bed by the side of the house. Aunt Ethel was busy but she smiled at the solemn-faced little girl. "What's the matter, dear?" she asked. "I'm lonesome, Aunt Ethel, and I haven't any one to play with. Won't you tell me a story?"

Aunt Ethel stopped weeding for a moment and then smiled and started to pick off some withered flowers. "Did you ever hear the pansy story?" she asked. Instantly Elsie was beside her, cuddling down blissfully, while Aunt Ethel continued: "First, I'll pick off a pansy just a little withered, because I intend to take it apart and it would be a pity to spoil a perfect one." So Auntie picked a lovely, somewhat withered pansy, with lots of blue and purple and gold on its pretty face.

"Once upon a time there lived a man whose wife had died, leaving him with two lovely daughters. Some time after his wife died, the man became so lonesome that he married a widow who also had two daughters just about the same age as the man's two daughters, and he supposed they would all become great friends.

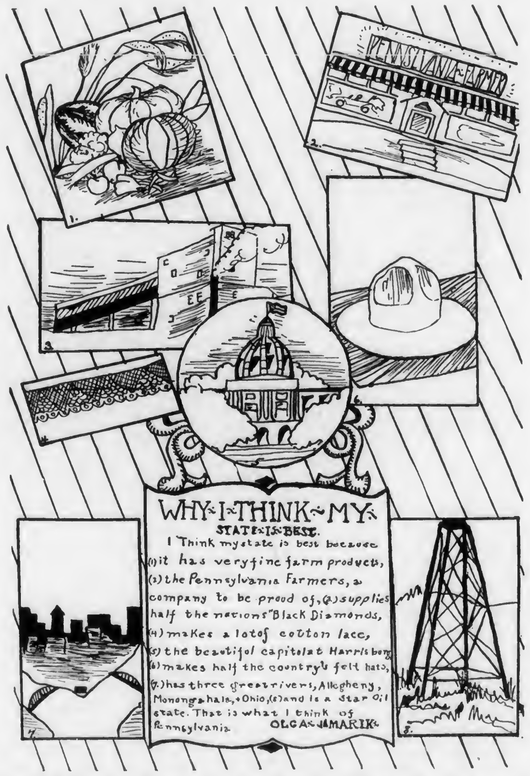
However, after he had been married for some time he discovered that his second wife was a very different woman from his first wife. This second wife was a very proud, haughty creature who only thought about the fine clothes she could get for herself and her two daughters, and as for the two other girls, she treated them very unkindly indeed, and did not allow them any trimming on their dresses at all, while she and her two daughters wore dresses that fairly glistened with gold and velvet trimmings. See here, I'll show you."

The Cruel Stepmother

Then Auntie took the little pansy and showed Elsie the two top petals, entirely plain, which she said were the man's two daughters in their plain dresses with no trimming. Next she showed Elsie the two side petals, each one with a gorgeous golden yoke to her dress and purple velvet, which were the two step-daughters of the man. Lastly, she showed the big wide bottom petal, which was the most gorgeous of all, and Auntie said was the big, fat lady herself.

"And then," Auntie went on with her story, "The woman not only gave a nice green chair to each one of her daughters to sit on, but she took two whole chairs all for herself, while the man's two daughters both had to sit on one chair." And here Auntie turned the pansy over and showed the big bottom petal with the two little green 'chairs' under it, and one little 'chair' under each of the woman's daughters, and the one slim green chair with both the man's daughters sitting upon it.

(To be continued.)



Olga Jamarik tells in pictures why she thinks Pennsylvania is the best state. Prize Awarded.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1. This 70-year-old Chicago railroad man has built 191 fine violins in his spare time in the last 40 years. His instruments are famous for their pure tone. On this one he carved the head of Richard Wagner instead of the usual scroll.

2. The 50-passenger "Zeppelin on Wheels" which recently traveled 143 miles per hour, and averaged 106 miles per hour between Hamburg and a suburb of Berlin.

3. William Olsen, 19-year-old Californian, and the telescope he built at a cost of $12. It's home-ground eight-inch lens brings the stars 200 times nearer.

4. The first pedal bicycle. The manufacture of its successors really built the city of Coventry, England.

5. Six million letters a day are shot through pneumatic tubes from New York's General Post Office to branch stations. Each of these carriers holds 600 letters.

6. "Old Ironsides," the U. S. S. Constitution, as she appears today, all ready for her visit to Atlantic coast ports.

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Guernsey Bull, 3½ years old. "Border Raider" and "Langwater" breeding. Dam 623 lbs. B.F. Class AA. Also one nine mos. old. Acer. herd. Rosolea Farm, R. 2, Box 43, Coraopolis, Pa.

For Sale Twelve Reg. Holstein Heifers, bred to freshen Sept. C. T. A. records on Dams. Bess Burke breeding. Herd accredited. Blood Tested. Priced to Sell.
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Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

100 FEEDING PIGS $4.00 each
Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

C. N. W.—You state a fact to which I have often referred, that is, it is much better for the clover to cut the wheat for hay, and it is also better because it is worth more for hay than it is for the grain. You say where the wheat was saved for the grain the sweet clover is a foot high but where you cut it for hay the clover is knee high. That clover will make a very good crop this season yet but the other will not make so good a crop. That hay is as good as alfalfa.

I would cut that sweet clover for hay rather than clip it and let it lie on the ground to be turned under for corn next spring. If you will take half the value of that clover hay and invest it in a good fertilizer you will grow as good corn as you will by clipping it and letting it lie on the ground. I would not have given that kind of advice twenty-five years ago. At that time I was recommending farmers to turn down everything possible. If I did not change my opinion once in a while I could not keep up with the procession but it is experience that causes me to change most of the time.

I doubt the propriety of pasturing an orchard with cattle, but you can make a good sod by liming, fertilizing, reseeding and disking the ground thoroughly. I would do the disking after the lime and fertilizer are applied and then sow the seed and cover it lightly. Then if you think more of your cattle than you do of your orchard turn the cattle in.

* * *

W. M. J.—Yes, you can reseed that low, wet heavy soil without plowing but you will be happier next year if you tile drain it before you go to all that expense. Do what I recommended C. N. W. to do if you cannot drain the field. One of my good friends, C. W. Hillyard of my county, had a field near his house and on a paved road. He had been ashamed of it for years and I was ashamed of it for him. He spent $100 per acre in tiling it and has grown two very fine crops on it. He had not grown even a fair crop on it for forty years. Two more crops like the two he has harvested will pay all the expenses for draining it. Besides he gets a hundred dollars an acre out of it every year in the pleasure he has of seeing it grow such good crops.

When I was serving as county agent in Harrison county I had a good friend, Lloyd Allen, who had a similar meadow to Mr. Hillyard's and I told him that it was a disgrace for a man with the good reputation that he enjoyed to keep such a meadow along a much traveled road. I stated that he could afford to borrow the money (which he did not need to do) at twenty-five per cent and drain that land. Both he and his family agreed the county agent was getting daffy. Not long since I met Mr. Allen and he said I was right, he could have borrowed the money at twenty-five per cent and been ahead.

* * *

N. J. M.—By all means let the boy try his hand op growing a cover crop of sweet clover and vetch in the corn. Sow 12 pounds of each per acre and be sure to inoculate the seeds. Do not wait too late in the spring to plow the crop down. In your section it should be plowed not later than May 10th and it might be ready by May 1st.

* * *

C. D. D.—You do right in keeping that field growing sweet clover for two or three years in succession. It will then be ready to grow a bumper crop of red clover or corn. If you lime your land well it will grow splendid sweet clover without any fertilizer but it might grow it better if you did fertilize it. It will make from five to ten bushels of seed per acre. I certainly think it will pay better to grow sweet clover for seed than to raise wheat and sell it for fifty cents per bushel.

* * *

F. A. C.—If the land has been sufficiently limed wheat stubble will be a suitable place in which to start sweet clover. If possible prepare the seed bed by harrowing and do not plow it. It is likely to be too late to sow sweet clover after the Sudan grass is harvested. It will be in time to sow sweet clover after the oats are harvested. Again I would prefer harrowing the ground rather than plowing it. The 2-8-5 formula will be all right to use but I imagine you can buy a 4-16-10 goods for less than double the 2-8-5 and yet it is worth just double what the former is worth. A low-grade fertilizer generally costs more per unit than a high grade.

* * *

A. L. B.—It has been a long time since I have heard any one speak of a jumping coulter. My grandfather used one when plowing new ground. Four pounds each of orchard grass, timothy, redtop and brome grass and seven pounds of Kentucky bluegrass and four pounds each of red and alsike clover make a good permanent pasture grass. Wheat and vetch, two bushels of the former and 15 pounds of the latter, is about as good a thing as you can sow. Rye will come on earlier than wheat but stock do not like it so well as wheat.

The Reaper's Centennial

(Continued from page 5.)

hundred years. At any rate he didn't try to patent the machine until 1834 and he didn't begin to sell it until 1839, when he sold two reapers. They clogged in heavy grain and he was led to make improvements. Not until 1841, when Mr. McCormick first guaranteed his machine, did he begin in earnest the work of his life—the manufacture of machinery for the farm. In 1842 he sold seven machines, in 1843 twenty-three and in 1844 fifty. And so he went on, until in 1848 about 800 were sold and in 1849 some 1,500, the first time 1,000 was exceeded.

But why his delay in getting into manufacturing between 1831 and 1839? Here we might moralize again. For he was running an iron furnace and it failed as many other businesses did as a result of the panic of 1837. That failure, that financial distress, that great debt which overhung father and son, were in all probability the source and cause of his future success and prosperity. For it turned him to his real work in life. We cannot always see the uses of adversity—but in this case they were sweet.

Considered Patent Worthless Then

And now look how men's minds change within a few years. When the McCormicks became bankrupt as a result of the panic of 1837 their creditors did not consider Cyrus' reaper patents worth attaching. They attached everything else but these patents. A few years later, in 1848, the Patent Office and the Congress refused to extend the original patent because they declared that no invention of so great value to the country and to humanity should remain the property of any one man!

Such is a brief outline of one of the Romances of Agriculture, and that industry is full of romances.

Here is a farm boy who revolutionized an industry and assured bread to the world. I see him then, amid all the old and wise men who said it couldn't be done. I see him as a business failure. And I see him as a great successful manufacturer employing such counsel as William H. Seward to protect his patents. I see him honored by the great and learned of the world as an inventor. I see him as a philanthropist giving away millions, the same man who had once needed leniency on the part of his creditors.

Late in the seventies of the past century came the mechanical binder. It was a wire binder and the first binder I ever saw. For I was a farm boy in Ohio when the first machine was brought in boxes to my grandfather's farm. I helped to carry out the pieces and assemble it by the roadside. It had to go through gates sidewise on skids, it was so broad.

When the machine was ready a public demonstration was held in a wheat field on my grandfather's farm. A great crowd of farmers assembled to see the thing work. Of them all I can remember only two who are now living, both more than 80 years of age.

That old wire binder was the greatest blessing that ever came to a farm boy at harvest time. Wire was costly. Each sheaf contained two twists of wire each an inch or more in length, or four or five inches of wire wasted in twists or ties. A small sheaf wasted just as much wire as a big one, so the boss let the grain get ripe then made the sheaves so big that we boys couldn't handle them. So we got out of all harvest work except carrying water to the men and other luxurious jobs. I didn't know McCormick, but I remember our gratitude to the maker of the wire binder which bore his name.

From Sickle to Combine

If you will look back over the almanacs of those years you will find one in which the moon was bright on the Fourth of July. Well, we spent that evening in the field cutting wheat with the McCormick wire binder, and I think that was in 1880.

There was much argument in those days about the possibility of a twine binder. Some said that a machine could be made to tie a knot, some said it couldn't, but that very year somebody proved that a machine could do it—and that was the end of the wire binder. But it was a good friend of mine, and a good friend of the American farmer.

Up to the invention of the reaper in 1831 agricultural power was largely hand-power. With that invention and the others which it necessitated came the era of horse-power. And later, and now, has come with the internal combustion engine the era of mechanical power. Look how the machine has multiplied human power.

A century ago a man could reap with a sickle half an acre a day, and with a cradle two acres a day, and another man was needed to rake and bind the two acres. One man could thresh with the flail ten bushels a day. McCormick's first reaper did the work of five cradlers or twenty reapers with sickle. His 1840 machine did the work of eight to ten cradlers.

The binder reduced the number still further, and now we have the 16-foot harvester-thresher by which two men binders to harvest the grain and 75 more with flails to take the place of 50 cradlers and thresh it.

This century of progress began with Cyrus Hall McCormick. It continued with him for over fifty years. And now it continues with his successors, and it extends to all parts of the world.

Let us hope then after another century has rolled around our descendants and theirs will be going right on, making things better and making better things for the husbandman—and thereby for all mankind.

Two local blacksmiths, Campbell and Wetzel, have equipped their automobile with a portable forge and other accessories and are now going out to Butler county farms to do blacksmith work at a small extra charge. The old custom was for the farmer to go to the blacksmith; this is the first time I have seen the blacksmith going to the farm. R. H. McDougall. County Agent.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

L. M. BLACK, Extension Poultryman for New Jersey, offers the following advice for the summer care of layers, which it will pay to follow:

There are indications that production in New Jersey is rapidly declining as warm weather descends upon us. Most poultry farms have been able to operate profitably even with the low scale of prices that have maintained but only because a fair rate of production has been obtained. A drop in the production rate can mean only increased cost of production or decreased income. It will pay to give the laying flock every consideration to encourage them in their effort to lay and pay. Strict attention to the following points will be reflected in the egg check:

1. See that the birds are not being irritated by lice and mites. Use the nicotine sulphate treatment for lice and carbolineum or crank-case oil for mites.

2. Give the birds cool, clean quarters. Don't overcrowd the houses, provide plenty of ventilation on warm days, clean the dropping boards daily to avoid odors and provide fresh litter to promote activity.

3. Keep a plentiful supply of clean, fresh water always available to the birds.

4. Give a limited amount of succulent green feed daily. Three pounds of some tender green per 100 birds is sufficient.

5. Add fresh mash to the hoppers daily and see that sufficient feeding space is provided. Summer is the mash consuming season.

6. Feed three pounds of moist laying mash to each 100 birds daily at noon.

Finally, take good care of the eggs that are produced by gathering them often and storing them in a cool, dry place. Market frequently and establish your product on a quality basis through careful grading and packing. Merit in a product is far more quickly recognized and paid for than ordinary salesmanship.

* * *

IN addition to observing these points, it will pay to go over the flock at frequent intervals and cull out all birds which are not laying. It is better to get rid of the poor producers as they appear and have room for pullets which will lay during the fall and winter.

* * *

I HAVE a flock of early-hatched pullets which are ready to lay and which I expect to house during July. In order to have them in good flesh I am filling one of the range hoppers with scratch feed, so that they can get all the grain they want. They are certainly in nice condition now, and as soon as I get their winter quarters cleaned up, in they go. They are expected to lay during the summer and fall until December, and judging from past experience, will keep up production during the time that the old hens are declining and while the later pullets are maturing.

* * *

BROODY hens should be removed from the nests and broken up as soon as discovered. If allowed to sit on the nests, they will injure the quality of the eggs which other hens lay in the same nests, and possibly break a few besides.

* * *

DURING the warm weather, eggs should be gathered at least twice a day and removed to a cool cellar. Markets are getting particular about quality, and heated eggs will bring less money.

* * *

YOUNG birds on range require shade and plenty of cool water these hot days. My young stock is ranging in an orchard and drinking from a small brook nearby, which saves a lot of trouble. It is surprising, though, how much water young birds require, and how poorly they will do if they do not have enough. Next year I expect to rear young stock in a different place, and shall have to pipe water out to them: It is too much of a proposition to carry water to a large flock of birds.

Boiled Oats

Will you kindly advise me as to feeding boiled oats to laying hens? The oats in the raw state didn't work out well. Mrs. John N. Corman. Centre county, Pa.

IF your chickens did not relish the oats in the raw state, I doubt if the feeding value would be greatly improved by boiling the oats. Unless oats is very heavy it is likely to be too fibrous for poultry feed. If you are feeding a home-mixed mash, you could use one-fifth of ground oats in the mixture, or you could sprout the oats and feed a limited quantity for green feed. Possibly it would work out just as well if you were to sell the oats and put the money into wheat. R. L. S.

THE hemlock tree by legislative enactment has been chosen the State Tree of Pennsylvania. No more appropriate tree could have been designated for the purpose; for the hemlock not only lends beauty and charm to our forests but from the days of William Pen on down and including the present it has been the leading variety of tree to furnish the commercial lumber taken from our mountain sides. M. H.

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4 Weeks Guarantee to Live
60,000 each week. Hatches every Monday and every Thursday. Quick service on large or small orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. New Summer Catalog explains everything. For quick service order from ad.

100% live delivery	Prices per 100
Leghorns, Anconas	$ 5.90
Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes	6.90
Giants, Black or White Minorcas	7.90
Rusk's Buff Minorcas, Black, White or Buff Australorps	8.90
Heavy Assorted	5.90
Light Assorted	5.50
Assorted, All Breeds	5.00

500 or 1000 orders, deduct ½c per chick. Less than 100, add ½c per chick. Above prices for Grade A Chicks.
For our Grade AA Chicks add 1c per Chick. For Grade AAA Trapnested quality, add 2c per chick.
Send $1 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. plus postage, or cash with order, all charges prepaid.
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Add 6c per chick to above prices. Furnished in all three grades. Shipped Express only--C.O.D. Charges Collect.
Write for low prices on pullets or cockerels.
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June, July and August
CHICKS
5c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $7 per 100. Rocks $8.00. Wyandottes $9.00. Light Broils $5.00. Heavy $7.00. 24 Page catalogue free. 21 Years in business. 100% Delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

A SPECIAL PRICE
ON OUR SUPERIOR QUALITY BRED CHICKS
This price in effect beginning May 25. Place your orders well in advance. $1.00 books your order balance C.O.D.
White and Brown Leghorns
Barred and White Rocks
Wh. and Columbian Wyandottes
S.C. & R.C. Reds, Bf. Orpingtons } 7c
Bl.&Wh. Minorcas, Sil. Wyans, Hamburgs, each 8c
Sussex, Light Brahmas and Black Giants, each 9c
Assorted (all varieties) 6 cents
Chicks are sent by prepaid parcel post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog sent on request.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY, - - Tiffin, Ohio

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.
EXTRA chicks FREE with each order
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns .. $6.00 per 100
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Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $6.00 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and Instructions. Box F-2
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	7
W. Rocks, Reds, W.Wyan..	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.
ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box P. Port Trevorton, Penna.

Best Quality Chicks

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R.I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix, $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix, $6.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order direct.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

Maple Lawn Baby Chicks
For Quality and Profit 100
S. C. W. Leghorns $6.00
Park's Bd. Rocks (P.73C31) 7.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 7.00
Heavy Mix, $6.00. Light Mix, $5.50
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred Strain White Leghorns .... $6 per 100
Barred Rocks .... 8 per 100
S. C. Reds .... 8 per 100
Heavy Mixed .... 7 per 100
Light Mixed .... 6 per 100
500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tanc. or Barron S.C. Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	32.50	60

Light Mix, $5.00-100. Heavy Mix, $6.50-100.
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa

WANTED—Farm Products
Poultry, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. Write for inf'mat'n.
GIBBS & BRO., 321 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Dept. A.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	....	..

Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks .... $7.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain.)
Black Giants (N.J.) ......$12.00 per 100
Mixed, 6c. Prompt Del. C.O.D., Guar
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS
Bred from selected and blood-tested hens. Hardy range-grown stock. Priced for quick sale. Catalog free.
C. M. Longenecker, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED CHICKS
Barred Rocks .... $6.00 per 100
R. I. Reds .... 7.00 per 100
Postage paid. 100% live delivery.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box B. McClure, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $6.00 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS from Healthy free range stock
Barred Rocks $60-1000; S. C. W. Leghorns, $50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery.
Lincoln Hatchery, B.N.Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS W. LEGHORNS, $6-100; TANCRED S. C. WHITE Leghorns, $7-100; S. C. Bar. Rocks, Wh. Rocks $8.00-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. ½c less 500 lots; 1c less in 1000 lots. Live del. guar. Catalog free.
JACOB NIEMOND, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS of known quality. Rocks $10.00. Reds $11.00. Leghorns $5.00 per 100; heavy peeps, $8.00 per 100; Minorcas (Black) $10.00 a hundred.
ECLIPSE FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

CHICKS Large Type Eng. Leghorns, 6c. Barred Rocks, 7c. Mixed, 5¾c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Order direct. C. O. D. or cash. 100% Guaranteed. Circular Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Harbingers of farm prosperity

AGES, it seems, since we used the top buggy to go to town. Wouldn't think of it now—except for "joy-rides." Ages, too, since Mother sold her kerosene lamps. Yet not long ago—when you figure time by years.

The auto, the lighting plant, the telephone, a dozen other things you now possess, were thought of as luxuries which the average farmer could not buy. Today they are a necessity on every farm. All of them were advertised before becoming universal.

The advertisements in your farm paper are forerunners of farm prosperity. They introduce progressive methods and popularize them. They show how to save time and money.

Read them. Mark those in which you are particularly interested. Tell the dealer what brand you want. Give him the advertised name of the product. It will pay you to buy advertised goods.

Remember that the manufacturer cannot afford to "spotlight" inferior goods. His branded merchandise must meet with your approval—must give you fair quality for a fair price. He must keep pace with progress to insure your—as well as his own—prosperity.

Farmer's Business Letter

GENERAL business shows no appreciable improvement, and with grain prices back to the level of the panic of the nineties—even lower to the farmers, as transportation and other marketing costs are now higher—the country is full of discouragement.

One hopeful sign is the determined effort being made to reduce government expenses. Committees of taxpayers are meeting with government officials to see just how the money is spent, and are demanding economies. Reduction of taxes has come to be recognized as an absolute necessity, and under the circumstances some progress in that direction is certain.

Wheat Never Lower

Grain markets this week continued their downward trend, with some little pick-up at the week-end. But wheat dropped to the low of the nineties, and farmers in western states are receiving 25 cents and less for wheat. Marketing to meet current obligations has been heavy. Southwest points have had the biggest runs of wheat in their history. Thus from July 6th to 16th Kansas City received 12,224 cars of wheat, a record supply.

Great pressure is being put on the Farm Board to do something, but the Board refuses to budge from its expressed policy; namely, to stay out of the market, and to sell a maximum of 5,000,000 bushels of its wheat holdings a month, outside of some possible export ports. That western wheat growers are up in arms against the Board is obvious enough from the expressions coming from that territory. Other grains are low as wheat, in the main, and there is little hope so long as the government has its vast supply ready to sell any moment. It is a situation that discourages investment, and that keeps prices down.

Livestock Higher

All classes of livestock averaged higher for the week, but cattle and heavy grades of hogs finished on a steep slide when the wholesale market was hurt by the heat. Livestock markets in general are holding up well, considering the adverse influences governing the trade at present.

The week's gains were scored in face of a moderate increase in receipts. Total arrivals at the 20 leading markets in the country were about 12 per cent greater than a week ago, but supplies are still below normal for this time of year, one reason why prices are able to hold up. Our per capita meat consumption is about as low as it has ever been. Even a slight improvement in the unemployment situation would soon have its effect on the demand for meats.

Prevailing prices of live cattle are almost $2 lower than a year ago, on the average, and more than $7 lower than at this time in 1929. The average for the past week at $7.65 shows a loss of 19 per cent compared with a year ago, while wholesale carcasses of beef are selling 20@25 per cent lower than in 1930.

The demand usually shows a decided preference for well-finished light and medium weight steers at this time and through the western range season when the price range gets wide. Some in the trade have hopes of a $10 top within the next few weeks, but cheaper cuts of beef show less decline compared with a year ago and the inability of the consuming public to buy best classes of meat may hold prices within a narrower range this year, unless the shortage of top kinds is too acute.

Hogs in Strong Position

The position of the hog market is the strongest it has been in more than two months and predictions of $9 hogs before September 1st are more numerous. Present prices for light weights are highest since about the middle of last April and $1.75 above the low spot of the year, seven weeks ago, when top hogs at Chicago sank to $6.20 and five of the biggest western markets sold top hogs below the $6 line

The price range is widest of the year and likely to spread out still more as the season for packing sows advances. The general average price of hogs at $6.40 shows a decline of $2.35 compared with a year ago and is more than $5 lower than two years ago, a decline of about $12.50 per hog since 1929.

The heat wave caused some sharp fluctuations in prices on the fresh pork loin market, but demand held up surprisingly well and prices headed upward at the close of the week. Heavy pork loins were plentiful and closed lower. Average weights of hogs for the week were heaviest since last September, the estimate at Chicago being 257 lbs., against 254 lbs. a year ago.

Demand for Lamb

Packers are making money on lamb, probably more than on any other class of meat. But they are quick to take advantage of any increase in available supplies and salesmen have been unable to work the market back to the $9 quotation, although it has been very close several times. Only record breaking recipts can hold the lamb market down, and in all probability the supply will be great enough to give packers the advantage, judging from reports from the West. From present indications packers will be forced to slaughter as many thin western lambs as they did last summer and fall which will not do the general market any good.

July 18, 1931 Watson

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market advanced on the better grades during the past week, but there was an over-supply of the lower grades which sold very slowly around 15 cents a dozen. The continued heat wave resulted in the majority of receipts showing heat defects. Critical buyers found it difficult to supply their trade with satisfactory stock. Many of this class of trade turned to Pacific coast white eggs since, as whole, they are free of heat and uniform in quality.

The best marks of nearby closely selected white eggs sold at 27 cents to 30 cents a dozen, white extras at 24c to 26c, nearby brown extras at 23c to 28c, nearby graded firsts mixed colors at 22c to 24½c, nearby current receipts mixed colors at 19c to 21½c and the best marks of Pacific Coast white eggs at 28c to 30c.

Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia during the week totaled 20,428 cases, compared with 28,834 last week and 22,137 during the same period a year ago.

Butter Stronger

The eastern butter markets were stronger during the week and prices advanced at all markets. Both buyers and sellers showed more interest and confidence. Buyers found the supply of fine butter limited due to the prolonged heat wave which prevailed over the entire producing area.

Many lots of butter which usually were top score graded 90 and 91 score and in some markets there was an excess of this class of goods. Lower grades were also plentiful and accumulated. The heat wave has increased the consumption of cream for ice cream manufacture and has curtailed the milk flow to some extent.

The live poultry market in New York was slightly weaker and broilers sold within a range of 18c to 34c per pound with fancy Rocks bringing top quotations. Fowl brought 16c to 21c and old roosters 13c to 14c. Dressed poultry was quiet and broilers sold at 23c to 38c, chickens at 23c to 29c and fowl at 12c to 25c.

Potatoes Weak

The potato market was weak and prices declined at both shipping point and city markets. The movement from the eastern shore of Virginia was heavy, totaling around 600 cars a day toward the close. Shipments from Eastern Shore Maryland are increasing and the truck shipments from all shore sections and New Jersey were heavier.

Prices at Virginia shipping points were lower and haulings were heavy. Most sales were made at $1.50 per barrel f.o.b., with 100 lb. sacks selling at $1. In Philadelphia the same stock was quoted at $1.60 to $1.75 per barrel, at $1.50 to $2.00 in New York and at $2.25 to $2.50 in Pittsburgh. New Jersey cobblers sold mostly at 40c to 50c per ⅝ basket in Philadelphia.

The apple market in Philadelphia was over-supplied with poor, small ungraded stock and dealers found it impossible to move any large lots at satisfactory prices. The hucksters were handling the majority of this stock and paying around 25c to 50c per bushel. Hand picked Starr and Transparents sold at 60c to 75c per bushel with occasional lots higher.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26¼c; 92 score, 25¼c; 90 score, 23c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 28@30c; nearby white extras, 24@25c; nearby brown extras, 23@27c; nearby mixed colors, 22@23c; nearby current receipts, 19@21c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@23c; broilers, 19@33c; old roosters, 13@15c; pigeons, pr., 25@40c; turkeys, 20@25c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela, Md. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 20@75c. DEWBERRIES, N. J., 32-quart crate, $3@4.50. RASPBERRIES, N. J., fancy, large, 15@18c pt. CHERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crate, sour, $2. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25c@$1.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, Pa., bus., 75c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 50c@$1, 100 bchs. PARSLEY, bunched, curly, 50@75c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., No. 1's, $1@1.50. PEAS, N. Y., $3@3.75 bus. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 25@75c. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 3@6c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2½c bnch. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 45@60c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Cobblers, 40@50c. SCALLIONS, Pa., $2 100 bchs. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@40c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 50@75c. KALE, Pa., bus., 15@25c. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., red, $1.25.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26@26½c; extras, 25¼c; firsts, 22¾@25¼c; 90 score, 23½c; 89 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 26@30c; extra firsts, 21½@23c; average extras, 24@25c; mediums, 21@24c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 24@38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@24c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 28@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@25c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 15@30c ¼ pk. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. CURRANTS, 15@18c qt. RASPBERRIES, black, 15@20c qt.; red, 20@25c qt. PLUMS, 10@15c qt. PEARS, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 10@15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ peck. POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ peck; $1@1.25 bus. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 15@18c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5@8c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 10@15c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 40@60c doz.

Pittsburgh

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 25¾c; standards, 25½c; 89 score, 24¼c; 88 score, 22¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 17½@18c; fresh, extra firsts, 20@20½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 22½@23½c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 20c; medium, 18c; Leghorns, 13@15c; broilers, 20c; colored broilers, 27@32c; old roosters, 11c; ducks, 13@16c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 32c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 20.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 1 hard wheat, 52¾@53½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 58½@59c; No. 2 white corn, 58¾@59½c; No. 2 white oats, old, 27@28c; No. 2 white oats, new, 26@26½c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 17.—The wool market was fairly active during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Lines that did not require grading before delivery to the mills sold freely. Graded wools were a little slower than during the previous week. Fleeces have been moderately active during the past week with sales including combing and clothing wools of practically all grades. Some houses are not in position to offer more than limited quantities of several grades of fleeces until further progress has been made in the grading of wools to fill recent orders.

The fine wool of southwestern Pennsylvania has moved freely this year, mostly at 20c, some at 21c.

Quotations at Boston, grease basis, are: Fine, strictly combing, 25@26½c; half-blood, 24@25c; three-eighths, 21½@23c; quarter-blood, 21@22c; low quarter, 19@21c; clothing wools, 19@20c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's receipts were light, only 25 carloads, and a good deal of ordinary light weight stuff among them. Few carlots of good steers appeared and no choice handy or yearling steers. One lot of good weighty steers brought $7.75 and one load averaging a little less than 1,200 lbs. $7.65, fat but showing grass. No choice yearlings were here, but probably they would have sold as high as a week ago, if not higher. Fair light butcher steers brought around $7 per cwt., showing some flesh but far from a finish. A few choice heifers went at $7, not many of that kind around. Bulk of the heifers went at $5.50@6.25, the latter price taking fair killers. A few choice fat cows brought $4.75@5 but cows were lower as a rule, very useful killers being available at around $4. Canners went largely at $2.25@2.50 per cwt. Bulls were active at about former prices, but $5 appears to be about the limit for those not too heavy. Ordinary light dairy-bred bulls went around $4. Few good fat butcher bulls here.

Prime heavy steers	$7 50@ 7 75
Choice heavy steers	7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	7 75@ 8 25
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 50@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Common, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Good light butcher steers	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good light steers	6 75@ 7 25
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 75
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 75
Fair to good heifers	5 50@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Receipts continue light but sufficient. Only 12 carloads were offered on Monday, and the market was a shade better on light and handy weights, tops selling at $8.35@8.40. Heavy hogs are very dull and prices are largely according to weight. Hogs of around 250 lbs. could not be cashed above $7.50, while some of 230-240 lbs brought $7.60@7.75, the lighter the dearer. Extreme weights, 300 lbs. or over, had to sell at $7.25 if they could be sold at all. Grassy light hogs and pigs were discount-ed a little but the short supply kept them up pretty well. Sows brought $5.50 largely but some packer sows of light weight sold up to $6.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$7 25@ 7 50
Heavy Mixed	7 75@ 8 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 35@ 8 40
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 35@ 8 40
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 30@ 8 40
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	8 25@ 8 40
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

About 13 double-deck carloads were on sale, a few decks of sheep among them. One truckload of fancy fine-wool wethers brought $4.25, about a quarter above the market, which is on a $4 basis for good handy wethers. Common sheep sold at low figures and it is hard to give any idea of the market for them. Lambs were steady at $9 for tops, all bucks out. The best of the buck lambs sold around $8. Nice lambs but under weight, 55@60 lbs., went at $7@7.50 per cwt. Culls ranged from $5 to $7 according to their quality, largely $5.50@6.50. The quality of the lambs is generally pretty good, fewer bucks appearing in the West Virginia consignments than in any previous year.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$3 75@ 4 00
Good mixed	3 25@ 3 75
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 50@ 9 00
Medium lambs	6 00@ 7 00
Culls and common	5 00@ 6 00
Buck lambs	5 00@ 8 00

Calves

Monday's receipts were liberal, about 1,300 head. Good veal calves sold largely at $9 per cwt., a few selected up to $9.50. Seconds brought $6@7 and others on down to $4.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, July 20.—Today's receipts amounted to 775 head. Top yearling sold at $8.25.

About 150 calves were on sale and best vealers brought $10.

With 275 hogs on hand the market was fully steady. Good hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class brought $9.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, July 20.—Receipts totaled 16,000 head. The market was steady to a quarter lower with top at $8.75 and bulk selling at $7@8.25.

Hogs

Forty thousand hogs were on hand, including 13,000 "directs." The market was steady to a dime lower. Top hogs brought $7.85, while the bulk went at $5@7.70.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 18,000 head The market was 25@50c lower, top lambs going at $7.75 and bulk at $6@7.50.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortenville, Penna.

Beechwood SHORTHORNS Bulls up to 15 months of age. Choicely bred and from excellent milking dams. Priced to sell. C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls, different ages. Good breeding. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

GOATS

Milk Goats. Thor'bred Heavy Milkers, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanens. Reg. sires and dams. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $3.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

$1,000 SECURES EQUIPPED FARM, $9,000 insurance, alfalfa grown, 71 acres pleasantly located on Berks County pike, 58 Acres fertile tillage, brook pasture, 95 fruit trees, grapes. Year's income $2,500. Splendid 8-room house 70-ft cement basement barn, double garage. Feeds owner's low price $4,500 with $1,000 down. If taken soon pr. horses, cow, 3 heifers, 150 chickens, tools and machinery, etc., included. Pictures pg. 87 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

100-ACRE FARM.—Good buildings, good soil, $7,000.00, $4,000.00 can stay in farm at 5 per cent. Arthur R. Spotts, R. 2, Millersburg, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

FIFTY To QUALITY CIGARS only $2.00 postpaid. Invincible shape, Sumatra wrapper, long filler, hand made. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

DOGS

COONHOUND PUPS, 2 months old, good one. Male, $6.00; Female, $4.00. One 3-year-old Spayed rabbit hound. F. M. Hart, R. 3, Marengo, Ohio.

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies. Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Paxton, Illinois.

THOROUGH-BRED SHEPHERD PUPS, $9.00 each. Picture. Spring Valley Kennel, Bellville, Ohio.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS Pedigreed stock. Females five dollars, males, seven. Bertha Griffith, Boswell, Penna.

HELP

FARMER WANTED, married, no children. Good milker, and general farmer. Reference. Ely Farm, Bridgeville, Pa.

Farm Conditions

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

July 6: An intense heat wave the past week was broken by heavy thunder showers in the latter part, supplying ample moisture for all crops. Harvest in full swing with expectations of a good crop in prospect far exceeding the anticipation last winter. Oats, potatoes and hay promise good returns generally. Cherries picked and good returns realized, 15c a quart. Fruit of all kinds promises ample crop. Wild berries ripening with good prospects. Pasture has been ample and the vexing flies have returned again in large numbers.

Farmers' Protective Association Creamery of Greencastle, termed as one of the best and most up-to-date equipped in the county, opens this week. This may brighten up dairying some. The corn is growing fast and has received ample cultivation generally. Chicks doing well. Employment remains temporary. Eggs 16c doz., wheat 70c bus., butter 25c lb. J. B. S.

Lawrence Co., Western Pa.

July 7: Extreme heat and frequent thunder storms which fail to bring relief. Clover hay going up fast as the weather permits. In most sections it is unusually heavy. Wind storms have flattened the grain which will cause very tedious harvesting. Wonderful crop of cherries which give many idle men work while the season lasts. Fruit of all kinds plentiful. Gardens needing much attention caused by the heavy growth of weeds. Milk prices at the bottom. Fresh eggs 18@20c per doz. Butter a drug. M. L. V.

Westmoreland Co., S. W. Pa.

July 3: Have had a range of temperature for June from 43 to 88 degrees with an average slightly below normal. Cool nights. Corn made slow progress until the 15th; is doing well now. Potatoes and gardens are fine. Fruit of all kinds in face of hard May frosts promises to be better than the average for a number of years. Hay other than alfalfa is light. Wheat will be ready to cut by the 10th; will average 16 to 18 bushels of good quality. Farm products lower than for some years. Taxes high. F. J. W.

Wirt Co., N. W. W. Va.

July 5: Hottest weather of the season. Today makes 17 days of present heat wave. Ground is getting very dry. Wells, springs and creeks failing. Lots of people being overcome by the heat. Bean beetles playing havoc with the bean crop. Wheat all cut, best crop in years. Veals $7, cream 22c. Butter no sale. Eggs 14c, chickens 13@16c. Lots of people selling their chickens. E. N. B.

A Letter from Colorado

IN the irrigated section of the dry land country of Colorado the spring was cold and crops are backward, but coming fine. Three thousand five hundred acres of Spanish Valicia onions show a fine stand. Ten thousand five hundred acres of cantaloupes and melons. First planting froze down. Second planting bothered by bugs, figured at half a crop. One thousand five hundred acres of tomatoes for canning. First planting froze, second planting shows signs of blight. First cutting of alfalfa made June 27th. Fine crop. Price lowest in 23 years, $5 per ton delivered to the mills and $4 to the balers.

Sugar beets are a large item in the valley. Good stand. Price $5.50 per ton for 15 per cent sugar content. Lots of beans raised for canning, 1¾ to 3½ cents per pound as to grade. Tomatoes $12 and $7 per ton, government grade.

Lots of young turkeys, from 100 to 2,000 in a flock.

Cattlemen rounding up, branding and finding out what the Towner blizzard left of their herds. Some were about put out of the cattle business. Dead cattle scattered for miles, not frozen but smothered by the ice and snow caking over their mouths and noses. Some of the cattle that lived through it are in bad shape, and many must be killed. The last of the cattle have been shipped from the feed yards, at a loss.

Lots of snow on the eastern slope of the mountains and heavy storms are melting it slowly, making plenty of water in the ditches. The western slope is short of water. This will affect the potato crop, also the alfalfa in the San Luis Valley.

There will not be the number of lambs fed the coming winter as last winter.

Quite a number of settlers taking up land, some dry land, and others in the mountains. More prospectors out looking for gold than for twenty years, working old placers and diggings counted too poor in flush times, but good enough now. The mint at Denver will buy as low as two ounces of gold now, in place of five.

A letter from the two boys, who are in the wheat harvest in Kansas, one running a 24-foot combine and the other hauling with a truck, reports putting 1,100 to 1,200 bushels to the warehouse each day, one other man to help them. The wheat is selling for around 40c per bushel.

Not so many people looking for work as last year. Hope it keeps getting better. A. C. Shumaker.

Otero county, Colo.

Steers Classed by Age

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Livestock Exposition, which will be held this year at the Union Stockyards, Chicago, November 28 to December 5th, that the decision of the Board of Directors of the Exposition at their spring meeting, to classify the steer competition on a weight rather than age basis has been temporarily withheld.

The classification by ages will be maintained at the 1931 exposition as in the past.

According to Mr. Heide, the reasons for withholding this action is that it has been found that many prospective exhibitors had made purchases, before the change was announced, with the direct intent of exhibiting steers at the 1931 International, which on the basis of competition by weight might be barred. Also, the breed associations, he says, had made appropriations for the steer classes of the 1931 Exposition on the age basis of competition and, therefore, expressed the wish that the action be postponed this year.

Machines Too Large

THE tendency among some of our potato growers in the state has been to use larger and larger potato equipment. The three-row planter, the eight-row weeder and the ten-row sprayer are not uncommon.

Our observation of these machines at work under Pennsylvania conditions where ground is often uneven leads us to question whether we have not been overemphasizing economy of time at the expense of thoroughness. The weeder and the spray boom are usually in a stiff frame. The outer edges constantly move up and down. Were the machine so constructed that the spray boom and the weeder were flexible, probably operating on castors, both would be kept at a more uniform distance from the ground. Under such conditions this extreme width might do a better job. But otherwise, the four or six-row weeder and the six-row sprayer still seem to do the best work. M. H.

Blair Wool Pool

ABOUT 13,000 pounds or 70 per cent of the wool produced in Blair county this year was sold through the Blair county wool pol last week for 15.55 cents a pound. Local buyers were paying around 12 cents a pound for the balance. It cost one-half of one cent a pound to market the wool through the cooperative pool. In other words the farmers by cooperating in the marketing of their wool received at least three cents a pound or $390 for the lot more than they otherwise would have.

To Southdown Breeders

After August 5, 1931, address all correspondence for the American Southdown Breeders' Association to Room 203, Agricultural Building, State College, Penn'a.

W. L. Henning, Secretary.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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DUCKLINGS. — GOSLINGS — TURKEY Poults, Baby Chicks. New low prices. Write for illustrated catalog telling how to raise ducks for profit. Ridgway Duck Hatchery, Latrue, Ohio.

POULTRY

PULLETS—TRENTER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. $2.00 for 12 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Ancona, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, Buff Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas. 100 or 1,000. 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

WANTED.—Good used Hydraulic Cider Mill, medium size. Also Pasteurizing and Apple-butter equipment. John S. Berger, Hamburg, Pa.

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Aiyah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

MICHIGAN CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION members offer through official sales agents —Certified Michigan grown Hardigan and Grimm Alfalfa @ $25.50 and $23.50 per bushel, freight prepaid. Both extremely hardy varieties. Michigan farmers obtain excellent stands, using only 8 lbs. per acre. Hardigan 99.28 and Grimm 99.40 pure. Send check with order to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan.

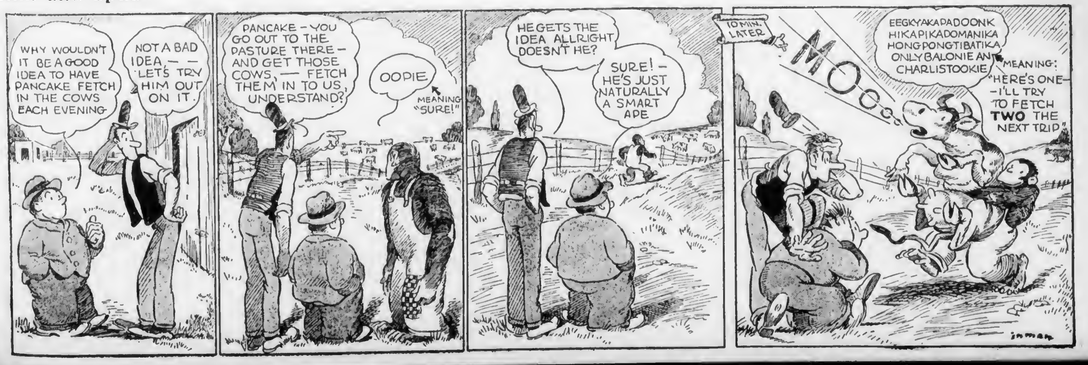
ATTENTION STRAWBERRY GROWERS.—Our descriptive price list describing 70 varieties of forced and runner Strawberry plants for Summer and Fall planting is ready and will be mailed on request to parties interested. Pleasant Valley Farm, Millbury, Mass.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $9.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN.—Wing's improved White Cap, Chicago, Cash Favorite and Golden Glow. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CELERY PLANTS, all leading varieties, ready for field, $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

Slim and Spud — *Inman*



Consider your Adam's Apple!! ★

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"Reach for a LUCKY instead"

What effect have harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos upon the throat? A famous authority, retained by us to study throat irritation says:

"The tissues above and below the vocal chords and the vocal chords themselves may become acutely or chronically congested as a result of the inhalation of irritating fumes in the case of chemists for example."

LUCKY STRIKE'S exclusive "TOASTING" Process expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. We sell these expelled irritants to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. So Consider your Adam's Apple—that is your larynx—your voice box—it contains your vocal chords. Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants. Be careful in your choice of cigarettes. Reach for a LUCKY instead.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

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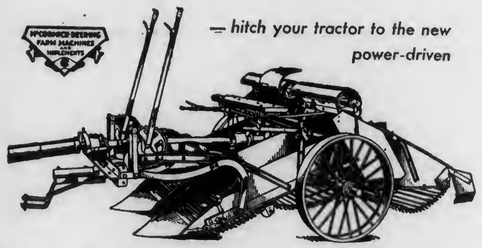
Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

August 1, 1931

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

Dig Your Potatoes with Tractor Power



— hitch your tractor to the new power-driven

McCORMICK-DEERING Potato Digger

THE new McCormick-Deering Potato Digger is the machine that puts the power of the tractor into the potato harvest. It is built with plenty of stamina and reserve strength to do the hard work of digging at fast speeds in all kinds of soils. Power from the power take-off of the tractor operates the wide elevators (26-inch) which provide about 20 per cent more separating area than usual. An automobile-type 3-speed transmission is also available with this digger, making it possible to adjust the shaking speed of the elevators to get exactly the right amount of agitation for clean potatoes without skinning or bruising. The transmission also has a reverse.

Everything else you want in a digger has been built into this new McCormick-Deering. There is ample clearance under the beams; the elevator links are tempered; the countershaft frame is built like a bridge. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you this new power-driven digger. One- and Two-Row sizes.

Write for Pamphlet A-223-U, "Planting and Digging Potatoes the McCormick-Deering Way"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.
Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa. and at 95 other points in the United States.

1831 « McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL » 1931

HAY BALERS
Built for Capacity
and turn out neat bales of hay or straw.
This is a money maker.
Write for description. Sizes 14x18 and 17x22
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
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CORN HARVESTER

Best and fastest machine built. One and two row models. One horse. Carries to shock. Big labor saver. Pays for itself in one season. Worked by 1, 2 or 3 men. No twine. Great for silage. Free Trial. Agents Wanted. Write for catalog.
BENNETT MFG. Co., Box 905 Westerville, Ohio

The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
Will Positively Destroy
CANADA THISTLES
A spraying solution not a chlorate
Write for free illustrated booklet
Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

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has taken the place of grandfather's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it and the one selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

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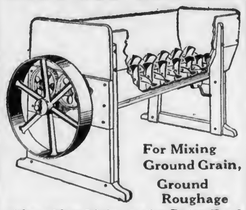
In sizes to Operate with 7½ to 40 H.P.
Furnished with or without Automatic Feed Rolls and Governor.

The No. 22 DELLINGER
BATCH MIXER



For Mixing Ground Grain, Ground Roughage
with or without Molasses for Dairy Feed

A. M. DELLINGER, Lancaster, Pa.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

PROBABLY the Pennsylvania Experiment Station bulletin entitled "Profitable Potato Spraying" is the most informing and convincing statement of the necessity of thorough spraying that has ever been published. Gradually the production of potatoes will go into the hands of those who will give nearly complete protection to the plants. The farm orchard once was the source of some income, but today the market is supplied largely with fruit from trees that have been given a high degree of care. The general farmer who has been accustomed to grow a few acres of potatoes still finds that in some years he can get more net profit from those acres than from corn and wheat, although he cannot afford modern equipment for the crop, provided he gets good seed and fertilizes well, but the man who produces at lowest cost per bushel is going to get the market more and more.

Low cost comes with thoroughness in the matter of seed, fertilization and spraying. This bulletin says: "Hap-hazard methods during this early period (years ago), such as three or four sprays per season, low pressure, little attention to boom adjustment, and lack of standard spray materials, were uncertain and seldom showed a profit." It stresses "time, manner and material" as the essence of profitable spraying.

Cheapened Production

Many farmers believe that they are forced to drop wheat from their crop rotation though its place is hard to fill. That is an individual farm problem, and so it is in the case of some other products. Some do not like the statement that cheapened production is the dependable thing in actual sight of the individual. One cannot depend chiefly on things he cannot control, and safety lies only in realizing that his business is competitive as far as production goes, and costs per pound must be kept down through heavier production per acre or in some other way.

If matters outside the farm become better for agriculture, so much the better for him along with others and everybody should work for that, but his first problem is to go into market with a low cost of production per unit. Sounds hard-hearted? Yes, it does, and I do not like the statement very well, but why blink the fact that we are in a highly competitive world?

Discouraging

Among the rewards of life is the continuing gratitude of persons to whom you have done a favor. It is rather amazing to find some who treasure a kindness so small that it seems hardly worth mentioning. They are choice souls. Then there is the occasional experience of an opposite sort. Months ago I mentioned the man who got into the habit of getting a small loan from me. It got fixed in his mind as a revolving fund, and he was getting the money and paying it back with monotonous regularity. Then a greater need arose, and I stepped aside with what grace I could summon to the occasion, but it would appear that the favor now remembered is the one that was sought and not granted. It is that way now and then.

Placing the Blame

He is a popular preacher, and broadcasts his sermons and addresses. Last night he was stating the cause of the present depression. The fundamental trouble, as he sees it, has been lack of common honesty. It became a great gain to pass things along to others for more than they were worth. Directors of great corporations doubled and quadrupled the number of shares, boosted prices and sold to the public. Realtors boomed prices and sold to people who wanted to make money. Everything was whooped up, and since the crash we have millions who cannot buy and live as they did formerly. Now we have lack of confidence and only time can restore that. So said this preacher, and his statement sounds reasonable enough.

A Cross-Section

But we are too much inclined to shift all the blame for everything upon others' shoulders. A small cross-section of humanity, composed only of yourself and the neighbors you know well, usually affords a surprisingly accurate interpretation of the big world. We got the impression a few years ago that economy was hardly necessary. Our needs increased. We spent a dollar for gas whenever we wanted to go anywhere, and thought nothing of it, and that I mention only to illustrate an attitude. The most of this increased expenditure was made by people who were not farming, because they were making money and farmers were not, but we are talking of the country as a whole.

Granting all the preacher said, times would not be as hard today as they are if savings had been made and set aside before money was spent on things that do not increase income or preserve capital. Today a dollar's worth of gas costs a sizable sum of money. Let's spread the blame for depression as wide as it belongs. Our country was foolish when so much of the spending was not to increase profit, but always it corrects its ways, and then times grow better right along. Productive debt is the only sort that can be friendly.

Make the Lambs Good

THERE will be a lot of lambs going to market this year and that is an important reason why farmers should see to it that their lambs are in the best possible condition.

There are several important things that every sheepman should begin to think about at this time of the season. The first, and one of the most important, is the parasite proposition. The writer has visited a large number of sheepmen during the past three months and he has never seen so many external parasites, such as ticks on lambs and old sheep, as he has seen during this time. Lambs cannot do well and get in the best condition for market when infested with this parasite. A little money in a good dipping vat and some good dip will be a mighty good investment.

Internal parasites are getting a start on the spring lambs and the amount of damage that they will cause will depend, of course, on the way the flock is handled during the summer months. If the lambs are not marketed by the middle of July, they should be treated for internal parasites about this time. The treating of the whole flock, both ewes and lambs, every twenty to thirty days during the summer has proved a mighty good practise. The writer still believes that copper sulphate is about the best treatment to give for the parasites causing the most damage.

The method of changing the flock from one pasture to another is especially to be recommended. This is one of the best means to keep down the infestation.

A good supply of salt is an important thing to keep in mind. It is surprising the amount of salt that sheep will consume when on pasture.

Sheep will drink considerable water and a good supply should always be available.

Good, clean shade should be provided. E. L. Shaw.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

"I DIDN'T find a bad strawberry in two crates." That quotation from the lips of one of our roadside market customers is not printed with any thought of boasting, for I am afraid it might not prove true of every crate we sell even though we do make an earnest effort to maintain quality. The point is that we not only sold two crates of berries this year but in addition have a certain outlet for that quantity next year. A number of such satisfied customers is a great asset at any time and particularly at a time when competition is keen and many consumers have less to spend than formerly.

But why should there be any bad berries in a crate? The condition of any berry is a perfectly obvious thing. Personally I feel, when I find bad berries in a crate or inferior peas in a basket, that I have not been fully on the job, that I have let the instruction of pickers or the supervision and inspection of the foremen slip a little. More and more I believe that there is no excuse which we have a right to accept from ourselves or our employes for anything less than ninety-nine per cent perfection in harvesting and packing produce.

Rusty Blackberries

I would like to know what is the matter with my blackberries. They are rusty on the leaves. I would like to know if that is a disease. If so, how can I cure it? They are this year's plants. Louis Hays.

PRESUMABLY this is the orange rust, a fungous disease. After it has become established in the plant it cannot be destroyed by spraying or any other treatment; it is perennial within the host plant. You should have secured plants from a blackberry plantation that is known to be free from disease; "certified disease-free" plants are the only kind that it is safe to use.

If you should start a new plantation of disease-free plants next spring, do not set them near these diseased plants, or on the same land, if you should decide to pull these out.

Land Needs Fertilizer

We are market gardeners in a small way and sell retail (house to house) in some of the small river towns in the Pittsburgh district. Of course a high-class product is the thing we must have, as we cater to first-class trade.

We have one plot of about one and one-half acres which we have been using for succession plantings of the smaller vegetables. This land has grown extra fine radishes and turnips, very good peas and is doing about medium on beans.

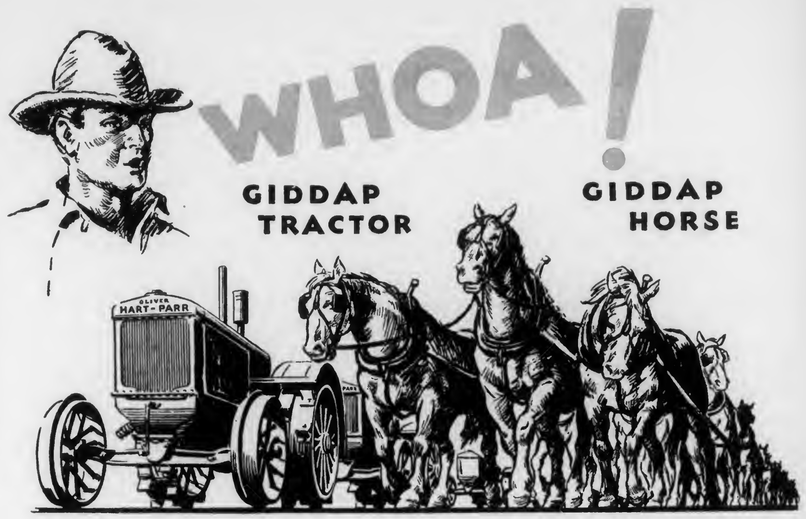
The lettuce is a complete failure; onions (both sets and seed) were very poor. Our beets, carrots and parsnips are not what they should be by a whole lot. Cabbage grows well.

This land has received manure at about 15 tons to the acre or maybe a little more. No fertilizer. Last year the land was in potatoes, was well manured and had about 1,000 pounds of 4-8-7 per acre. It produced fair tops and no potatoes to speak of.

Walter S. Brooks.

YOU are very fortunate to be able to apply 15 tons of manure to the acre on your garden crops. However, I am quite sure that you would increase your yields and profits by using commercial fertilizer to a greater extent along with the manure.

Without seeing the land and crops growing on it I would guess that it would pay to apply, where intensive vegetables are to be grown, 300 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, about 800 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash, or equivalent amounts of other fertilizing materials, per acre. If you buy mixed materials 1,000 pounds per acre of 5-10-5, or about 400 pounds of the concentrated preparations such as 12-24-12 or 15-30-15 would show a profit on the investment, if your soil responds as mine.



Let's STOP LOOK and LISTEN

Let's consider this question of farm power.

Should farming be done
With Horses?
With Tractors?
or With Horses and Tractors?

ALL THREE—There are three kinds of farming in America—*Horse Farming, Power Farming* and *Horse and Power Farming.*

Possibilities for profit commence when the farmer gets his farm into the right power class.

If yours is a horse farm——horse farm it.

If yours is a power farm——power farm it.

If it is a combination horse and power farm—select the combination that fits best.

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OLIVER

Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 1420 Mayflower, Harrisburg; 3-5 Jones Street, Rochester.

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☐ Corn Picker-Husker ☐ Potato Digger	Tractor Gangs: ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 Plow ☐ 218 ☐ 318 Big Base Plows Followators: ☐ Duck Foot ☐ Spring Tooth Harrows: ☐ Disc ☐ Spike ☐ Spring Tooth	☐ Hoe Drill ☐ Disc Drill ☐ Fertilizer Drill ☐ Planter and Seeder	☐ Manure Spreader ☐ Farm Truck ☐ Wagon ☐ Potato Digger

P. F. 8

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By R. P. KESTER

OLD JUPITER PLUVIUS has got his business "out of the red" at last. For the first time in nearly two years the weather records show an excess of precipitation instead of a deficit in this section. And no wonder! We have had some deluging rains this year, rains which washed and flooded fields and highways. This has made harvesting a difficult task. Most of the wheat is dead ripe and badly down when it is cut in some sections.

* * *

In the last few years the acreage sown to oats has increased in this part of the state. When I first came to this section I was surprised to see so little oats grown, and was told that success with it was uncertain because it would so often go down because it grew too big. This year I see it verified. There was an unusual acreage sown, and the rainy season caused it to grow big and then go down before it was ripe. Practically every field I know of has been flat ever since it came in head.

* * *

The Jap beetles are plentiful and ravenous this year. They are eating the leaves on our apple trees and many of the trees are brown on the ends of the twigs. They would clean up our grape vines in short order did we not keep them covered with hydrated lime. One of the biggest jokes I know is the publicity given the futile efforts of Japanese beetle control—the joke being the amount of money spent in so-called inspection and scouting.

* * *

Losses from fires by lightning have been many and disastrous in our county this year. In spite of the overwhelming testimony as to the efficacy of properly installed lightning rods, only a small percentage of the barns of the country are so equipped. And a lot of those that are rodded are not protected, either because the work was not done properly, or because the rods have fallen over or rusted off. It will pay any unconvinced farmer to send to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the bulletin on this subject.

* * *

Across the road from Neshaminy Gardens is a ten-acre field of tomatoes, planted for a cannery. The plants were machine set and there is, apparently, a 100 per cent stand. The growth has been almost phenomenal, probably because the weather has been just right—hot and moist. The canneries made contracts with farmers at a considerable less price per ton this year.

* * *

So far I have seen no signs of blight on the splendid looking fields of potatoes in this section. Of course the blight season is only just due, and growers should not let down (or up) in their efforts to prevent it simply because the vines have been healthy and vigorous so far. If a favorable season and present appearances count for anything, the chances are all in favor of a big crop of potatoes this year. It is earnestly hoped that price conditions will improve before the winter crop is ready for market.

* * *

The Bucks County Producers' Association, which is an organization of poultrymen, has instituted an egg auction which will be conducted twice a week at the county seat. The first auction was held on July 13th, when 102 cases were sold readily, at prices in excess of the wholesale market prices. Many more eggs could have been sold had they been available, as many buyers did not get any. In addition to the local buyers, there were men in attendance from Philadelphia, New York, Trenton and Jersey City.

* * *

I want to second the motion of the editor of this paper in recommending speechless picnics. Almost every class of people, except farmers, have dropped the speaking program from their arrangements. In years gone by I inflicted many a picnic with a speech. I don't know as I alone am responsible, because people thinking it was necessary to have a speaker would send for me. It was from attending picnics that I learned to like boiled eggs pickled in beets, and to detest the average run of potato salad.

* * *

If it were not for spoiling Editor Bayard's fun, I would start a movement to boycott banquets at which after-dinner speeches are scheduled. But I believe in being loyal to your friends and members of your own fraternity, hence I shall do nothing about it.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

THE darker the sky the harder we hurry to get our hay in. It seems to me this ought to be the way with all farmer folks these days. Clouds hang heavy around us. The sun has "gone under," and we have a good deal of hay out.

A queer thing about it with us sometimes is that we get so blue and depressed by the situation that we think we can't hurry. Do we not all think of some man or woman who said he was so scared it took the strength out of his legs? He couldn't think what to do and there was no power in him to work his way out of the difficulty.

On the other hand, I know of farmers who keep a stiff upper lip in the midst of their troubles and put in their best licks to get their hay in out of the storm. And these are the men we need everywhere. It does no good to settle down and wait for things to steady themselves. If they ever do steady down, you and I and all of us will have to put out our hands and do the steadying.

It is a fact that we all watch each other. I have heard men say that they were independent of other folks. They went their own gait and did as they pleased. But those very same men keep an eye on the rest of us and, whether they know it or not, they are often led to do different from what they had planned to do, just because some neighbor they have confidence in is pursuing a certain way.

Now that places a big burden on you and me. We are setting a pattern for somebody else. If we are strong and true and cheerful in the midst of troublous times we will help somebody to be good and kind and true. So the world will come to be a better, a steadier, a happier world. "Like begets like," and the good deed we do will be reflected in the life of the friend we meet on life's highway.

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The Assessment Situation for Local Taxes in Penn'a

By P. F. WEAVER

UNDER the system of government which obtains in Pennsylvania almost the sole source of revenue for county, city, borough and township government is the tax on the local real estate. With the mounting costs of government in recent years, due to larger expenditures for schools, roads, bridges, poor relief and other local services, the tax burden on real estate has become so heavy that an equitable distribution of it becomes of major importance. If taxes took only two to three cents out of every dollar that property earns, a certain amount of lack of uniformity in assessments might be tolerated, for the injustice done would constitute only a negligible part of the expense of operating a farm. When taxes, however, require approximately 38 cents out of every dollar that farm property in the state earns, then it becomes highly important that we have a method of apportioning these taxes among the individual farms and the town properties on some uniform basis.

Law Requirements

The laws of Pennsylvania, as well as those of other states, require that taxes be levied at a uniform rate on the same class of property, in the same taxing district, in proportion to the full selling value of the property. Thus when the county commissioners fix a tax millage for county purposes, that millage must be uniform on all assessed property in the county. Similarly, when the school board fixes a millage rate for a school district that millage must be uniform on all assessed property in that school district. This also is true for the road taxes of a township or for poor taxes in a poor district if there is one separate from the county.

It should therefore be quite clear that the only way to get an equitable distribution of the property tax which must be raised within a district is by having assessment at a uniform ratio to value within the district. Since the millage for county tax purposes must be the same for all the county, it also follows that so far as the distribution of the county tax is concerned it is necessary for purposes of equity that all districts in one county should be assessed at the same ratio to value.

During the summer of 1930, committees of local Granges in 27 counties in the state cooperated with the State College in making a study of the ratio of assessments to selling values on properties in their Grange districts. In 15 counties enough committees cooperated to have data on more than one township so that comparisons can be made of assessments in different townships or boroughs, as well as between assessments on individual properties.

These committees, with some assistance from Mr. Howard J. Bonser of the Agricultural Economics Department, secured the selling prices on properties that had been sold since the last triennial assessment and also the assessment on the same properties. In the table is shown on how many properties selling prices were obtained, and in the last five columns is shown at what per cent of the selling price the properties were assessed.

Glaring Inequalities

By comparing the columns showing the highest township average and the lowest township average, it will be seen that so far as these samples are characteristic of the whole townships, one township in Beaver county pays twice as much county tax as another township, in proportion to the selling value of the property. In Indiana county one township pays three times as much county tax as another, in proportion to the value of the assessable property in these two townships. This is also true in Susquehanna county.

The comparison of the last two columns in the table, however, shows the real situation so far as lack of uniformity in assessments is concerned. In every county but three properties were found that were assessed at more than they were sold for, and it is interesting to note that in two of those counties data were obtained in only two townships, and in the third county in four townships. If as many committees had cooperated in those counties as in Somerset, Juniata and Susquehanna it is possible that more glaring inequalities might have been shown. The figures in the last column show that in nearly all of the counties some properties were assessed as low as from 12 to 35 per cent of the selling price.

With one property in a county assessed at 23 per cent of value and another at 261 per cent, it is clear that aside from the fact that too much of the total tax burden rests on the real estate there is glaring injustice as between different prices of real estate, and that the only remedy for such a situation is some system that will give us better assessments.

Two methods for getting more uniform assessments have been suggested, and the writer believes that either one would be an improvement over the present plan. Inasmuch as selling values must be determined from time to time on the basis of such sales as occur, it is important that some individual be responsible for accumulating data on all sales that occur in the county so that when the triennial assessment period comes around these data may be used as a basis for determining assessments all over the county. To secure uniformity over the entire county, it is clear that such a person must work on a county basis and be at work all the time, not only during the assessment period. Tax authorities throughout the United States are practically unanimous that this could best be done by a county assessor or by a county board of assessors who would apply the same measuring stick of value all over the county.

A Second Method

Another method that is somewhat more cumbersome and requires a higher degree of local cooperation, but seems more in harmony with our present method of township and borough administration of schools and roads, has been described in Bulletin 263 of the Pennsylvania State College, pages 28 to 32. In this method the local assessor is retained but his work is subject to review by a local committee of school directors and road supervisors working in cooperation with the county commissioners. This local committee, being well acquainted with property in its district, can point out alarming inequalities in assessments and have these corrected by the assessor before the commissioners, school boards and road supervisors accept them as a basis for levying taxes. If the county commissioners would appoint a qualified man on a full time basis to collect all available sales data and put this at the disposal of assessors and of these local committees before they do their work, this method should yield results far superior to those that are obtained now. So long as we adhere to the small local units which we now have for school and road administration it would seem logical that we should give the same local autonomy in assessments. Economy in all government will no doubt call for a complete reorganization of these local units on the basis of a size that is in harmony with modern means of transportation, just as the present sizes of townships were in harmony with the horse and buggy and mud roads period in our history. Until the time for such a reorganization is at hand let us avail ourselves of any procedure whereby more uniformity in the distribution of the tax burden might be obtained.

Assessments of Rural Real Estate in 15 Pennsylvania Counties Compared with the Selling Price, 1930

County	Number of properties.	Number of townships	County average.	Highest twp. av.	Lowest twp. av.	Highest property.	Lowest property.
			Percentage assessment was of price.				
Beaver	29	6	79	72	33	118	15
Bucks	26	4	48	69	35	76	16
Carbon	17	3	53	58	50	261	23
Centre	44	9	46	74	34	100	17
Cumberland	41	8	65	92	54	120	38
Chester	15	2	22	28	21	43	12
Crawford	19	2	59	68	57	150	40
Indiana	48	10	66	139	40	212	22
Jefferson	71	10	65	98	36	220	25
Juniata	97	11	49	72	37	150	20
Lehigh	11	2	56	63	34	73	28
Somerset	103	18	46	61	31	102	17
Susquehanna	64	11	74	135	43	179	17
Warren	12	2	36	56	22	116	31
Washington.	34	7	74	98	69	160	13

Winter Barley

IN a recent editorial you asked for experience in raising winter barley. I have raised this grain only two years, and I believe that on a dairy farm it will prove more profitable than wheat, at least until such time as wheat reaches a much higher price level.

In 1929 and 1930 I was looking around for some grain to grow to obtain straw for bedding and at the same time furnish a more satisfactory feed for cattle than wheat. In 1930 my yield of winter barley was slightly over 75 bushels per acre and the yield of straw was as great as any wheat straw yield I have ever seen.

Cattle seem to relish ground barley and do well on it when it is mixed with other grains and butted up with some high protein bearer as cottonseed or linseed meal.

The disadvantages are discomfort from handling both the grain in the sheaf and the straw because of the barbed, stiff beards. C. H. Gamble.

Chester county, Pa.

Highway Problems

AS a subscriber to your valued magazine I just finished reading the article printed in July 4th issue, entitled "Rights to Property," which is surely to the point.

I read in our local county tri-weekly where the Highway Department is commencing war on all signs that don't look just OK to it. That's going some, too, isn't it? Not only bill boards, where the tax payer could derive some revenue, but small signs advertising, perhaps, things the farmer has to sell, will be taboo if they don't look pretty to the artists.

Now, to my mind, here is another problem looming in the not far distance. It's the taking over of several township roads by the state on August 15th this year. The question which arises is: Does the property holder (farmer) whose deed calls to a line in the center of a roadway, where it runs through his farm and he owns on both sides—he surely owns the road and pays taxes on it—have to relinquish proprietorship of said roadway? If some protection or patrol is not furnished will that farmer have to stand for and have nothing to say to the abuses of parking, petting, drinking, midnight carousals and worse?

It is bad enough now, but it stands to reason that when our roads are improved as they should be, and for which we are (or will be) truly thankful, it will be much more so.

Now why can't that abuse be got at right at the start? There should be a warning in print on each owner's and driver's license in regard to rural protection, courtesies and privileges, so that when the applicant signs his name to same, he automatically makes affidavit to live up to its rules, at least those of decency. The biggest percentage that I have remonstrated with think they should park along any place they choose. They all try to tell me it's a public road and they can do as they please. There should be some manner of instructing them, when licenses are issued.

Wayne county, Pa. A Rightful Kicker, Too.

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BIG WHEAT DEAL

LAST week it was reported that the Federal Farm Board is negotiating with a European syndicate for the sale of a very large quantity of wheat, said to be about 200 million bushels. The matter of credit is supposed to be an important factor in the proposed transaction, probably the most important. Let us hope that the deal goes through, and that the Farm Board gets out of wheat and out of stabilization to stay out.

SPEECHLESS

ALREADY three expressions have been received in favor of the speechless picnic, where everybody can have a good time. One reader asks how to get rid of the speeches. Usually by moral suasion—would not recommend tear gas or any other drastic remedy. At one picnic at which this editor was to speak he persuaded the management to omit the alleged oratory. Not a soul ever kicked about it and all hands enjoyed the outing. Shutting off other and more eloquent speakers may draw out a few protests—but they will be few.

NOT COOPERATING

TWO marketing organizations serving the same territory have been at war for years. Every move one makes is considered by the other a hostile act, while in every step the other takes the first one sees a sinister motive. It is possible that this rough-edged competition has resulted in better service to the producer than either organization would have given if not goaded by its rival, but it is more probable that the energy expended in opposition and suspicion, if devoted to service, would have produced even better results and also earned the respect and support of producers. Cooperatives which cannot cooperate are among the best blamers when it comes to placing blame on farmers for not cooperating.

TO FEED WHEAT

WESTERN producers have decided to hold their wheat and all farm and local storages are more than full. The creditors of growers are not pressing them, a very helpful form of cooperation in such an emergency. Growers in other parts of the country are selling only what they must sell on account of obligations or lack of storage. Probably in all surplus areas more wheat will be fed during the current crop year than ever before. Last year we estimated the probable use of wheat in this way at 150 to 200 million bushels and others made higher estimates. Nobody knows just how much was fed but probably less than the outside figure named. Unless the price advances more will be fed this year, for it is cheap, many have learned how to feed it and other grains are available to mix with it.

BIG LAMB CROP

THIS year's lamb crop is the largest on record, estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 31,684,000 head. Of this total 10,580,000 are native or farm-bred lambs and 21,104,000 are western or range lambs. The increase is due to a greater number of breeding ewes and to a larger percentage of lambs saved—the latter indicating better weather or better care. It's about time for some federal board or commission to say something about the lamb surplus and to recommend a decrease without telling the puzzled producer what to do instead of raising lambs.

POULTRY OUTLOOK

THE official poultry outlook, which was issued last week, deserves attention for its cheerful tone, in contrast to many gloomy outlooks in other years. While carefully avoiding any direct prophecy, optimistic or otherwise, the government outlookers see in less poultry on farms, in reduced storage stocks of poultry and eggs, in sustained consumption of poultry products and in cheaper feeds relative to prices of poultry and eggs the outstanding factors of the midsummer situation. Thus the poultry industry is again regarded as in strong position, achieved not by laws or advice but through individual poultrymen applying their judgment to their business. Low prices in the past discouraged production, and low production now should encourage higher prices to come.

AS TO PROPAGANDA

LAST week Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board issued a statement entitled "The Truth about the Wheat Situation." Unfortunately for the public it was not the whole truth, but probably that is too much to expect of any one in his position. One interesting feature of Mr. Stone's statement is his reference to "misleading and even malicious propaganda." The members of the Farm Board appear to think that all who call attention to the fundamental unsoundness of the Agricultural Marketing Act or the mistaken policies of its administrators are propagandists actuated by some selfish or sinister motive. They seem to be unable to comprehend the fact that men may advocate soundness in legislation and in administration as a matter of principle and without any other motive than the welfare of agriculture and the country. So they endeavor to lead the public to believe that their critics and the critics of the Act are opposed to cooperation, or opposed to the welfare of agriculture and those who follow it.

When the Agricultural Marketing Act was first proposed, long before it was enacted, we exposed its fundamental unsoundness. We predicted what would happen if "stabilization" were ever attempted, and that is just what has happened. We declared that every useful and legitimate activity of the then proposed Federal Farm Board could be carried on better by existing agencies, that cooperation should stand on its own feet, and that the proposed "stabilization" by a federal agency was impossible and destructive. We asserted that no market could possibly be stabilized by adding uncertainties to the influences which govern it. But Congress did not heed the lessons of commercial history or the experience of other nations; agricultural and business organizations made no effective protests against the fallacious legislation; so in due time it was enacted and put into effect. Then the Federal Farm Board was appointed and set to work.

This Board has made numerous mistakes thus far. When wheat prices were about two and a half times the present prices the Board in its wisdom officially stated that they were too low and started on its career of "stabilization." Another mistake was in the way that movement, unsound in itself but permissible under the Act, has been carried on. At no time has any satisfactory statement been made as to the Board's operations in purchasing or selling either cash wheat or future contracts. This greatest of all grain speculations has been carried on in the dark with public funds! The same and other serious mistakes were made in attempting to "stabilize" the cotton market, and the whole industry has suffered thereby. We might mention other errors of the Board, and many other disastrous effects of them, but this is enough for this time. We should add, however, that the most exasperating mistake of all is the Board's attitude toward the public. It appears to regard itself and the Act under which it operates as sacred things not to be criticised; and to regard itself as free from responsibility to the public, arrogantly at liberty to carry on enormous speculations in secret, free to interfere with the machinery of production, marketing and distribution regardless of consequences to any engaged therein. Upon any criticism it comes forward with accusations of propaganda against agriculture, against cooperation, against those sacred institutions the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board!

It is our function to express what we believe to be the truth about anything of concern to agriculture. This we have tried to do and shall continue to attempt. And if the Board chooses to regard such expressions as propaganda of any sort we leave it to the reader to say whether we or those who resort to such specious defense of indefensible things are the real propagandists.

SIX BAD BULLS

SIX persons narrowly escaped death by bulls last week. A trusted bull without warning charged Charles D. Bender of near Brenville, Berks county, Pa. Mrs. Bender belabored the bull with a trace chain, diverting its attention until the victim escaped. A bull of quiet and peaceful reputation attacked Mrs. Laura Mauger, aged 68 years, of St. Marys, Chester county, when she went into a field to bring the cows home for milking. Her life was saved by George Brown and Emerson Whitecraft, cattlemen, who happened along the road, leaped the fence and effected a rescue. Thomas W. McLean of Mill Hall, Clinton county, was badly hurt by a bull he thought quiet. Fortunately his two sons were near and prevented a tragedy. As W. G. Bright of Vago, W. Va., went to get his cows one morning his trusted bull came to meet him, knocked him down and was tossing him when Mrs. Brown helped him to escape. It will be noted that these were all "gentle" bulls, the most dangerous because the most trusted. However, it was a "vicious" bull which gored Frank Kalinoski, aged 63, of Center township, Beaver county, so severely that he is in the hospital. His 15-year-old nephew Raymond Raffels tried to drive the bull off with a pitch-fork, and the boy's cries called neighbors to the rescue. In Greenbrier county, W. Va., a bull known to be dangerous charged Joe Carola of near Ronceverte when he went in the field with the animal, sending him to the hospital with three broken ribs and a punctured lung. Gentle or otherwise, bulls are potential killers and should always be regarded as such.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

A NEW variety of tomato, the Scarlett Topper, which promises to be an ideal market and canning tomato, is being grown commercially for the first time by Willard Kille and his brother, H. Kille of Gloucester county. They have over 20 acres of the Scarlett Topper which at present indicates a heavy yield of No. 1 tomatoes.

Last week I inspected this new tomato on the farm of Willard Kille, Master Farmer, and was very much impressed with the type of tomato, the growth and yield. It is a brilliantly colored tomato with the color evenly distributed to the stem end and through the flesh. The well-colored flesh is solid with few seed cells, and the tomato is of the round type which the canners desire.

The plant is self-topping, wilt-resistant, vigorous in growth and although the foliage is sufficient to give the tomatoes protection it is not dense enough to interfere with proper coloring.

Judging from the 11 acres of Scarlett Toppers on the Kille farm, this new variety will produce as heavily as any other good variety on the market. This tomato already has created considerable interest among canners. In comparison to other varieties grown in South Jersey it has the bright evenly distributed color which the canners demand and produces a low percentage of cull tomatoes. During recent years the canning houses have been encouraging early production and this variety ripens early, coming into production a few days after Earliana.

The Scarlett Topper climaxes the plant breeding work of Dr. F. J. Pritchard of the U. S. D. A., who died suddenly last January. Small amounts of seed of this variety were distributed to interested growers and seedsmen last fall just previous to the death of Doctor Pritchard. Mr. Kille sent his packet of seed to Florida last fall to be planted, and the seed from that crop was saved to plant his first acreage of Scarlett Topper in New Jersey.

* * *

LETTUCE and celery growers in the great meadows section of Warren county have lost over 500 acres of these crops this spring because of heavy rains and lack of adequate drainage, is a report from the State Department of Agriculture. This $200,000 loss affects nearly 50 farmers who depend on this muck soil for their living.

* * *

FOR the third successive year the Department of Agriculture opened a market reporting office this week in Heightstown, the heart of the New Jersey potato belt. This type of market reporting service proved beneficial to potato growers last year by giving them a direct contact with important markets. By telephoning the office through the Heightstown telephone exchange, growers are able to secure information on f. o. b. prices at favorable markets and prices being paid in the field for sack potatoes.

* * *

IN announcing the dates for the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley tour of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society in the issue of July 18, an error occurred. The correct dates for this tour are September 15, 16 and 17.

* * *

SOME of the South Jersey potato dealers in an effort to prevent losses from sun scald have mutually agreed to handle no potatoes which they know were harvested on days when high temperature threatened sun scald injury. If the present hot weather continues this week with the first digging of the crop, danger of sun scald will be eminent.

Carelessness on the part of the grower in letting potatoes lie in the field during the heat of the day is often the direct cause of this injury.

* * *

PRIZES will be offered in a New Jersey egg-laying contest for 1931-32 to members of the Standard Bred Poultry Association and the New Jersey Record of Performance Association.

In the Passaic County Egg-Laying Contest, located at Paterson, flocks entered by members of the Standard Bred Poultry Association will be eligible to compete for prizes of $35, $25 and $15, offered for the three best entries, the awards being based on the Standard or fancy qualities of the fowls as well as their ability to produce a large number of marketable eggs. In addition, the health and vigor of the stock will be given consideration. The Association will also issue certificates of merit for all fowls laying 200 or more eggs in the contest year, which begins October 1st.

The New Jersey Record of Performance Association will award a cup or emblem, valued at $25, for the best entry of any of its members in the three state egg-laying contests at Vineland, Paterson and Flemington.

* * *

THERE has been a decided increase this summer in the use of bags for onions on the Cedarville and Glassboro auction markets in preference to hampers. Growers have been receiving better prices for the bagged onions. The reason for this, according to buyers, is that the onions which are bagged can be more readily inspected for quality and in general are much better graded.

No Middle Men Needed Here

Growers are taking advantage of this demand on the part of buyers and it is expected that next year the bulk of the South Jersey onion crop will be marketed in bags instead of hampers.

* * *

THE spread of the corn borer from Pennsylvania and western New York state, and from parts of the New England states, has made necessary the enforcing of quarantine again this summer in certain sections of Hunterdon, Warren and Hudson counties. By means of the quarantine the State Board of Agriculture hopes to delay the advance of the insect until New Jersey farmers are better prepared to employ control measures against it.

According to the provisions of the quarantine, corn on the cob may not be moved into uninfested parts of the state from quarantine portions of Hunterdon and Warren counties, which include the township of Bethlehem, Hunterdon county; and the townships of Franklin, Greenwich, Harmony, Lopatoong and Pohatcong and the city of Philipsburg in Warren county.

The movement of green corn, beets with tops, rhubarb, Lima beans in pods, green beans in pods, and cut flowers from Hudson county and New York into uninfested territory is prohibited by the quarantine.

* * *

TWO years ago the Pennsylvania potato growers held their first Potato Exposition at State College and attracted many New Jersey growers among the 5,000 spectators. Again this Exposition will be repeated on August 24, 25 and 26. Growers from other states will be welcome and are encouraged to join with the Pennsylvania potato men at this event.

The Exposition will officially open on Monday evening, August 24, and run through Tuesday and Wednesday, August 25 and 26. A two-day program instead of three, as in 1929, is being held this year to make it possible for growers to attend the entire session.

The general program will be as follows: The mornings will be given over to addresses by prominent speakers who will talk on subjects of general agricultural interest and the several phases of potato industry. In all cases the morning programs will be combined meetings. In the afternoons visitors will be free to view the machinery exhibits, field demonstrations, and educational displays. Exhibits of the various machinery and tools connected with production as well as equipment and accessories used in marketing and preparing potatoes for consumption will be on the grounds. Both horse-drawn and tractor equipment will be used in the field demonstrations. Educational exhibits will be staged by the different departments of the School of Agriculture and will occupy an entirely separate building. In the evenings recreational and social features will be presented for the entertainment of visitors to the Exposition. Special Home Economics programs are planned for women who will attend.

The production, marketing and consumption of potatoes will all receive consideration in the course of the exhibition. In this way all phases of the potato industry will be touched upon in the demonstrations, exhibit and programs.

* * *

A PIGEON-BREEDING contest is under construction at Millville, Cumberland county, and will start October 1st. This contest, the first ever to be started in this country under state direction, was initiated to aid pigeon breeders in obtaining accurate data on the squab breeding ability of their pigeons and authentic information on production costs and disease control.

The contest under the supervision of the State Experiment Station adds a new impetus to an industry in New Jersey which amounts to over $1,000,000 annually. Already breeders have raised $1,500 of the $3,000 needed to construct housing for the 30-pen contest.

Financial support for the contest will come from the entry fees of $2 for each pair of pigeons in competition, from the sale of squabs, and from an appropriation made for the purpose by the 1931 Legislature.

Five pairs of mated pigeons will consist of a contest entry, and winnings will be based on the total weight of squabs produced by each entry. The squabs will be weighed 28 days after hatching. Records will be kept of all eggs laid and whether they were infertile, contained dead squabs, or finally hatched. The contest year will consist of 51 weeks.

COMING EVENTS

Aug. 29.—State Dairy Field Day at Washington Crossing State Park.

Sept. 1-5.—Flemington Fair, Flemington.

Sept. 2-4.—Salem County Fair, Salem.

Sept. 15-17.—Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley Horticulture Tour.

Sept. 16-17.—Burlington County Agriculture Show.

Sept. 24.—Farm Bureau and State Grange Annual Picnic, Camp Ockanickan, Burlington Co.

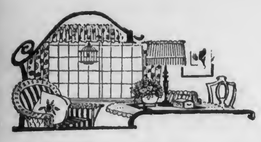
Aug. 14.—Guernsey field day, farm of James W. Davis & Son, near Rocks, Harford county, Md.

DELAWARE NOTES

CUCUMBERS are still being shipped to the northern markets although the price the past week was very low. They are now selling for around 40 cents, compared to the low price of 15c.

Good quality cantaloupes are expected, although a few of the early 'lopes will be damaged by not being netter up right, due to the hot and dry soil. Cantaloupes have been selling in the local markets for 12½ cents each. The vines are looking very good and there are about twice as many 'lopes this year as last season on the vines.

Shipments of huckleberries are going north and it is reported that the crop this season will be much smaller than that of previous seasons. No one can give any reasons for this. K. P. T.



The Farm Home

At the Honey-Stand

By ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

"GO out of doors and stay out of doors," ordered the doctor sternly. "Sit in the sun for hours every day. Get a tan that will last you half the winter!"

Merely sitting in the sun is a tedious and—from a monetary viewpoint—profitless occupation. Along the state road before my door streamed the cars of vacationists. My storeroom was filled with the finest of honey. Of these combined circumstances was born my simple little honey-stand which has brought me renewed health, a very acceptable income and an interesting variety of experiences.

Many of my customers are from the city. One day last summer I jotted down some of the conversations which occurred regarding my wares.

"Is this honey fresh? Do you gather it every day?"

"It is all fresh honey," I assured, wisely ignoring the latter half of the question.

"Is this honey pure? Is there sugar in it?" another inquires. "I know that some bee-men put sugar in their honey. I have heard that they frequently buy sugar by the ton!"

"This is pure honey," I said positively, knowing better, by this time, than to venture into the quagmire of technical explanation.

"I will take the smallest jar," said another customer. "I like to come oftener and have it fresh." And she actually drove several miles for a jar each time she wished to serve honey for the satisfaction of having it perfectly fresh from the farm!

Where Are the Bees?

"Do you make this honey yourself?"

"However do you get the honey into those tiny cells?" In both cases I gave the bees full credit for the achievement.

"This honey is made on the place? Then where are the bees?" demanded a suspicious individual.

"See those rows of white hives over in the pasture?" I answered, pointing.

"Ah! Y-yes," he answered thoughtfully. "I hadn't noticed them." Hadn't recognized them is what I think he really meant. But even he was outdone before the day was over by a dapper little man with a distinct N' Yo'k accent.

"Why are there different kinds of honey—some light, some dark?" he inquired as if our lack of standardization was a fault not to be overlooked by so discriminating a customer as he.

"Its color depends upon the flowers from which it is made," I answered.

"Flowers!" he repeated blankly.

"Surely you know that bees gather their honey from flowers?" I said. And upon my word I do not believe he did know it for he went away looking decidedly bewildered.

Light and Dark

"What is the difference between the honey in the boxes and that in the ca ıs?"

"No difference," I said, "except that the liquid honey has been extracted from the comb in which it was made."

"Oh! Why, how in the world did you ever get it out?"

"With a machine that throws the honey out of the comb by centrifugal force." But we were getting into deep water and I changed the subject.

"Why do you put the best grade of honey into such small jars?" inquired a woman.

"This is all exactly the same grade of honey," I said, indicating a graduated group of containers.

"The honey in the quart jars is much darker," she insisted.

"The larger quantity makes it look darker."

"Well, perhaps," she admitted, still apparently doubting "When crystals form in honey doesn't that show that it contains sugar?" inquired a prospective customer indicating a jar of candied honey on a shelf.

"No. It shows that the honey has not been heated to retard crystalization."

"Well, if honey has been heated I do not want it," she said emphatically, setting down the jar of clear honey she had just chosen. "I suppose you do not realize," she added patronizingly, "that heat destroys all the wonderful properties it contains? That is the trouble with buying unstandardized foods from ignorant farmers."

I refrained from telling her that I was local leader in nutrition, understood in a limited way the effect of heat upon foods, and that the properties of honey are not materially affected by heat sufficient to halt crystalization. It would have been useless.

And the very next customer announced:

"No, I do not want the candied kind. I want the liquid kind because that hasn't been heated!" I allowed her to depart with her honey in blissful ignorance.

Out of an expensive car bounced a girl whose only visible habiliment consisted of a sketchy jersey 'trunk,' white duck shorts and sandals. "Oh, may I go where the bees are? I've never seen bees," she entreated.

"My dear, the bee-yard is no place for you," I advised. And the man at the wheel drove away with a broad grin.

I have heard many persons express the belief that the real farm problem lies in the broad spread between producer and consumer not only in prices but in education and understanding. A day at the honey-stand convinces me that there must be a strenuous course of education before some of our city brothers understand the problems involved in food production.

Horse-Radish

ONE cup horse-radish, one-half cup apple vinegar, green coloring, if desired, three and one-fourth cups (one pound seven ounces) sugar, one-half cup pectin.

Combine horse-radish and vinegar, and add enough coloring to give tint desired. Add sugar, stir and bring to a boil. At once add pectin, stirring constantly and bring again to a full rolling boil and boil one-half minute. Remove from fire; let stand one minute, skim and pour quickly. Cover hot jelly with film of hot paraffin; when jelly is cold, cover with one-eighth inch of hot paraffin. Roll glass to spread paraffin on sides. If lemon juice is used instead of vinegar, use one and one-half cups water and strained juice of two lemons. Makes four to five eight-ounce glasses.

Make It Yourself

No. 6948.—Ladies' dress. Cut in nine sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 7052.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material for a 38-inch size.

No. 7264.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure.

No. 7269.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size with long sleeves requires 1⅞ yards 32 inches wide. Without the long sleeves 1⅝ yards.

No. 7279.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8-year size requires 2 1-3 yards of 35-inch material if made of one material and with short sleeves.

No. 7272.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¼ yards of 29-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves, 1⅞ yards.

No. 7105.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 32-inch material. The bow of ribbon requires 1 yard.

No. 7281.—Ladies' jacket. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7109.—Child's dress. Designed in sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material if made with long sleeves.

No. 6506.—Child's rompers. Cut in four sizes; 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. If made of one material with long sleeves for a 3-year size will require 2¼ yards of 32 inches wide or wider.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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A LARGE Indian was riding boldly toward the fort to talk peace with the general. Lewis and Veach Dickerson, hidden by the path, fired at the brave. He jumped as if stung by a yellow-jacket, but his horse dashed on and carried him into camp, dead. He had been shot through the hips and died from loss of blood while riding.

This was enough for the general, in fact too much. Furiously he exclaimed, "The murderer shall be caught and an example made of him. This is how my efforts for peace are regarded!" Thus we find Wetzel for the first time a fugitive from justice, but it is doubtful if he worried much about it.

Capt. Kingsbury and a group of picked men were ordered to go to Mingo Bottom and take Wetzel, dead or alive. Old accounts say, "A company of men could have as easily drawn Beelzebub out of the bottomless pit as to take Lewis Wetzel from the Mingo Bottom settlement."

A shooting match was in progress when Kingsbury's company was seen approaching Mingo Bottom. Quickly a plot was formed to destroy the entire company by surprise, but Major McMahon, who was with the Mingo Bottom settlers, prevented this by persuading the hotheads to let him talk the matter over with Kingsbury. He told Kingsbury of the plot, also that the settlers approved of Wetzel and Dickerson killing the Indian and that further effort to seize Wetzel would bring the entire country upon the soldiers. This was so convincing that after consulting with his men five minutes Kingsbury commenced a retreat.

Dickerson stepped forward and said that since he shot at the Indian too possibly he did the killing, but General Harman wanted only Wetzel. His rebuff at Mingo Bottom did not end the affair. The general was beaten for the present, but he did not forget.

After the Kingsbury affair had blown over a little Wetzel and a friend named Carr planned a trip to Kentucky. Carr lived on an island near Fort Harmar and the two stopped here for the night and to pay the folks a visit.

General Harmar learned that Wetzel was on the island, so about midnight sent a fleet of canoes from the fort to the island. The force of men they carried landed on the point of land farthest away from the cabin and sneaked quietly toward the abode.

Kingsbury knocked and demanded admission in the name of law and order. Carr opened the door, with a lantern in one hand and a rifle in the other. He was disarmed and held by the soldiers, while Wetzel was made prisoner before he could get out of bed. Considered something of a desperado he was bound hand and foot, taken to the fort and there manacled with iron fetters and put into prison.

Restraint was about the hardest thing for young Wetzel to endure, and to be awaiting trial for killing an Indian seemed to him the height of injustice. He said he would never hang. "Imprisoned, broken-hearted, to all outward appearances crushed he yet maintains his lofty pride, and from his lowly prison looks down with scorn upon his brutal keepers," say the historians.

"Let me not live longer strangled and suffocated by their choking prison walls," he thought. It was in this state of mind that he made a proposition to General Harmar. "I have lived like a man," said the scout. "Let me die like one. Let the Indians form a circle. Place me in the center with no weapon but my knife, and let us fight until I am gone."

The general was so impressed by Wetzel's courage and fierce love of freedom that he ordered the fetters removed from his feet. He could then walk around and was taken out in the open for exercise under guard.

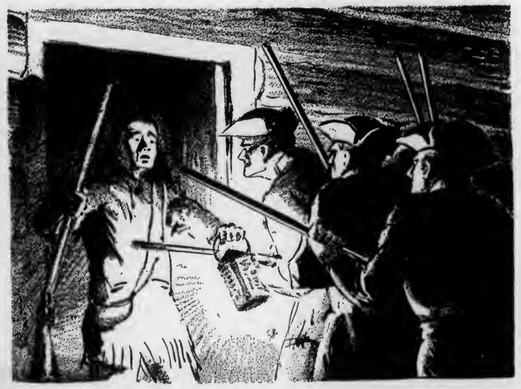
Rejoicing in his limited freedom he ran back and forth under the watchful eyes of the guards. When he went too far and they started after him he came trotting back and laughed at them. In this manner he ran a little farther each time until the guards refused to be teased into pursuing, then finding the guards off guard he made a dash and disappeared in the forest, still handcuffed.

WHITES and Indians searched four days for the escaped prisoner. At one time his pursuers sat down on a hollow log in which he was hiding, so close to him that he feared they would hear his heart beating. One of the Indians remarked, "No white man yet," adding what they would do with him when they caught him. But they did not catch him.

That night Wetzel crawled from his hiding place and got to the Ohio river. With his hands fettered swimming the river was no easy feat, but he made it. On the opposite shore he encountered Isaac Wiseman fishing. Wiseman got a file from a nearby blacksmith and removed the handcuffs.

From here Wetzel went to Charley Madison's cabin, where he spent the night. In the morning he borrowed a blanket and gun and was ready for action again. Madison said, "Lewis, you haven't asked me why I have built this new cabin."

(To be continued.)



WHY BE SATISFIED WITH

one

WHEN FELS-NAPTHA GIVES YOU

two

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* * *

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The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you get the most for your money.

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* * *

For full value—buy standard products. Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Featuring Our Queer Pets

"Bobby Robin"

First Prize

By M. Clare Hough

BOBBY ROBIN was a dear little half-grown robin which we found on the ground one morning after a dashing rain accompanied by a hard wind, had wrought devastation among the homes of our little feathered friends. And Bobby soon became the pet of the entire family.

Father tacked wire over the front of a box we had turned on its side to serve as a house for Bobby, as we had no cage.

But feeding was the most difficult problem to solve.

We began feeding bread soaked in milk—later berries, cottage cheese and other foods from the table, as well as fishing-worms, were added to Bobby's bill of fare.

We sometimes let Bobby out for a "hop" over the yard and garden, and he soon learned that his fishing-worms came from the garden, and that the hoe was used to get them. So when he would be out of the house, and feel the need of a nice juicy fishing-worm, he would scream loudly to attract our attention, then fly to the garden, and sit on the hoe-handle and scold until we arrived to dig worms for him, which he hastily devoured, without even a "thank you."

Myra Faith Weidle and Frisky.

Hermina and James Davison have heaps of fun with their pet woodchucks.

At the time Bobby lived with us we had a little White Leghorn hen named Sweetie, who was not much larger than a Bantam. Sweetie was a cripple and experienced difficulty in walking, so that she could scarcely get enough food if left with the main flock of chickens, so she spent much of her time in the yard and garden. And as she could not scratch for bugs and worms, we used to dig in the garden for her just as we did for Bobby. But after Bobby lived with us Sweetie seldom got a worm, unless we gave it directly to her, for before poor halting Sweetie could pick up the worm Bobby would dart in front of her and snatch the worm which he proceeded to swallow.

After Bobby had been with us for some time, he began staying out at night, although he would always be ready for his breakfast early in the morning.

But one night Bobby was out as usual, when a hard rain storm came. Early in the morning following we hurried out to greet our pet, but there was no Bobby to meet us, and we never saw him again.

Some cat or larger bird may have caught him, or he may have returned to his own people. We never knew. But of this we were certain, he put much brightness into our lives during his stay with us.

The Queerest Pet

Prize Awarded.

I WAS about seven years old when a hornet used to come in our kitchen for flies. One day I caught a fly and held it out to him; he took it and flew away, but soon he was back and I gave him another.

One day we had company and I showed them how my pet hornet took flies out of my hand.

Then they tried to give him flies but he refused to take any from any one but me. I don't know what happened but he doesn't come any more. I guess he died or got killed.

Sara Spangler.

* * *

Deborah Is Lame, But Nice

By Irene Collins

Prize Awarded.

I HAVE a very fine pet and I must tell you about her. She is a pretty, White Leghorn chicken and her name is Deborah. When she was only two weeks old she flew from the top of one of the high buildings and broke her leg. I placed a stick on it and wrapped it but it didn't seem to get any better. So I thought I'd let it repair itself. My chick grew and the leg mended itself in a very queer way. It grew upward instead of the way it should. But it didn't hurt my chick any.

Every one makes fun of my pet and her name, but I don't care. Every night at feeding time I call Deborah and she comes hopping on her one leg. She has a home all her own and does not like the other chickens to go in it. She has a very jealous disposition and picks the other chickens and the cat whenever she has a chance. She will lie on her back with her eyes shut for hours.

Every morning when I open the kitchen door—there is Deborah waiting for me. She always tells me "good-morning" in her own talk. She even says her ABC's but I have to give her a slight tap to let her know when she is finished. She will say "ca-ca-ca" and hop into my arms and shut her eyes.

My pet is afraid of only one thing and that is my cousin. He does not like her and whenever he sees her, he kicks her. But that isn't often as she hops quickly away. Deborah is now two years old and is very clever, even though she has only one good leg. I have only to call her name and she comes hopping to me wherever she may be.

* * *

Guess What This Is?

THE pet I like best is "Kingfish." I feed him corn and water every day. He is one and one-half feet in length and about two feet tall. He is all white, with the exception of a black spot on his tail. He is very friendly but only with me. He shakes hands and follows me around and comes to greet me at the gate. Have you guessed what he is? A rooster!

Belle Rademan.

* * *

Billy Rabbit

DADDY was hauling wheat one day when he saw a little rabbit. He caught it and brought it home. We fed it with a spoon and it wasn't afraid but took all the milk we gave it. Finally it learned to eat out of a dish. It ate beets, carrots and other vegetables. Then one night Bill got sick and lived only a few minutes. We never knew what caused its death.

Mary Edith McKee.

* * *

Mr. Hickory Horn

LAST summer I had a Hickory Horn Devil for a pet. It is a long green caterpillar with six black horns each crowned with a vivid orange. At that time I did not know that he wanted ground in which to spin his cocoon so poor Mr. Hickory Horn died.

Minnie Glick.

An Interesting Landmark

By Frances Weikle

THERE is an interesting old church near Union, West Virginia, that is over one hundred years old. It is the oldest church west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was built during the days when the Indians were still very numerous. The old portholes are still to be seen on close observation. Inside the church you will find the logs split and each half fixed with legs for seats. The balcony has the same sort of seats.

There are many other interesting features—everything in almost as good condition as it was when the church was built. The building is under the care of the Methodist Episcopal workers. It has been deeded to them as long as the grass grows and the water runs.

I had a great-uncle who went to that church when he was a boy. He said the men always carried guns and were ever ready to fight the Indians. Many times, he said, they were attacked by the whooping, yelling redskins and had some wearisome fighting.

I can truthfully say I am proud of my country—and also my state.

Pekka, the Owl

I AM anxious to let you hear about a queer pet I have. It is a big brown owl. I call him Pekka. He stands about eighteen inches high and he lives in an old shack near the barn. I put a pan of water into Pekka's shack and he goes in and takes a bath.

I brought Pekka from the woods when the tree in which his nest was had fallen over. He was then only a bunch of grey, but with two big round yellow eyes. Pekka is two years old and a dark brown color. His food is mice, rats and other kinds of raw meat. Pekka is tame and is not afraid of people like other wild owls.

Jacob Kesatie.

WHAT OF YOUR PIONEERS?

FRANCES WEIKLE'S letter telling about the old church in West Virginia has set me wondering if more of you might not have some interesting stories to tell of your own pioneer grandparents or some old landmark near your home. Perhaps there's a story about the Indians that's been handed down in your family. Did your great-great-grandmother really talk with a savage Indian? Won't you sit down and tell us all about it? There will be six prizes for the best stories—three for boys and three for girls.

Send your letter immediately to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks' Corner

The Pansy Story

By V. D. SMILEY

(Continued from last week.)

"But where did the papa sit?" asked Elsie, looking all over the pansy. "Here, I'll show you," said Auntie. Poor papa had caught a bad cold and had to sit on the floor with his feet in a tub and have a piece of red flannel around his neck for his sore throat."

And now Auntie gently pulled off the withered petals, one at a time, and when they were all off, sure enough, right in the middle of the flower sat what looked for all the world like a wee green man with something red about his tiny neck. And when Auntie pulled off the little green sac over his legs, which was the "tub," sure enough, there were two wee thin legs sticking down. How Elsie did laugh, and then she had to examine other pansies and found the little green man herself. But finally she wanted to know—"But didn't the poor girls ever get some nice clothes and have more chairs?"

"Oh, yes," said Auntie, hurriedly trying to think up a proper ending. "One day two very handsome rich young men came riding along in an airplane—some called it the 'Bumble Bee', and called at the Pansy house and stayed for dinner and were so charmed with the good manners and beauty of the man's two daughters that they asked their hands in marriage, and soon afterward they were married and went to live in a wonderful place with loads of beautiful flowers. Sometimes the girls wore gorgeous dresses but most of the time they preferred plain but rich apparel.

The man's wife, too, became much sweeter in temper,—some say it was because she ate so much honey which the Bee brothers brought her, but at any rate she certainly changed for the better, although she still loved gay and gorgeous dresses. Her two daughters married also, and every one lived happily ever after."

"That's good," sighed Elsie blissfully, and then she gave a whoop of joy. "There comes Sallie home again. I'm going right over now and tell her the pansy story.

(The end.)

Refrigeration

Once an Emperor's Luxury, Now a Farm Home Necessity

The Roman Emperors Had to Get Along With Snow Brought in Bales of Straw from Distant Mountains, but now Modest Homes have Electric Refrigeration in the Kitchen the Year Around

The luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of today. The old-fashioned springhouse is passing. Here are just a few of the reasons for an electric refrigerator.

This Electric Refrigerator saves dollars worth of food and many steps on a Pennsylvania Farm.

Economy At the prevailing rural rates the average cost of current for a refrigerator is between $1.00 and $2.00 per month. No spoiling of food—no worry about ice—no unnecessary steps. It pays for itself.

Labor Saving Gone are the endless trips to the cellar or springhouse before and after each meal. Chilled food is within arm's reach of the table.

Better Food Fresh food, new dishes, frozen desserts, sparkling ice cubes, cooling summer drinks—all are made possible by the magic of the refrigerator. No more "sniffing" last night's "left-overs" or doubtful testing of yesterday's milk. All foods are kept tasty and clean.

Reliability When you go away, lock up the house and forget the refrigerator. Fill it up with food and it will regulate itself. Automatically, it uses just enough current to keep the temperature at the desired point.

Your light and power company is a community institution, and will gladly furnish you with information on light, heat, and power for farm work and home use. Consult also your electrical dealer.

"It Costs More To Do Without Electricity Than To Use It"

Published in the interest of Rural Electrification by the

Bradford Electric Company
Chester County Electric Company
Chester Valley Electric Company
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Do this for animal health

SPRINKLE and spray Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant about barns and living quarters. (1) To keep down foul odors. (2) To destroy disease germs. (3) To kill lice and parasites. (4) To ward off contagious diseases.

SANITATION IS LIFE. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is standardized—5 times as strong as carbolic acid for killing certain disease germs. A powerful disinfectant and deodorizer for barns and homes. Dilute, one gallon to 72 gallons water. This strong emulsion keeps dairy barns, pigpens, poultry houses, sinks, closets, all places free from disease germs and clean smelling.
Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

SILO BARGAINS

We still have a few wood silos left, taken in trade on concrete silos, and reconditioned, at bargain prices while they last.

But ANY Grange Silo this year will match the 1931 farm purse. Grange Sales and Production have kept up unusually well. Raw materials are lower. Coupled with Grange Quality and exclusive features, it's no wonder wise farmers continue to invest in these Grange money-makers!

3 Silo Plants—(one at Netcong, N. J.) Insures quickest service—no disappointments or delays.

(N. J. Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.)

GRANGE SILO CO., (Home Office) **RED CREEK, N. Y.**

SILOS Special Direct from Factory Prices
FAMOUS AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
Buy the Best and Pay Less. Order Now and Save Money.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Box H, LINESVILLE, PA

QUALITY CHICKS from Healthy free range stock
Barred Rocks $60-1000; S. C. W. Leghorns, $50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery.
Lincoln Hatchery, B.N.Lauver,Box P,McAlisterville,Pa.

DAY-OLD CHICKS of known quality. Rocks $10.00, Reds $11.00. Leghorns $5.00 per 100; heavy pullets, $8.00 per 100; Minorcas (Black) $10.00 a hundred.
ECLIPSE FARM, PORT TREVORTON, PA.

June, July and August CHICKS 5c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $7 per 100. Rocks $8.00, Wyandottes $9.00. Light Broils $5.00. Heavy $7.00. 24 Page catalogue free. 21 Years in business. 100% Delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

Best Quality Chicks

Cash or C.O.D.	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$27.50	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & R.I. Reds	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	32.50	60

Light Mix, $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix, $6.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Prepaid. Order direct.
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QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Reds	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
Light Mixed	6 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tanc. or Barron S.C. Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$50
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mix. $5.00-100. Heavy Mix. $6.50-100.			

100% live delivery. Prepaid. Circular free.
Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. Leister, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa

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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred & White Rocks	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Heavy Mixed	6.00	.....	..

Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
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$10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks ..... $7.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain.)
Black Giants (N.J.) ..... $12.00 per 100
Mixed, 6c. Prompt Del. C.O.D., Guar
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa

HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED **CHICKS**
Barred Rocks ..... $7.00 per 100
R. I. Reds ..... $7.00 per 100
Postage paid, 100% live delivery.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box B, McClure, Pa.

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS
Bred from selected and blood-tested hens. Hardy range-grown stock. Priced for quick sale. Catalog free.
C. M. Longenecker, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

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White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $6.00 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS W. LEGHORNS, $6-100; TANCRED S. C. WHITE Leghorns, $7-100; S. C. Bar. Rocks, Wh. Rocks $8.00-100; Reds, $9-100; Mixed, $6-100. ½c less 500 lots; 1c less in 1000 lots. Live del. guar. Catalog free.
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CHICKS Large Type Eng. Leghorns, 6c Barred Rocks, 7c. Mixed, 5¾c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Order direct C. O. D. or cash. 100% Guaranteed. Circular Free.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

PURE-BRED Barred Rock Chicks now 7c each. Heavy Mixed, 6c each. Prompt Service, C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 1, McCLURE, PA.

DAIRY CATTLE

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
.....Always was clean.....
If you have lost your dairy herd with disease, why nosbuy clean disease free cows to replace them direct from our farmers? 95% of our farmers never had a reactor at any time. Our entire County has been regularly tested since 1923. You cannot buy an untested cow in Crawford County. We are not dealers.
CRAWFORD CO. COOP. DAIRY IMP. & SALES ASS'N, Market House, Meadville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS HIGH RECORD FAMILY
Pauline's Guardsman, dam 18,218.6 M., 912.3 F., granddam 18,180.8 M., 1,011 F. His first daughter on test has in 192 days produced 336.44 F., Class G. A half sister produced in April 2,000.0 M., 103 F., Class A.
One has in 101 days 3,626.6 M., and 201.36 F., Class G. Another has 715 lbs. F., Class F. It's in the blood. Get some.
Accredited. Negative.
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A. R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS.—Bargains. Reg., Federal Accredited and abortion free. Grandsons of Langwater Africander, ranging from 2 to 6 mos. in age. Out of A.R. dams with records of 575 pounds fat in G. to 733 in D.D. G. R. Kester, Supt., Foxburg Farms Herd, Foxburg, Pa.

GUERNSEYS.—3 pure-bred Guernsey Bull Calves, Sire Prince Gold. All from good producing dams. Tuberculin free herd, also blood tested. Reg. & transferred to buyer for $40.00 each. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

Jersey Bulls and Bull Calves. Mostly Oxford and Noble breeding. Aver. herd. Time payment if desired. C.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg,Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

40 DAIRY COWS and springing heifers. 46 grade Angus cows and heifers, bred to reg. Angus bulls. W. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS—
Priced to sell. Get a good herd sire while prices are low. We also are offering choice heifers cheap. GEORGE G. COCHRAN, Dawson, Pa.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write
CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

MILK distributors have appealed to producers to reduce the output of milk, as it has become difficult to handle the quantity produced. Many buyers of the past are out of work and have to shift with the least possible.

On the other hand, the agricultural colleges and the farm press have been appealing to the farmers to get rid of the unprofitable cows, but still there are a very great number of herds where a third to a half of the cows are such poor yielders that they cannot make a profit and many cannot pay for the feed they consume.

If there ever was a time when it was urgent to cull the herd that time is now. It is true the animals will not bring much cash. A farmer may have paid $75 for a cow and can now get only $25 for her, yet it is better to take that loss at once than to be losing daily by keeping the cow and in the end take the loss, because the two losses are greater than the one.

Several farmers have told me that as soon as they have established their "basic production" they propose to cull the herd hard and produce no more "surplus" milk. That is a wise move and will do much good, provided enough producers act on such a program.

Turning the Farm Products into Cash

"Where are we to get our cash?" is the question now asked by a large number of farmers. "The wheat brings almost nothing, the dairy products are down to a third of former prices and the cash demanded by taxes, interest and unpaid debts generally is the same as when our products brought the highest price. Labor and general upkeep had come down a little, but not in proportion to the fall in prices of our standard crops and products." This is not a fanciful notion but a very serious problem with many farmers I meet and hear from as well as others.

This problem can be solved only by real hard work and straight and intelligent thinking. We have been more than fed up on political twaddle called the high standard of living, which in action means working slowly for a few hours and sporting the rest of the 24 we do not need for sleeping. The sooner we divest ourselves of that nonsense the better. Hard work and thrift are the virtues that have withstood the ages and they will save the day now. The producer and the consumer between them have supported a host of useless middlemen because it made things easier and we had more leisure.

Market Directly

With the present good roads and the speedy truck a majority of farmers can reach a market center and sell their products direct. I know about all the arguments against this plan, but most of them are only "hot air," because I know from many years' experience that once or twice a week we come home with the purse lined with bills and the pocket rattling with small change. A great number of little items on the farm are needed by the towns people and sell themselves if offered at a fair price.

This plan brings the cash to the farm that is needed.

Work? Yes, we trudged with the spring wagon over fifteen miles of rough and muddy roads weekly to reach our market center. It meant rising at 2:30 a. m. and getting home at seven or eight p. m., but we paid the taxes and the debt on the farm, paid for the home conveniences we put in the house and such things as were needed.

It was hard work indeed, but we are here to tell about it after nigh three-quarters of a century. We can throw our shoulders back and walk with a springy step and say we are strictly all right. Hard work hurts no one and thrift is the medicine that will cure the individual and the nations in this day of groaning and lamentations.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

D. F.W.—I know of no better crop to sow on that soy-bean stubble than wheat and vetch to be cut for hay next year. Soy-bean ground above almost every other kind of land should have a cover crop on it.

Glad to know you are having such success with your alfalfa. Better keep manure away from the alfalfa if you do not want bluegrass to take it. Manure not only propagates bluegrass but brings many other weeds. I say other weeds, for bluegrass in an alfalfa field is one of the worst weeds.

* * *

W. A. C.—I always give a personal reply when postage is enclosed. The inoculation for sweet clover will not answer for soy beans. I have had alfalfa to do fairly well when the soil had a limestone requirement of one ton per acre, but it is far better to have a neutral soil for alfalfa.

* * *

S. Mc.—If you can get pulverized limestone delivered on your farm you can hardly afford to farm, mow or graze an acre of sour land.

I am happy to know my Brief Answers are helpful to you.

* * *

H. L. M.—I would give that clover meadow a thorough harrowing. Harrow with a spring-tooth, spike-tooth or disk harrow and seed it to red clover again. If you have favorable weather it will do well and you will have a fine clover field next year. Apply 250 pounds per acre of a 0-12-5 goods.

* * *

J. P. S.—Hubam clover is an annual and would do no good if sown in your soy-bean stubble this fall. Better sow the biennial sweet clover if you can get the beans off by August 15th. If not sow timothy and sow the sweet clover or red clover in the spring. August 15th would be too late to sow sweet clover in some sections, but not for you.

* * *

F. K.—I have never heard of stock being poisoned by feeding on Sudan grass pasture unless the grass had been frozen. Be careful not to let stock eat frozen Sudan or it will poison them. All kinds of stock relish both the hay and the pasture of Sudan. It is about equal in food value to timothy, but stock are more fond of it on account of its sugar content.

* * *

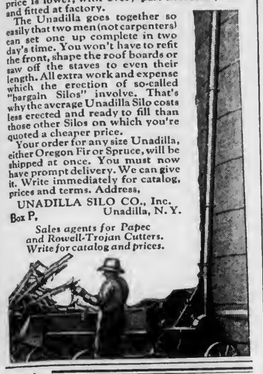
G. W. W.—Do not trouble yourself about bothering me. I am employed by this publishing company almost exclusively for the purpose of being bothered(?) by its readers. Besides I get a lot of pleasure out of the bothering.

* * *

H. L.—It will be a little late after the timothy is harvested in your section to sow Sudan.

UNADILLA SILOS Are Unchanged in Quality But Lower in Price!

Stored safely away in a Unadilla Silo your corn will be the juiciest, most palatable and nutritious green feed possible to provide in winter. Appetizing feed which will increase milk flow and profits and save considerable on cost of dry mill feeds. At this late season let these facts govern your choice of a Silo. The Unadilla is made by a reputable Company financially able to carry out a contract with you. Quality of material has not been cheapened, only the price is lower, with every part accurately cut and fitted at factory.

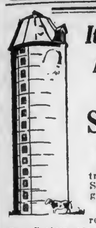


The Unadilla goes together so easily that two men (not carpenters) can set one up complete in two day's time. You won't have to refit the front, shape the roof boards or saw off the staves to even their length. All extra work and expense which the erection of so-called "bargain Silos" involve. That's why the average Unadilla Silo costs less erected and ready to fill than those other Silos on which you're quoted a cheaper price.

Your order for any size Unadilla, either Oregon Fir or Spruce, will be shipped at once. You must now have prompt delivery. We can give it. Write immediately for catalog, prices and terms. Address,

UNADILLA SILO CO., Inc.
Box P, Unadilla, N. Y.

Sales agents for Papec and Rosnell-Trojan Cutters. Write for catalog and prices.



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A Perfectly Smooth CONCRETE STAVE SILO
BOTH INSIDE AND OUT.
New overlapping stave joints, troweled smooth with Canadian Sand inside and pointed and glazed white outside.
To further perfect our already famous Red-Wood Hinged Door System we have added a new reinforced Doorframe, especially designed for use with our
CONCRETE STAVE CHUTE
Prices never before thought possible! Investigate for yourself. See our new 1931 silos in your own locality
The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION
Box 356 Dept. P, MARIETTA, OHIO

Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.

New GEHL LOW SPEED BIG CAPACITY SILO FILLER
9-29
Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved shear cut insures clean cutting.
Spring-tension rollers, enormous of rollers to knives, improved fan blade attachment and gears running in oil make the GEHL the world's lightest running and cleanest cutting silo filler.
A World's Record
The GEHL will cut and throw green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R. P. M., saving power costs, yet filling the highest silo rapidly. Electric power costs as low as $1.75 per silo. Gasoline power cut ONE-HALF. Don't buy until you have our catalog and prices. Write today.
GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.,
428 South Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

HARDER
Today's low prices on dependable Harder Silos are, we believe, the lowest in modern silo history! Don't let anyone tell you that you cannot afford a Harder! Lower prices now prevail on both the pioneer wood stave "Harder" and the cast-stone silo. Get catalog and low prices. Save money by building now.
LOWER PRICES NOW!
HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
P-31, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows
28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces egg-pecking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs.
Write for prices
TITUSVILLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., TITUSVILLE, PA.

Fast Pace from Standing Start

THE history of two brothers who operate in Fayette county, Pa., is so interesting that other should know of it. Twelve years ago these brothers owned a hunting lodge in the mountains near Ohiopyle. Temporary illness and unemployment induced one of the brothers to spend the summer at this camp.

He was reading extensively about poultry. He purchased forty-nine hens and four hundred baby chicks. He brooded these chicks in an oil brooder, for which he built a house of approved type 20x20 feet. He succeeded in raising about 65 per cent of these chickens, which were carried over the winter in the little brooder house. These did so well that the next spring the brothers decided that one of them would keep his job in the mill and the other devote his time to poultry until the adventure would be thoroughly tried out, either demonstrated a success or a failure.

Equipment Doubled

The second year the equipment was doubled and eight hundred chicks were purchased. Experience, better care and more attention resulted in saving 75 per cent of the chicks, nothing to brag about, but a mark of progress and encouragement.

The third year the plant was enlarged by the addition of two more houses which were 20x40 feet, two more oil-burning brooders were added and 1,800 baby chicks. Of these about 85 per cent were raised.

The mill worker in a nearby city in the meantime was busy building up a good market for broilers and fresh eggs, when he was not engaged in the factory. The few extra cents on the cockerels or a crate of select eggs represented a net gain. That year some breeding stock was culled out and an incubator was installed in the cellar of the dwelling house. This incubator was of the hot water circulation type with an oil lamp as the source of heat. This machine was built on a unit plan. The first unit held twelve hundred eggs. Great care must have been exercised, for an excellent hatching record was made of healthy chicks, of which 85 per cent grew to maturity.

More Growth

With this success the fifth year found the incubator capacity increased to thirty-six hundred. Meantime the building capacity had been growing. All the construction work was done by the poultryman. The next year the incubator capacity was increased to 9,000 and additional help was needed during the hatching and brooding season.

During the next three years the hatching capacity was not increased, but there was a steady increase in the number of hens carried over, and in the percentage of chicks developed and a marked increase in egg production, and size of the individual birds raised from carefully selected breeding stock.

In the tenth year the incubator capacity was again increased by the addition of an 18,000-egg capacity electric incubator, and baby chicks were sold on the market. This venture was so encouraging that the mill job was given up and both brothers devote their time to chickens.

The following year a 32,000-egg capacity incubator was installed for custom hatching. In that year 5,500 laying hens were carried through the year and 12,000 baby chicks were raised in the home plant with a record of over 90 per cent. The boys now go to the large poultry shows with their fancy breeding stock and bring home silver cups.

Electric Incubator

This, their twelfth year, when every one else is worried about over production, the best incubator the market affords, electrically operated, and a capacity of 36,000 eggs, was

(Continued on page 15.)

GROWTH builds the mold that shapes egg capacity—that determines egg size—laying endurance—egg profits. This mold is frame and body structure. Weak bone construction means stunted birds and lost profits. Good, large, deep broad frames mean healthy, husky birds that turn out their full limit of eggs with no let down in health.

Larro Growing Mash develops every phase of the pullet's growth to the limit. It produces larger frames—healthier, stronger bodies throughout. It brings pullets into production right on the dot—at an early maturity—and with bigger eggs from the start. They're in profitable production in the shortest possible time—and they have the strength to hold to a high egg laying rate.

Larro Egg Mash gets the limit of eggs—regularly. There are no "lay offs" or "time outs". It brings out laying capacities you never dreamed your layers had—it gives you more profit dollars for every feed dollar than any ration you can mix or buy.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY—HOGS—DAIRY

Larro Family Flour—Good for Biscuits, Cakes and Pies

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
Big Hatches June 30, July 7, 14, 21, 28. Extra Full Count. Can ship C. O. D.
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

Per 50	100	500	1000
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leg. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) $3.60	$ 6.70	$33.00	$63.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks 4.00	7.70	37.00	72.00
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants 6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

Outlets Always for LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1885
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions.
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market Box F-2 New York City

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C.O.D.
EXTRA chicks FREE with each order

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns ..	$6.00 per 100
Parks Strain Bd. Rocks, (Per3-D31)	7.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	7.00 per 100
Light Mixed, $5.50 per 100. Heavy Mixed,	$6.00 per 100

Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circular.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

WE NEED More New Laid WHITE and BROWN EGGS direct from the farm. Write for shipping cards. Our 85 years service and experience is our guarantee.
ZENITH-GODLEY CO., 171 Duane Street, New York City

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

	25	50	100	500	1000
Will ship C. O. D.					
Barred Plymouth Rocks....	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	7.
W. Rocks, Reds, W.Wyan..	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.
ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box P. Port Trevorton, Penna.

Farmer's Business Letter

GOOD rains early this week vastly improved growing conditions over a wide area. Some oats were too short to cut with the binder, and have been harvested for hay. Corn is making great growth nearly everywhere. The bulk of it is now in tassel, and the promise of a big crop is still favorable.

It has been a tough season for many farmers in South Dakota and adjoining areas of neighboring states. They have been hit by heat, drouth, grasshoppers and army worms. A Chicago man traveling through South Dakota this week wired that he had driven through great swarms of hoppers, which drove 200 miles through the south central part of the state where the corn had been completely eaten off, leaving the ground about as bare as the day it was planted.

Bartering Wheat

The wheat situation is unchanged, except that the first of the flood of distress marketing seems to be past, receipts not having been quite so liberal this week. The market is little changed, wheat and corn making a net gain of about one cent for the week, and oats losing a cent. In the Southwest, barter is being resorted to, merchants and others offering to take wheat in trade at around 50 cents, the market price of the grain being nearer 25 cents.

One farm machinery company is offering to take wheat in exchange for wheat machinery at 75 cents, for December delivery. It is stated frankly that the object is to help dealers clean out some stock, and at the same time help farmers in immediate need of machinery to market some wheat at a more favorable price. It is not figured that the company will get a very large amount of wheat.

The Big Lamb Crop

The government came out this week with a depressing report on lambs. The spring crop was 8 per cent larger than last year's large crop, the report said, the increase being general over the entire country, though largest in the range states. It is no doubt a record-making increase, and is particularly striking in view of the fact that it followed several years of steady and large increases. On top of that is the certainty that there will have to be some liquidation of ewe stock this fall on account of drouth and lack of feed. Some are guessing that it may be a good time to put in a few of these cheap ewes, good for a crop or two of lambs. At present prices the old ewes won't pay freight, and their disposition is a problem. The lamb market went off a little this week, the close showing lambs steady to 25 cents lower, while feeder lambs were some higher. The average price of lambs dropped a half dollar to $7. Best native lambs brought $8.

Recovery in Hogs

On rather large early week runs the hog market was depressed, and prices declined sharply; but receipts the last half of the week were very light and the advance was sharp, carrying the top to $8, high since last April. The average price for the week was $6.20, 20 cents under last week, and low since early in June.

For the year to date the eleven markets have received only 14,791,000 hogs, the smallest number for the period in 15 years. It is more than a million less than last year at this time. Unevenness of the market is evidence that the trade is pretty much at sea, about what the level of prices ought to be. Packers would like to see a higher level of prices on which to move their product, but they are afraid that there may be too many hogs to come, and are timid about taking the strong side of the market.

A New Cattle Top

A new top was put on the cattle market this week when $9.10 was paid for yearling beef. That is a dime higher than last week. And it is predicted that another new top will be made next week, if receipts are not too liberal. In other words, the trend of the market is in that direction, at least on yearlings. The heavy cattle are not favored, as yet, though such stuff is not coming as it was a few weeks ago, and is is possible that a shortage of well finished heavy beef is in sight.

The feeling among feeders is that while beef is always likely to be plentiful following a big corn crop, still the chance to make some money on cattle may be fully up to the average, if thin stuff moves this fall in line with feed and other prices. The general feeling seems to be that a good grade of feeders should be available at around $5 to be in line. The average steer price moved up to $7.85, 20 cents gain over last week, and highest since last April.

Hides are much higher than six months ago, and in the main as high or nearly as high as a year ago. This is a favorable factor in cattle trade.

Chicago, July 25, 1931 Watson

Produce Market Review

THE scarcity of fresh eggs of good quality resulted in price gains of ½ to 1 cent on the Philadelphia market during the early part of the week. There was a good demand for the better grades but later in the week trading was less active, especially for the average receipts and lower grades.

The quality of both nearby and midwestern eggs was irregular with most offerings showing heat defects. Many jobbers are depending on their own holdings in storage for heat free stock.

Late in the week nearby closely selected extras were quoted at 27@30½c per dozen, nearby white extras at 24@26c, nearby brown extras at 24@26c, firsts mixed colors at 22@24½c and current receipts of mixed colors at 19@21½c. The best marks of pacific Coast white eggs sold at 29@31c.

Butter and Potatoes

The butter markets were weaker and prices in the East declined one-half cent on 92-score. Trading was unsatisfactory and receipts accumulated. Speculative interest was entirely lacking and buyers were working closely and purchasing for immediate needs only. Arrivals of butter were somewhat larger and reports from creameries indicate an increase in production.

The potato market in the East showed some improvement during the week. Prices at Eastern Shore shipping points advanced from a level of $1.50@1.60 per barrel f. o. b. to a level of $1.65@1.75 by the close. At the close of the week Virginia cobbers sold at $1.75@1.85 in Philadelphia with some fancy Maryland stock bringing $2@2.10. New Jersey potatoes brought $2@2.25 per 150-pound sack in New York, while 100-lb. sacks brought 75c to $1 in Philadelphia, with a few fancy lots higher.

Prospects for the New Jersey crop look a little better. Rains have helped cool the ground and the vines have freshened somewhat. Many growers plan to hold off harvesting until the first week of August. Dealers will be ready to load by July 27th. There appears to be a move by the dealers to force the growers to handle their potatoes more carefully. It is reported that a group of buyers have agreed to buy no potatoes that have been dug and left exposed in the hot sun. Sun scald has worked a hardship on the marketing of the crop in other years and this new plan may aid. The plans for holding off digging will also help since the crop should be fully matured.

Tomato Movement

The peak of the tomato movement from New Jersey will probably be reached by July 25 and shipments from Gloucester county are running about 25,000 crates daily. The trade is now turning to the later varieties. Prices in Philadelphia are rather low with Marglobes bringing 50@75c per ⅝ basket. Well graded fancy stock brings a substantial premium. Early tomatoes sold mostly around 40@50c. The crop is about two weeks later than usual, but cold weather early this spring delayed the crop.

The canners will begin to operate early in August and this will take some tomatoes off the open market. Canners' prices this year have been sharply cut and range from $16 to $18 per ton. According to the crop report New Jersey has about 38,000 acres of tomatoes for canning purposes.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 27½@30½c; 92 score, 26½c; 90 score, 24c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 28@30c; nearby whites extras, 24@26c; nearby brown extras, 23@28c; nearby mixed colors, 22@24½c; nearby current receipts, 19@21c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@24c; broilers, 19@33c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr, 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 15@17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., Md. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 40@60c. DEWBERRIES, N. J., 32-quart crate, $3@4. RASPBERRIES, N. J., fancy, large, 15@18c pt. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@50c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, Pa., bus., 75c@$1.25. RHUBARB, Pa. & N.J., 50@75c. 100 bchs. PARSLEY, bunched, curly, 50@75c. TOMATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskts., 40@60c. PEAS, N. Y., $2.50@3.50 bus. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 35c@$1. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 4@5c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2½c bnch. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 40@50c. POTATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskts., Cobblers, 35@40c. SCALLIONS, Pa., $1@1.25 100 bchs. CUCUMBERS, N.J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt, N. J., 60@75c. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., red, 50@75c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25½@26c; extras, 24¾@25c; firsts, 22¼@24½c; 90 score, 24c; 89 score, 23¼@23½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 27@30½c; extra firsts, 22½@24c; average extras, 24½@25½c; mediums, 25c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 23@38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@24c; old cocks, 12 to box, 13@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 28@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@26c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@20c ¼ pk. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 15@20c qt. CURRANTS, 15@18c qt. RASPBERRIES, black, 15@20c qt.; red, 20@25c qt. PLUMS, 8@10c qt. PEARS, 15@20c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 8@10c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 30@35c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 5@10c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ peck. POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ peck; $1@1.25 bus. POTATOES, sweet, 30@35c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 18@20c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 8@15c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 25@40c doz.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; separator, 45@50c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 20@25c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c, Leghorns, dress-

Fruits.—APPLES, new, 18c ¼ pk. RASPBERRIES, 10@12c qt.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, (new), 25c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. RADISHES, 5c bunch. BEETS, 5c bnch. TURNIPS, 10c box. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. PEAS, 10@18c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 5c bnch. STRING BEANS, 18c ¼ pk.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 24¾c; 89 score, 23½c; 88 score, 21¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 16½@17c; fresh, extra firsts, 19@19½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 21½@22c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21c; medium, 19c; Leghorns, 13@15c; springers, 18@19c; broilers, 20c; colored broilers, 27@32c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 15@18c; pigeons, 25c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35@36c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, July 27.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 51@51¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 57@58½c; No. 2 white corn, 57½@58½c; No. 2 white oats, old, 24¾@26¼c; No. 2 white oats, new, 23@23½c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, July 24.—A steady movement of wool was noted during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. The movement of fleeces was fairly steady and prices showed a moderate strengthening tendency on a few lines. Strictly combing offerings of 64s and finer fleeces moved at steady prices, shorter wools of similar qualities at slightly higher prices. Some fine wool in southwestern Pennsylvania has sold at 22½c, most recently bringing 20c. Fine strictly combing is quoted at 25@26½c. half-blood 24@25c, three-eighths 22@23c, quarter-blood 21@22c, low quarter 20@21c, fine clothing 20@21c, other clothing 19@20c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was light, about 30 carloads, and it ran largely to cows and heifers. A few carloads of good fat grass steers from West Virginia went at stronger prices, $7.70@8 per cwt., the supply of these being limited. The steers which brought $7.70 averaged 1,132 lbs. and those at $8 averaged 1,178 lbs., both lots fat but hardly market toppers. Other steers were steady to strong, handy butcher kind going at $7.25@7.50 and fair light steers around $7. Some common light steers sold below $6 per cwt., ordinary kind with some flesh at $6.50@6.75. A few nice heifers brought $7@7.25 and one carload of West Virginia heifers averaging 840 lbs. $6.60, very useful killers. Ordinary light heifers brought $5@5.50. While a few nice young cows sold at $4.75@5 good aged cows with flesh brought $4@4.25, pretty decent kind going at $3.50@3.75. Canners brought $2@2.50 and nobody got hurt in any scramble for them. Bulls showed little change, few here good enough to beat $4.75.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 75@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 50@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 75
Good to choice yearlings	7 75@ 8 25
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 50@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Common, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Good light butcher steers	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good light steers	6 75@ 7 25
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 75
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	7 00@ 7 25
Good to choice heifers	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good heifers	5 75@ 6 50
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Monday's market was influenced by an abnormally light supply, only seven double-deck carloads. Buyers needed them all and prices were marked up to $9 on all the handy and light weights of good quality. Heavy hogs were not wanted even at bargain prices. One deck not extreme in weight was available at $8 per cwt. Extreme weights, 300 lbs. or over, would not bring that much. Lighter kind of mixed hogs would sell around $8.75 and lots containing more weight around $8.50, but little was done in this line. Good sows not too heavy brought $5.75@6, the heavy kind around $5.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$7 25@ 8 00
Heavy mixed	8 50@ 8 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 90@ 9 00
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 90@ 9 00
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 90@ 9 00
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	8 75@ 9 00
Roughs	5 50@ 6 00
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was rather liberal, 16 carloads or around 4,000 head. A few carloads of sheep were on sale and the good handy wethers were wanted at $4@4.25, largely $4@4.12½. One bunch of about 60 head went at $4.25. Lambs were active at about former prices, $9 for tops and others in proportion. Good lambs but too light sold around $8 per cwt., but some lambs of less than 70 lbs. went in with the tops. Medium lambs brought $7@7.50 largely, culls $5@6.50. Buck lambs were not numerous and were not sorted out if good. The proportion of bucks this year is less than ever before and if this is to continue the market must give some evidence of discrimination against them. It is true enough that discrimination is in effect both ways, but this lesson is not very well taught except by sorting.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$4 00@ 4 25
Good mixed	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair	1 50@ 2 50
Good to best lambs	8 50@ 9 00
Medium lambs	7 00@ 8 00
Culls and common	5 00@ 6 00
Buck lambs	5 00@ 8 00

Calves

Monday's receipts were about 900 head. Good veal calves brought $9 per cwt., seconds $6.50@7.50 and others on down.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, July 27.—Receipts totaled 1,750 head. The market was slow, buyers bidding 25c lower. Best yearlings sold at $8.30.

With 225 calves on sale the market was steady, choice vealers selling at $10.

Three hundred hogs were offered. The market was a quarter higher and on the basis of $9.25 for good hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, July 27.—Eighteen thousand head of cattle were on sale. Light steers and yearlings were steady; others weak. Top steers brought $9.10, best heifers $8.60 and the bulk of steers $7@8.50.

Hogs

Receipts amounted to 30,000 head, including 7,000 "directs." The market was steady to a dime lower with top at $8.25 and bulk going at $4.60@8.10.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 10,000 head. The market was 25@50c higher. Top native lambs brought $8.50, while the bulk sold at $7@8; ewes $4.50, yearlings $7.

POULTRY

PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. $2.00 for 12 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4½c up. Blood-tested. State Accredited. Baby chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas. 100 or 1,000. 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $5.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAllisterville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS.—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

TATTOO POULTRY MARKERS, postpaid from factory, wholesale price, 1 pifer with two initials $1.50. Tattoo Ink 500 markings, $1.00. Send money order. Hall Tattoo Mfgrs., Hallville, Illinois.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Aliah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

MICHIGAN CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION members offer through official sales agents —Certified Michigan grown Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa @ $25.50 and $22.50 per bushel, freight prepaid. Both extremely hardy varieties. Michigan farmers obtain excellent stands, using only 8 lbs. per acre. Hardigan 99.28 and Grimm 99.40 pure. Send check with order to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late Flat Dutch, Surehead, and Short Stem Collards; 500 $1.00 or $1.50 per 1,000, full count and stalky. Postage paid. J. S. Ritchie, Box 281, Petersburg, Va.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN.—Wing's improved White Cap, Clarage, Cash Favorite and Golden Glow. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CELERY PLANTS, all leading varieties, ready for field, $1.25, 1,000; $10.00, 10,000. J. C. Schmidt, Bristol, Pa.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS; 100, 45c; 1,000, $3.00. Cabbage: 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. 50% satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International, Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

HORTICULTURE

By S. W. FLETCHER

IT pays to tell the world, provided this is done effectively and with a reasonable degree of modesty. Note, for example, the fruit growers near Millerstown, Lancaster county. Last year they awarded prizes to the girls in the public schools who made the best apple pies; and to the boys who made the best pictures of apple fruits and orchards, or who wrote the best essays on "Why the apple is king." The prizes were baskets of apples. The school children were the guests of the fruit growers on a trip through the orchards.

This is good publicity; it helps to create a demand for "home-grown fruit"—which ought to be the best fruit to eat. There are many other ways of accomplishing the same end. We ought to have half a hundred of these neighborhood enterprises in Pennsylvania this fall.

Spray Service

The fruit growers of several Pennsylvania counties have expressed a wish that the spray service, already very useful, might be expanded so that the county advice is based on county observations of insect emergence and spore discharge. This is the plan followed in New York, but it involves additional local expense.

Twenty of the sixty counties in New York employ a spray service specialist. He is paid partly by the State Extension Service and partly by the county extension association. Usually it is a year round job, sometimes only part time. The work in all the counties is directed by the extension specialists in entomology and plant pathology.

The time is coming when such a program should be considered in the more important fruit counties of Pennsylvania. But it is not beyond the bounds of reason and of equity that such highly specialized service should be paid for entirely by the growers who profit by it.

Borers in Peach Trees

I have a young peach orchard which has a borer working inside of the bark at the bottom of the trees. Is there any way I can get rid of these white borers? C. A.

Westmoreland county, Pa.

PROBABLY this is the common peach borer. Until recent years, this was controlled by worming the trees, using the knife to cut out the bark until the borers were revealed. This was done twice a year, in May and in September. Usually the soil was removed from around the base of the tree, baring the crown, a few days before the worming was done. The position of the borers might be indicated by fresh castings.

Worming is a satisfactory method for a few trees, provided the trees are examined frequently enough to make it unnecessary to cut off much of the bark. It is still used on one and two-year-old trees.

In commercial operations, worming has been entirely supplanted by "gassing," on trees three years old or more. The chemical used is paradichlorobenzine. It may be bought either under that name, or under several patented names, at most drug or hardware stores. When exposed to air this crystalline powder changes to a poisonous gas. The gas is heavier than air, and settles, hence it must be placed above the part of the tree where the borers are working.

Usually it is best to mound up the trunk of the tree several inches with fresh soil. The powder is placed on top of the soil in a ring around the tree and about two inches from it; never allow it to touch the tree. About one-fourth ounce is applied to a three-year-old tree and one-half to one ounce for older trees, in proportion to their size. More soil is banked around the tree after the powder has been applied. The gas enters the holes and kills the borers. In about two weeks the mounds of soil should be broken down; it is not safe to leave them over the winter.

Peach trees should be gassed every year, preferably in September or early October, but it can be done in May also. The temperature must be high enough to change the powder into gas. The cost of gassing, including labor, is from three to five cents a tree. It is cheaper than worming, much more effective, and is less damaging to the tree. S. W. Fletcher.

Fast Pace from Standing Start

(Continued from page 13.)

added. Over 90,000 baby chicks were readily sold by mail. Together with the chicks developed at home and those hatched from the eggs of customers, over 200,000 baby chicks were hatched in the three large electric incubators. Of the eggs selected from the home farm over 85 per cent hatched, and of these kept at home over 90 per cent were on hand June 25th.

Another innovation this year was a 3,000-chick capacity battery brooder where the chicks are stacked one above another in tiers like book shelves, and kept closely confined until they are three or four weeks old. These with coal brooders and other electric brooders give a 12,000 chick capacity. There are eight range houses for developing pullets, and the laying house capacity is about 6,000.

To operate the plant and carry on additional building requires the entire time of five men and a truck. The entire plant was built without any capital except the wages obtained from the one brother's work in the mill and the profit on the poultry operations. C. W. Duppstadt.

SWINE

150 Pigs For Sale
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 7-8 wks. old, $4.50 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. We have some nice stock here. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Registered Hampshire Swine
of best blood lines obtainable. Visitors to farm welcome. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, New Jersey

FANCY REG. O. I. C.'s—Bred Gilts, $25.00 and up. Pigs, $10.00. Service Boars, $35.00. Guaranteed. C.O.D. H. K. Lemar, Moscow, Ohio

SHEEP

—DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

ELM LAWN COTSWOLDS are quality animals, priced in accord with existing conditions. DAN BRYAN, Dept. C, Portland, Ind.

SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

HAMPSHIRES We offer a few Ram lambs, sired by a son of Commander. ELMER D. WHISLER, Newville, Pa.

HONEY

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WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.20 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 10 C, Renton, Washington.

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FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Service, Dept. W, Waterloo, Iowa.

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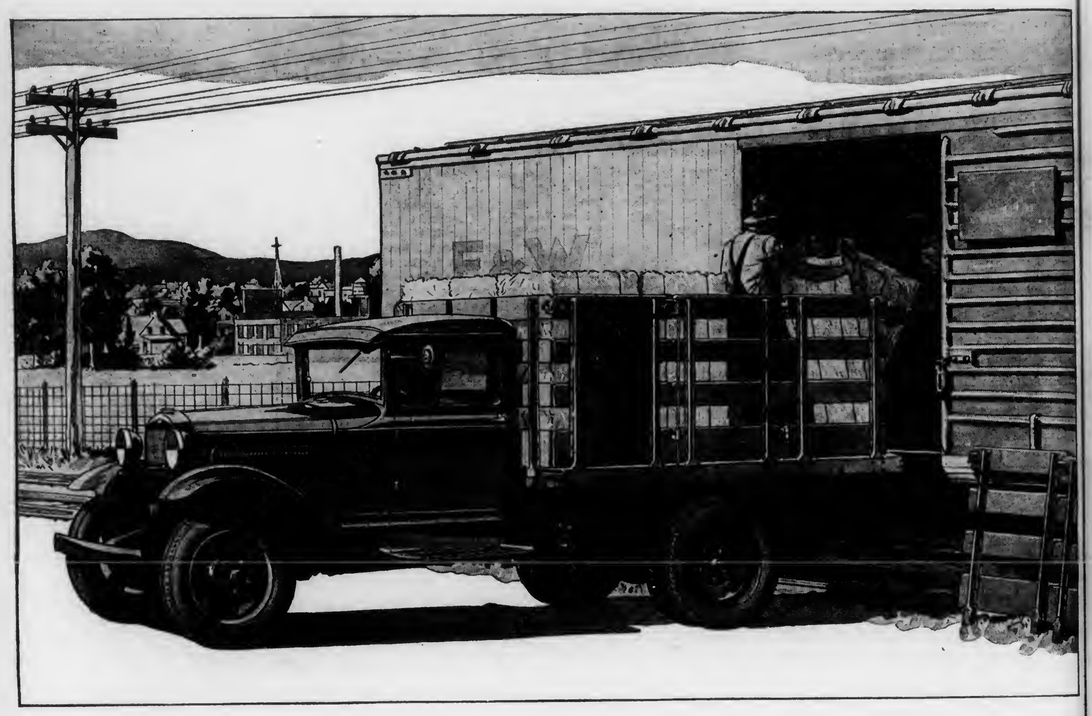
LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO.—10 pounds, $1.20. Pipe free. Angle Ford, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Ky.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

Reaping Profits

WITH A FORD TRUCK



ON A FARM, you need a truck that is strong and reliable . . . one that is able to take a full load of your products and get them to town early . . . a truck that is economical, adding profit to each trip to market, and keeping down the cost of hauling feed, fertilizer, and other supplies back to the farm. The Ford 1½-ton truck is strong, reliable and economical to operate, built for hard work to which farm trucks are subjected.

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AT ODD TIMES
BRINGS EXTRA PROFIT

A farmer in Michigan tells how he further reduces the cost of owning and running a Ford truck by helping his neighbors during spare time. Often, when he has taken his own products to market, he is able to pick up a load of feed, fertilizer or machinery and deliver it to a neighboring farm, making a nominal charge for the service. In many ways, he is able to make his Ford truck pay extra profit . . . and at all times, the cost of operating his Ford is so low that he can offer this hauling service at small cost and still be dollars ahead.

Ford

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

August 8, 1931

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
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That means there are four full quarts of rich, full-bodied lubricant in every gallon of Quaker State—not three quarts and one of waste. That means you get an *extra* quart of lubricant. *Which explains why Quaker State is the world's largest selling Pennsylvania Oil*—and the most economical farm lubricant made!

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Use Quaker State Motor Oil for tractor, truck and passenger car. It will save you money in maintenance costs and in oil costs—for it lubricates better and longer. Try

it! You'll soon be convinced that Quaker State is the biggest bargain in oil!

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OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

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TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MOTOR OIL
LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

A LETTER comes from Florida, signed "The Heretic," and then one knows it is from our friend Chas. F. Leach. He says: "Did you ever see any bindweed in a well-made and properly grazed pasture? Did you even ever see bindweed as a pest in the common volunteer bluegrass and white clover pastures in the eastern states?

"Some years ago I wrote you that farmers would make money by refraining from planting crops that do not pay the cost of production, but you only asked, 'What would they do with that idle land?' I believe I suggested wheat as one thing the eastern farmer would make money on by not planting any.

"Weeds are mighty good things to build up a soil and restore its equilibrium. Even bindweed and quack are really valuable, but there are better grasses and weeds. All weeds and nearly all plants will run out in time if left alone. That is part of the economy of nature, and nature, if left alone, uses a multitude of plants to maintain the equilibrium of the soil. We cannot afford always, or even sometimes, to let nature take her course—she is too slow. But beyond a shadow of a doubt any farmer would better let land 'lie out' than raise wheat on it in ninety per cent of that region we call the eastern and New England states." It may be.

The Great Marvel

The most marvelous thing in nature, using the term in its broadest sense, is the insistent force it exerts toward betterment of all things in the universe. Man has little, in the aggregate, to do with it. I have watched a pen of fifteen to twenty three-year-old lions, every one having grace and beauty wrapped up with power and adaptability to the life in which the lion was developed. The mocking-birds in the trees about our home have seemingly developed exactly the powers needed for a satisfying existence. They can drop a song of beauty in its middle, escort a prowling cat off the premises and return to their song. The ants in the garden are a bit too bright for me. Everywhere there is Force at work to resist ills and to gain ground.

Our Heretic's Orthodoxy

Nature never would have made a soil if it had not had means of persistent activity in such work. It would be unthinkable that it would have made its work along that line dependent in its outcome on so erratic and unstable a creature as man. The work inevitably goes on regardless of the land's tenants though they can thwart the efforts for the moment now and then. The force is inherent, and inherent things are not wiped out.

And so I can believe in weeds as heartily as Mr. Leach. They are soil-builders. As he says, there is a choice in weeds, and nature seems woefully slow to one who figures by years instead of thousands of years, but plants are a seemingly essential part of nature's plan for soil improvement, and I agree that it is more profitable, going and coming, to let land "lie out" than to farm it at a loss.

The puzzle is to determine about the loss. If I am about to lose ten dollars and recover the money by spending nine dollars in the effort, it would appear that I made money by so doing. Farming and figuring are hard work, but figuring is the hardest. The man who does not stop to figure that it does not pay to farm a field may be better off because he did not figure. That is to say, he loses less. But I agree that lots of land should not be plowed. We can give it better plants than nature can pick up offhand, and then let it gain what it will in fertility.

Ship It Out

Discussion of the disposal of the wheat stored by the Federal Farm Board is generating far more heat than we need in a summer like this one. The cost of carrying this wheat three years will amount to just about its present value. In the meantime it will be depressing prices in our markets. When we take into account the irritation that this wheat causes, the cash that its carrying costs, the lowering of price due to its existence and the improbability of finding a time when it can be peaceably sold, why not realize that the wheat is not an asset at all, but a liability?

The right treatment of a liability is to get rid of it if possible. Everything considered, the wheat is worth less than nothing to us when we are unwilling to sell it. Why not give it to India and China and tell them to have a full meal? And why not do it quickly? That would not displace any wheat that could be marketed.

Why Not?

There are reasons why we shall not take such a course. A corporation admits its mistakes and writes off its losses, but a government cannot well do that. Conservatives would condemn such disposition of the wheat as something never done before. Some radicals would condemn it as an effort to make bread scarcer in this country. Some people would resent the action as an open admission of failure in price control. Mr. Micawber would believe we should wait for something to turn up and relieve the situation. In the meantime carrying charges are eating up the original value, and market price is being hurt.

An Unfailing Supply

Officials in charge of government want an unfailing supply of money for public use. It is disconcerting to have a shortage. They object to any great dependence on income taxes, because incomes vary, and the safest source, along with sales taxes and licenses, is property that is in sight. When incomes from farms fall off there is no difficulty, because the farms can be sold for taxes if the owners do not borrow. The farms form a great reservoir of earnings and savings that always can be tapped, and public expenditure can be kept up to normal levels regardless of farmers' incomes.

If incomes from all the people formed the chief source of county and state revenue, there would be a lively interest in rigid economy. If there were shortage one year, it would be far fairer that the public borrow what was necessary for that year than that the capital of the farmers be taken year after year by taxation simply because they had been saving and had their property in sight. The next year there would be a general demand for more economy.

A Prolific Ewe

MAY LEGG of Nicholas county, W. Va., has a ewe two years old this April that is the mother of five lambs. In March, before she was a yearling she dropped twin lambs, both of which she raised. About the middle of last March, nearly a month before she was two years old, she dropped triplets, making her the mother of five lambs before she was two years old. At this date the triplets are all living and growing nicely.

A. J. Legg.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE practical value of debudding, for the purpose of establishing framework branches on young trees with the least check in growth, has been shown quite conclusively by Professor Fagan in experiments at State College. All over the state commercial fruit growers are practicing debudding with distinct advantage. It is somewhat confusing, therefore, to have the New Jersey Experiment Station condemn the practice without reservation. That Station concludes, "The depressing effect on the growth of apple trees by debudding to four buds at the time of planting is sufficient in itself to condemn the practice." At the end of the first growing season, apple whips debudded to four branches had made an average growth of 100 inches, while trees not debudded, which had 10 to 15 branches, had made an average growth of 204 inches.

This is not in accord with the experience at State College, where debudded trees have usually shown as much branch elongation and caliper increase as those left to grow at will. The New Jersey study has not been carried far enough. All but four of the 15 branches will have to be removed anyhow at the end of the first season, if the tree is to have a desirable shape; this severe pruning may so check the growth of the trees during the second season as to offset any advantage they may have experienced during the first season. One season does not tell the story about debudded trees.

It hardly seems reasonable that there is enough difference in climatic conditions between New Jersey and Pennsylvania to explain these conflicting results from debudding, but this may be the case. The problem may be more complicated than was supposed; possibly the variety, the soil and other factors must be considered. However, the Pennsylvania apple growers who have observed, on their own farms, marked advantages from debudding, are not likely to discard the practice.

Where to Apply the Fertilizer

The validity of another time-honored horticultural adage is questioned. Several generations of fruit growers have been told that fertilizer and manure should be applied, not close to the trunk, but beneath the outer spread of the branches, "because most of the feeding roots are there." Now come experimenters at Cornell with the statement, "Evidence was seen that applications of nitrate concentrated near the trunk were of more benefit than scattered applications." Other experimenters have secured similar evidence.

The fruit grower, however, will be as slow to accept it as a basis for commercial practice as he is to accept the evidence on applying nitrogen in late autumn rather than in the spring. It does not seem reasonable. He knows that while a large percentage of the feeding roots are likely to be within the area roughly described as beneath the outer spread of the branches, the root system is not by any means so circumscribed; that in a bearing orchard, every foot of soil in the middles may be filled with feeding roots. He wonders, therefore, how it is possible to get full value from the nitrate when all of it is applied near the trunk.

He is more likely to agree with those who claim that they get maximum results when the nitrate is pulverized and applied broadcast over the entire orchard area with a duster. Moreover, the benefit of nitrate, or any other plant food applied to the orchard, especially phosphorus, lies not merely in its direct effect on the trees, but chiefly in its indirect value, as a stimulant to the growth of grass and cover crops which later become soil organic matter; this is more important than any fertilizer. Applying fertilizers only around the trunk does not help much in producing organic material.

The most that can be said for this is that it is interesting, but that it requires further study. In reporting the results of their investigations, experimenters should be careful to distinguish between what is, as yet, merely interesting scientifically, and what is of undoubted practical value.

About Dusting

The Ohio Experiment Station reports, after a trial extending over several seasons, that the "better quality" dusts gave as good control of apple scab as the standard sprays, but not quite as satisfactory for the control of codling moth. The most effective dust was composed of 85 pounds of dusting sulphur and 15 pounds of superfine dry lime-sulphur, to which is added the arsenate of lead.

The comparison of spraying and dusting this year, as regards codling moth control, ought to be a severe test, for the entomologists tell us that the hot, dry season last year was very favorable for codling moth and that a much larger number over-wintered than usual. There will be plenty of wormy apples this fall in poorly sprayed or poorly dusted orchards.

The same Experiment Station found that the addition of five pounds of hydrated lime to each 50 gallons of spray materially reduced the amount of russetting of the fruit; the lime also has some fungicidal value.

Aphids on Cabbage

Can you tell me what will prevent aphids from getting on cabbage?
Mrs. W. H. Hilner.

CABBAGE aphids or lice may be controlled by spraying or dusting with nicotine. At most seed and supply houses and some drug stores you may purchase 40 per cent nicotine sulphate solution. If the cabbage leaves have rolled to any extent, as they are sure to do when the lice become plentiful, the dust is preferable I believe because the fumes penetrate throughout the plant.

A two per cent nicotine dust is standard for this purpose and may be bought ready mixed or may be prepared at home in an airtight container. Five pounds of nicotine sulphate (40 per cent) and 95 pounds hydrated lime—or eight ounces and nine and one-half pounds—are the correct proportions. Add several small stones to facilitate mixing and rotate the old churn, can or other container for five minutes. Apply during the hottest part of the day.

One-half pint of nicotine sulphate solution and two pounds of soap to 50 gallons of water may be used as a spray. G. S. Watts.

Strawberries

I have purchased about 200 Mastodon strawberry plants. Would like a little advice about how far apart to plant them. Which is the most advisable time to set those plants, in the fall or spring? Should they be covered during winter with straw?
H. K. Reed.

SPACING of 15 or 18 inches apart in rows three feet apart should prove suitable for Mastodon strawberry plants. On very rich soil this could be increased slightly.

Spring is the best time to set out the plants. But the job can be done now if care is exercised. It will be much more difficult, however, to establish a good bed.

In winter the everbearing varieties should be mulched in the same manner as standard sorts. G. S. W.

THIS year, when every dollar counts double, you can't afford to take a chance on borrowing a neighbor's cutter or using a worn-out, tied-together machine. The results you get from feeding your silage next winter depend on getting the corn into the silo when it's exactly right. Every delay costs real money. Plan now to do the job right with a new power-saving, labor-saving Papec.

There are five good reasons why more farmers use Papec Cutters than any other make. Here they are—

Easiest Running

Tests by practical farmers and experiment stations alike show that Papec with its 3-bearing main shaft requires less power under load than other cutters. Ordinarily a cutter is considered a good performer if it delivers a ton of silage for each h. p. applied. Yet Papec, on official tests has shown nearly *double* this capacity.

Biggest Capacity

A silo filler cannot cut more corn than the feed rolls can move through its throat. In comparing two cutters, first determine the width *and the heighth* of throats. Then compare prices. You will find that Papec gives more square inches of throat capacity for your money than any other cutter.

Lowest Speed

Papec holds all records for non-clog elevation at low speeds (such as 36 feet at 280 r. p. m., 65 feet at 450 r. p. m. etc.). That means more safety, longer life, less power and lower cost silage. It also means that Papec is the best cutter to use with 5 and 7½ h. p. electric motors where low speed is absolutely essential.

Does not Clog

Clogging simply does not exist when Papec is on the job because six fans concentrate the air blast in small diameter pipe. Even after years of hard service, Papec's elevating efficiency can be restored by a simple adjustment.

Easiest to Operate

The Papec method of removing, sharpening and replacing the knives is the quickest and easiest known. The roomy feed table permits feeding direct from the wagon, saving a man at the machine. No outboard bearing or truck wheel interferes with the belting. Pipe is small, rigid and easy to handle.

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Don't leave silo filling plans to the last minute. Take the first step to better, cheaper silage by mailing the coupon today.

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A non-poisonous, modern spray;
ECONOMICAL
A LIGHT SPRAY GOES A LONG WAY
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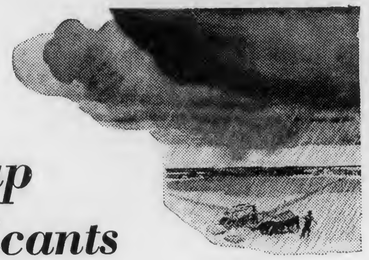


Cheap lubricants are as costly as a rain-storm at harvest

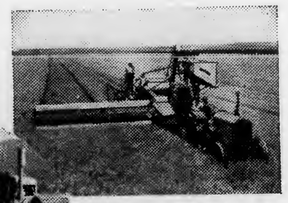
How cheap are cheap lubricants? Did you ever stop to figure it out? They may be cheap to buy, but sometimes they are mighty costly to use.

During harvest, plowing, seeding and haying, working conditions must be exactly right. You have to work fast. Every hour counts. Don't let cheap lubricants cause time out for breakdown and adjustments. Don't let power losses slow up the work.

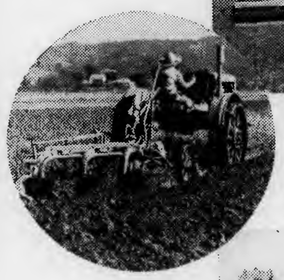
Mobilgrease and Mobiloil are built for the farmer who wants dependable lubrication. Mobiloil *stands up* to that long steady grind when every hour counts. It protects your tractor from wear and breakdown when time means profit or loss on the crop.

Likewise Mobilgrease keeps your other implements on the job. It helps prevent wear and untimely repair. It helps cut power losses when every bit of power counts most.

In the long run only the best lubricants are the most economical to use.



(*right*) In harvesting, every hour counts. Never use old crankcase drainings or cheap lubricants on a combine. This is sure to cause unnecessary wear and delay. Make sure of dependable operation with Mobilgrease.



(*left*) Summer fallowing and plowing—this is a job for fast steady work. Protect your tractor with Mobiloil. Mobiloil *stands up* to the steady grind. It cushions bearings and gears with a tough lubricating film. See the complete Mobiloil chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor.

(*right*) At haying time, Mobilgrease will help keep every implement on the job from morning till night. It is built tough. It sticks to the job. It gives a smooth protecting film to every bearing and gear. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary grease and you need use only *half as much*.

Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made — Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

By R. P. KESTER

A GOOD friend of Pennsylvania Farmer, including this column, proposes going into small fruit raising, making specialties of black raspberries and blackberries. He proposes, also, to plant some "wineberries," but not for the purpose of making wine. He has been told they are good dessert fruit. He wants to know about soil, location, cultivation, pruning, etc.

* * *

First, I shall dispose of the "wineberry" question. I would not set more than a half dozen plants, and I would take them out after I got one mess.

Berries will grow and do well on any fertile, well-drained soil. A field in condition to grow a good crop of potatoes will produce cane berries, and strawberries as well. Plants should be set in deeply-plowed, well-cultivated ground early in spring. It is a good plan to plow it the fall before and harrow thoroughly before planting. Strike out furrows six or eight inches deep and six or seven feet apart. Pack the dirt well on the roots and fill the furrows by running the cultivators along the sides.

* * *

Care during the first year is merely a matter of cultivation. Keep grass and weeds out of the row. When raspberry canes have reached a height of two feet, pinch off the tips to cause branching. We usually leave pruning blackberry bushes until spring, unless they are likely to become too tall, so as to be able to cut them below any winter tip-freezing that may occur.

* * *

We set out black raspberries and blackberries at Neshaminy Gardens five years ago, but we have no berries now. Disease soon wiped them out because the plants were diseased from the start. The raspberries were afflicted with anthracnose and never did anything worth while. The blackberry plants developed rust rapidly and after bearing two fairly good crops were dug out.

* * *

Our red raspberries, bought from another nursery, were good healthy plants and showed no sign of disease as long as we had them. This experience taught me that great care is necessary in buying nursery plants. The raspberry and blackberry plants first mentioned came from another state and had certificates of inspection attached. But evidently inspection did not mean much there. I have found that the inspection certificates of Pennsylvania and adjoining states usually may be relied on.

* * *

With the exception of strawberries, berry growing is not engaged in to any extent in this section. Picking berries is a job that seems to be especially suitable to women and children, and where labor laws are strictly watched, or where there are few families of the class which takes kindly to this kind of work, the commercial growing of berries is out of the question. In the sections where berries are grown on a large scale the picking is usually done by a contractor from the city, mostly an Italian, who hires whole families who go out for the season and live crudely and cheaply.

* * *

I often long for some of the old-time blackberries we used to gather in the timber "slashings" of Clearfield county. By "slashings" I mean the areas on which the timber had been cut and nothing further done with the brush-cluttered land. About the second year afterward the "slashings" would be covered with rank growths of blackberry "briers" bearing the finest blackberries I ever saw, and of a quality no cultivated variety ever approached.

* * *

But unless a fire ran over the land, about two crops are all that could be expected. After that the growth of hardwood treelings crowded out the berry bushes. For years the berry growing areas were so great that the cultivation of bush berries did not pay in Clearfield county. People preferred the big, luscious wild berries, and wagonloads of people went out during the berry season and brought in literally loads of berries.

* * *

There were some black raspberries, also, but they were never so plentiful as blackberries. I well remember how slowly the people learned to like red raspberries. They were not native there, and since everybody thought of the black kind when raspberries were mentioned, it was some time before customers "took" to the red kinds. But when they did, the market for the black varieties fell off greatly.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"GIVE, and it shall be given unto you."

In the lives of two men this great statement has been verified. Dr. Babcock invented the machine to test the quality of milk. A fortune was within his reach, but he said, "I would rather the farmer folks should get the benefit of what I have done free of cost than to lay up a million dollars taken out of their pockets." He turned the machine over to the public and went on with his work almost out of sight as long as he lived.

In an entirely different field Dr. L. O. Howard has been giving half a century of his life to the study of the insect pests which do so much damage to the crops of the country. Little was heard of this self-denying man, but his services have saved millions of dollars to the farmer.

This is what those two men have given. What have they received? Certainly not great wealth. But they are loved and honored and respected not only in this country, but the world over. Dr. Babcock went away before he realized how much people loved him. It may be so with Dr. Howard, but however that may be, he has the consciousness that he has given his very best freely, unsparingly, for the good of others.

I wonder if this is not the best any of us could receive in return for our efforts to fill our place, humble though it may be, to the very best of our ability? We may never invent a machine that will be put to world-wide use. Our studies may not lead to the lessening of any insect enemy of farming; but if we plow our furrow well, if we make our homes good and pure and clean and give the world boys and girls who will be an honor to society, and act our part as members of the community the very best we can, we shall know the truth of that old saying, "Give, and it shall be given unto you." For He Who said it never yet broke a promise. He never will.

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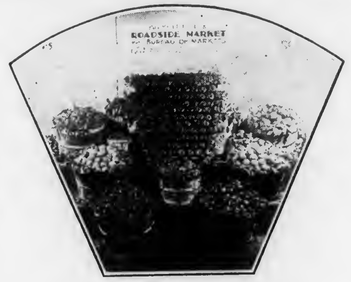

Showmanship in the Selling of Farm Products

By L. D. HAAG

CONTRARY to widespread opinion, most people like to spend money. The money in itself is a pleasure to a few, but the majority like better the actual exchange of their dollars for the object of their desires as long as they feel that they are not being cheated. With this in mind, it is up to the seller to prepare his product in such a manner that it will meet the demands of his customers, satisfy them the first time, and leave with them the healthy desire for more of the same particular type and brand of product when their present supply is consumed.

Confidence in the mind of the buyer is not promoted by putting all the biggest and reddest apples on top of the barrel, but must be instilled there in a more ethical manner.

Grading and standardizing are still struggling orphans crying to be adopted many places where they are badly needed. Still many people continue to stick blindly to "the way they always did it." Established marketing practices yield slowly to change and improvement. The changes that do occur are largely the result of economic necessity.

An Incipient Art

As a direct result of the studies and investigations of marketing methods and their weaknesses during the economic crisis through which we are now passing, it is highly probable that many of our agricultural economic theories will be rewritten in the next decade. Old theories and practices which failed to hold water during the dry spell will be scrapped for newer ones more applicable to present-day needs and tendencies.

Advertising and salesmanship are arts in themselves in the selling of agricultural producbts, but there is a finer, more subtle art in making sales which is still incipient in the minds of a large percentage of producers. It is well recognized, however, under a variety of names, in the realm of commerce. To the writer "showmanship" is the name best suited to designate this art as applied to agriculture. It might more clearly be defined as dressing up agricultural products so that they will have the greatest possible appeal to the buyer

Although a product may not be particularly attractive or novel, it can be made to appear as such by the proper methods of display and dressing up. Contrast the appearance of common-place onions or potatoes in dirty, second-hand, unlabelled or mislabeled bags with the appearance of the same products in fresh, clean, new, attractively labelled, semi-transparent bags which give you a glimpse of the products within. Even if the quality is equal, the buyer is willing to pay a higher price for the onions or potatoes which present the best appearance.

Suggestion

Moreover, if a product can be shown to a good advantage and also pictured in use, such a picture is very suggestive, because it starts the casual customer to thinking and often results in a sale on impulse. Many sales depend on a mental image in the mind of the purchaser, brought up by some outside influence, such as seeing the goods, a reminder of the product, or a suggestion of another person. The mental image, however, must come first before practically every purchase. Psychologists say that there is probably no fact in the whole field of psychology that is more significant than the one that shows us the imagination as the source of all our actions.

The producer or seller needs to stimulate this faculty of imagination in the mind of the consumer in such a manner that will attract his attention, create a desire, arouse interest and effect a sale. The degree of sharpness of the picture in the mind of the buyer creates vividness and a sense of reality on which is based action. That is why an effective display of any product must be outstanding and distinctive in order to register with vividness and reality in the mind of the consumer. This can be done by analyzing motives from the consumer's point of view. Strike for the motive in any particular product which will offer the most powerful appeal to the customer.

Perishable products must sell quickly. They are particularly responsive to display through their appeal to the appetite and because many people are constantly looking for new ideas for the family table. Here are open minds waiting for that suggestion of the producer which is just a little different than usual. It is up to the producer to step in by having his product all dressed up for the occasion. A vivid picture of a steaming roast chicken, or crisp, green lettuce under a contrasting colored fruit in the form of a salad starts the digestive fluids and creates an appeal which is very effective in making a sale.

The appeal to the emotions is one of the most important secrets of showmanship which arouses desire. The showmanship lure may seem to stress reason, but it is most likely to make the appeal to reason through some motive force such as faith, fear, love, ambition or pride. The action of the emotions is quick action, held back only by the judgment of the individual in many cases. The emotional appeal is so strong it usually dominates all contrary influences unless there are outside circumstances which prevent action at the time, or the person has exceptional will-power.

The producer who realizes the powerful influence of suggestion, through the brand name of his product, will drive home in the mind of the buyer as often as possible the imprint of his particular kind of goods. Consequently, when the consumer is on the market for more products, he will automatically think of the brand name of the product he last used and tend to want more of the same. Just impress any particular brand name on the mind of the buyer often enough and the results will take care of themselves.

Display Hastens Action

Proper display, in connection with good brand names, provides conditions which hasten action on the part of the buyer by capitalizing on the working methods of the human mind. This can be seen as a distinct advantage to the producer who uses the right kind of showmanship. For example, instead of tying brilliant bunches of orange and green carrots with dirty old cord, use some narrow, shiny black ribbon or black paper wrapping twine. There is little doubt that the consumer will prefer the commanding, challenging orange and black combination on appearance alone.

Color in display and packaging exerts a powerful influence on the buyer, because color attracts attention and locates things which a wandering eye would otherwise miss. It is used in nature in profusion, but can be greatly augmented by artificial means. Color not only is seen with the eye but it is felt as well. This is because it is fundamentally a nerve sensation.

A careful study shows that nature uses some colors lavishly over large areas, while others are used more sparingly. Red and yellow are never used to extremes, but rather in a hit and miss fashion to create vivid contrasts. The brown of the earth, the green of the trees and grasses, and the blue of the sky are the more spatial colors in nature. They can well be copied for corresponding spaces in dressing up agricultural products to show off to the best advantage.

Discrimination is necessary in the judicious use of color. This is not entirely a matter of individual taste, for there are certain scientific laws in the use of color which may be wisely followed. Color is very scientific in its nature and conception, but it is a science about which man is learning new wonders every day. Color is a nerve sensation, and so produces an unconscious effect on people and the way they feel.

The common colors differ in wavelength in order of their attention value; red, orange, golden yellow, green yellow, blue green, blue, indigo blue, and violet. The first four are known as advancing colors and the last four as reducing colors.

Different colors have a tendency to cause different mental effects and suggestions. Red may excite the nerves and arouse the emotions. Orange and yellow have a heating

(Continued on page 11.)

The artistic display attracts buyers.

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AN INSECT WAR

THE grasshopper has become a burden in five states—the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota—and it threatens other territory. Not since the seventies have the hoppers done so much damage. A big battle is on in many infested areas, the hoppers thus far on the winning side because they are two numerous to be controlled even by modern methods of warfare.

ON THE MARKET

A MAN who notes the tendency to market livestock direct to the slaughterer or through auctions at country points wants to know where the prices of the future are to be made. Probably where they have been made in the past, on the open market by trading under rules equitable to all parties. Whenever tendencies go so far as to upset this agency for price making and price expression a reaction is probable. Prices cannot be made or expressed so well in any other way.

WADE MATTERN

LAST week we went to Hollidaysburg to attend the funeral services for an old friend, Wade A. Mattern. He was a fine example of an upright business man. As a buyer of livestock, as the operator of a packing plant, as the director of a bank, in all his business relations his word was as good as any man's bond. For fifty years he was president of a men's Bible class, and he was a good citizen in every way as well as a genial companion. May he rest in peace.

IN WEST VIRGINIA

FIELD day at the West Virginia Experiment Station at Morgantown this year is on Thursday, August 13. The morning will be devoted to inspection of the farms and livestock, the noon hour to a picnic lunch, and then a few remarks will be made by Dean Fromme on the subject of agricultural research, but no spell-binders have been engaged. Visitors from other states will be welcome and all West Virginians should get to their Experiment Station sometime.

THE MOST IMPORTANT

SINCE the war we have examined with some care a few dozen schemes to insure prosperity to agriculture by legislation. None of them was worth a forkful of manure. All of them would ultimately cost agriculture more than they could possibly benefit it if our analysis of their provisions is correct. Most of them were the work of dreamers or of men who had little business experience and no record of business success. Nearly all of them left entirely out of consideration the all-important element of human nature, which is sure to defeat in the end any legislation not in accord with it. After looking them all over we can come to only one conclusion. No single piece of legislation is going to help agriculture very much. The thing most needed now is not legislation to regulate production or improve marketing or supervise speculation but some means of lightening the burden of local taxation. That would be worth more to agriculture than all the other panaceas the politicians, the dreamers and the sundry so-called friends of farmers have so far devised.

SOMETHING TO SAY

OF late we have received several letters from readers asking if we would publish articles or pictures which they would like to submit. Our columns are open to our readers and any one may submit material at any time, but of course we cannot tell whether we can use it until we see it. Send the pictures in—we will return them if we can't use them. Don't worry about possible poor grammar or lack of a typewriter. Write on three sides of the paper if you are short of paper. Our typesetters can read anything written in English. The facts garnered by experience are what our readers want, and nobody cares much about the spelling, the writing or the paper if the author has something to say.

A MARKET LESSON

THOSE who sold short July corn learned a nice little lesson during the closing days of the month. They had to pay anywhere from six to fifteen cents a bushel premium to cover their contracts. This lesson was taught and this penalty imposed not by any government agency but by those on the other side of the market. That agency, those on the other side, is always on the job and it costs the public nothing in salaries or office rent. Better leave the speculative market to such self-regulation, under the accepted rules of trading, than to monkey with it by legislation bound to be costly and ineffective. Somebody has remarked that not short selling but short thinking is the real menace to our markets, the kind of thinking which assumes that government meddling is likely to be beneficial and provides the means for it.

GOOD AND BAD

THE increase in tenancy is again pointed out as a sure sign that American farmers are on the way to what is commonly called peasantry. The trouble with most of those who discuss tenancy is that they regard it as all evil, whereas it is not all of that nature either in this country or other enlightened nations. There are many men who do best and prosper most as employes. That is true of industry and business. It is likewise true that in agriculture are many who do best and prosper most as tenants. We have run across quite a few interesting examples of this fact. In 1924 we found that large English estates were being sold, and the tenants were given the first opportunity to buy and the most favorable terms. They bought the farms they and in many cases their ancestors, had formerly rented. Four years later we made inquiry as to the results and found that not all the buyers were happy over the change. Some of them had done better as tenants than they could do as owners. In this country we have known instances of the same kind. Men who had done well as tenants figured that they could do better as owners, but they missed the business experience and management which had contributed to their success as tenants. Tenancy is not all good or all bad. It is best in some cases and not best in others. Better farming and more prosperous farmers may be the outcome of increase in tenancy in one case and the opposite the outcome in another. For these reasons bare statistics don't mean all that they are supposed to signify.

TO HOLD WHEAT

WESTERN growers have decided to hold as much of their wheat as they can. In this they are correct, for it can hardly go lower than current prices out there while there is a chance that it will go higher. The world's supply is still burdensome, European restrictions on use of foreign wheat continue, but neither of these conditions is necessarily permanent. Buyers of all classes everywhere have been and are now operating on a hand-to-mouth basis. They are buying only for current needs in the face of the fact that wheat is cheap, because they fear the effect of possible dumping of controlled wheat. Confidence that such dumping will not occur is needed and in time may come. If it does these buyers will go into the market as of yore. Crop damage may help the market. A letter from an authority just back from a 3,600-mile automobile trip through western Canada says that the three provinces cannot harvest over 250,000,000 bushels this year. Our own spring wheat crop is bound to be short. There is no doubt about reduced acreage this fall. Low prices are accomplishing what no amount of propaganda by officials and other agencies could achieve. A lesser area will be seeded, and a lesser yeild than this year is probable, as two great crops rarely come in succession. Those who are in position to hold until some of these things work out are not likely to regret it—and they can feed some of the wheat if the cash market does not afford a better outlet.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS

VARIOUS reports are current as to the future operations of the Canadian wheat pools, this probably because the matter has not been fully determined. Six months ago the province of Manitoba's liability on account of its guaranty of the Manitoba pool's bank loans was $3,491,611; the province of Alberta's liability was $6,284,558, and the province of Saskatchewan's liability was $12,679,814. Of course these losses are increasing all the time by interest charges. The wheat by which the loans were secured has not all been sold, and some months may be necessary to tell just how much the three pools owe the three provincial governments.

The Manitoba pool has made arrangements to carry its liability in this way: The sum of $1,100,000 will be raised by taxation, which falls largely on farmers. The balance is to be paid to the banks and repaid to the government out of the profits of pool elevators during the next twenty years, it bearing interest at 5 per cent. To insure proper operation and ultimate repayment the Manitoba government's agent becomes a part of the pool's management and has absolute authority over expenditures. Similiar arrangements are expected to be made in the other two provinces.

The Dominion government has refused to establish a wheat board to handle the grain of the three provinces. A trading corporation for this purpose is now being considered to handle the grain of the cooperative elevators. Pool contracts are generally regarded as inoperative, producers being at liberty to market their grain as they choose, but efforts are being made to hold them together. Whatever is done in the future it is pretty certain that marketing wheat will be the policy, not speculating by holding it or attempting to control the price of it.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE Flemington Poultry Auction hit a peak in sales on July 22nd when 359 crates of poultry were sold over the block.

* * *

FEW potatoes were harvested in central New Jersey last week on account of the continued hot weather and a dull, inactive market.

* * *

THE confidence and interest which Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Julius Forstmann placed in the farm boys and girls of New Jersey by establishing "The Frelinghuysen Fund" ten years ago has proved not only materially profitable to agriculture by starting these young folks on the right road to the breeding of better livestock, but also has given them early training in sound business and banking principles. Since this loan fund was established in 1921, 1,070 boys and girls have borrowed a total of $81,831 for the purchase of pure-bred livestock.

This spring in order that the fund might be established as a permanent trust, "The New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund, Inc." was formed under the Act providing for the establishment of corporations not for pecuniary profit. A board of trustees, composed of four members of the State Board of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture, was elected to administer this $30,000 fund.

Any boy or girl between 10 and 21 years of age who lives in New Jersey and wishes to purchase pure-bred calves, pigs or chickens may secure a loan from the fund, provided they show proper earnestness and responsibility in care of the livestock and financial provisions of the loan.

The maximum loan to any one person is $100, but the amount loaned may not exceed the purchase price of the animals purchased. Full responsibility for the payment of loans rests upon these boys and girls. Loans for the purchase of calves are made for a period of two years, while for the buying of swine or chickens payment is due at the end of the first year.

* * *

NEW JERSEY Guernsey breeders will hold their third annual cattle show at Far Hills on September 26th. The past shows have been outstanding in excellence and well supported by premier Guernsey breeders in New Jersey. The show committee anticipates an equally good exhibit this year.

* * *

THE many questions which are continually being asked concerning bovine tuberculosis and its eradication in New Jersey have been answered by Dr. J. H. McNeil, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, through Circular 116. This circular has been prepared to meet a demand for information on the disease from farmers in the state, those who will be having their herds tested for the first time during the next three years.

At the present time rapid strides are being made in testing North Jersey herds in an effort to meet the milk requirements of the Newark market which on September 1st will require all milk to be from tuberculosis free herds.

This spring the Legislature appropriated the $1,800,000 to be spent over a period of three years for the completion of initial testing of herds in the state. Of this appropriation $600,000 was made available for use this year.

At the beginning of 1931 6,381 herds in New Jersey were accredited as being free of bovine tuberculosis and 9,847 herds were under supervision. More than half of the state's cattle population are under supervision for T. B.

* * *

TWENTY-THREE of the leading central potato growers have again signed an agreement not to market, solicit or handle on consignment any potatoes not grading over a one and seven-eighths inch belt. This agreement which is effective only this season should materially aid the marketing of the potato crop as adherence to this will mean that nearly all consignment shipments will be of the United States No. 1 grade.

Signers of the agreement are: Bennett & Clayton Co., Inc., Prospect Plains; Chamberlin & Barclay, Inc., Cranbury; Scheideler Brothers, Inc., Lawrence Station; Reed & Perrine, Tennent; Bennett & Forman, Hightstown; H. H. Hutchinson, Jr., Robbinsville; J. Edgar Wilson, Allentown; James Graham, Allentown; Grover Brothers, Hightstown; Worthley Produce Co., Marlboro; Joseph H. Courtney & Co., Inc., Windsor; Rooney & Ely Co., Inc., Englishtown; Henry Courtney Co., West New York, N. J.; A. Robert Kehs, Freehold; Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange, Freehold; E. B. Hartman & Sons, Trenton; Edward Dilatush & Co., Allentown; Arthur McChesney, Freehold; A. J. Holland, Freehold; Bernard Brothers, Trenton; S. Litowitz & Sons, Inc., Trenton; James I. Hutchinson & Son, Windsor; and R. W. Dilatush, Dayton.

* * *

LAST summer's survey and study by the State Department of Agriculture of the large farms operating in New Jersey does not promise any great future to large scale farming in that state. Instead, a recently issued report of the survey shows that "New Jersey's agriculture is consistently showing a definite trend toward intensification both in the type of crops grown and the use of land. There is nothing to indicate a change in the direction of this trend.

"In fact, with ever-increasing competition, from other areas, the ability of our farmers to remain in the race is, at last partly predicated in their ability to increase their per unit output.

"Constantly growing land values, taxes, etc., likewise necessitate more intensive unit operation."

* * *

HUDSON county police routed the federal corn borer inspectors out of that county soon after the quarantine went into effect. Police complained that inspection of vehicles for transportation of infested produce blocked traffic to such an extent that it became a nuisance. This has resulted in the placing of federal inspectors on the New York side at the entrance of the Hudson Tunnel where all corn and other produce which may prove a host to the pest is prohibited from entering the metropolitan area of Hudson county.

This turn of events may complicate the business of commission men, hucksters and jobbers in Hoboken, Jersey City and other nearby cities. These dealers in the past have been in the habit of securing this produce from the New York market and returning with it to the New Jersey cities. It also may prove an aid to the marketing of north Jersey produce by forcing these buyers to the Newark markets.

* * *

MARYLAND State Grange and the University of Maryland will be hosts to the fifth annual sessions of the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference, to be held on the campus of the University, at College Park, from August 11 to 14, it is stated by Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president of the Institution. Every Grange in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland has been asked to send its lecturer as a delegate, or some other worthy member or officer if the lecturer cannot be present.

The delegates will register all day Tuesday, the first meeting taking place at 7:30 that evening. At this time the Grangers will be welcomed to the state and University by Dr. Pearson and Senator A. B. Ensor, Master of the Maryland State Grange. Response will be made by Howard G. Eisaman, President of the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, will also speak at this time.

Wednesday will be Maryland Day. At that time the regular schedule of classes, which will continue the remainder of the week, will start. Some of the more outstanding individuals who have been placed on the program for the week are: Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville Grange, New York; A. H. Rapking, University of West Virginia; W. B. Burruss, Washington, D. C.; James C. Farmer, Lecturer National Grange; J. W. Sprowls, University of Maryland; E. B. Dorsett, Master Pennsylvania State Grange; Dr. Robert G. Foster, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Howard G. Eisaman, East Springfield Grange, Pa.; Dr. Walter H. Whiton, Past Lecturer, New Jersey State Grange; Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Federal Farm Board; and Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of the Extension Service, University of Maryland.

In addition to the lectures, it is planned to visit Mt. Vernon, Beltsville Experiment Farms, Annapolis Naval Academy and the Washington Zoological Park. Also, on Friday evening, one-act plays will be put on by the members of Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania Granges.

COMING EVENTS

Aug. 7.—Sussex County Four-H Dairy Club Show, Delaware Valley.
Aug. 8.—Mt. Airy Four-H Club Show.
Aug. 22.—Middlesex County Four-H Dairy Club Show.
Aug. 24-26.—Potato Exposition, State College, Pa.
Sept. 1-7.—Flemington Fair, Flemington.
Sept. 2-5.—Salem County Fair, Salem.
Sept. 7-12.—Trenton Tri-State Fair, Trenton.
Sept. 16-17.—Burlington County Agricultural Show, Mt. Holly.
Sept. 16-19.—Garden State Fair, Bridgeton.
Sept. 26.—Far Hills Guernsey Show, Far Hills.

Delaware Notes

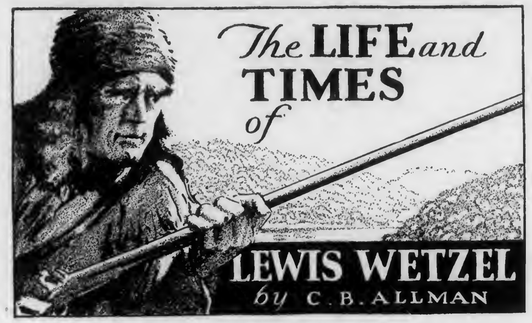
THIS past week was one of the largest weeks in cantaloupe shipments from lower Delaware. Thousands of carriers have been going north daily for the past two weeks. It is estimated that over $100,000 was paid to the farmers this past week in Sussex county alone. The prices for the first few days range from $2 to $2.50 for a carrier of 36 'lopes. Flats which contain 12 'lopes sold from 75c to $1 for the first shipments.

The quality of the first 'lopes was exceptionally good and the yield is expected to be about normal. At first it was thought that there would be a very large yield, but some of the fields are infested with lice and the hot and dry weather for the past two weeks caused some of the higher patches to parch so bad that it was impossible for the cantaloupes to reach their normal size and also net up right.

* * *

ELMER McCOY, a Buttonwood pigeon fancier of the northern part of the state, during the past week lost about 400 pigeons out of a flock of 600. The birds were in apparent good health until about an hour before they died.

Other pigeon raisers throughout the state have also lost some very valuable birds during the past two weeks. Most all of the deaths reported seem to have been caused by the same disease and steps are being taken to ascertain the cause of these deaths. K. P. T.



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"I SUPPOSE it's because you wanted to," said the direct and simple-minded Lewis.

"Well, I'll tell you, Lewis. I'm going to be married."

"I wish you much happiness," said Lewis.

"But you haven't asked me who she is," said Madison.

"I'm not very inquisitive," said Lewis.

"Then I'll tell you. It's Bertha Rosencranz. I did think she cared for somebody else, but last week she told me that all men were cowards but me; she never saw such a world for cowards. She even said you were the biggest coward of all."

"All the same I wish you and her happiness. Good bye," said Wetzel, as he started on his interrupted Kentucky hunt. He got as far down the river as Point Pleasant, W. Va., where he went ashore and spent several days among friends. Although he was still a fugitive from the military authorities he made no effort to conceal himself, and one day he unexpectedly met Capt. Kingsbury on the street. Both men stopped, Wetzel planting himself in a defiant attitude but making no effort at violence. Kingsbury eyed him for a moment, then said, "Wetzel, get out of my sight." Wetzel passed on, ready for but not inviting trouble. Kingsbury made no effort to seize him.

Reaching Kentucky he was free again, for the time being. He made his headquarters at Washington, now Mason county, Ky., and spent his time roaming the forests. We have no record of the game he sought or took, but evidently for him the time was a welcome opportunity to enjoy the only kind of freedom he knew or cared for, that of the unfenced forest.

General Harmar moved his headquarters to Fort Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of his first official acts was to offer a reward "for the body of one Lewis Wetzel, and Indian scout well known to the frontier." Wetzel thought he was free, but he had the general still to cope with.

If Lewis' pride was hurt at Bertha's choice he showed no signs of it. That is probably because he felt no regret, but might be because he encountered a potent remedy for broken hearts about this time.

THE sunlight flashed from the regular dipping of a canoe paddle as a white girl propelled the fragile craft toward the wooded banks of the west side of the Ohio river. She landed on a likely stretch of sand and stepped out. A plumed warrior rushed from the shelter of overhanging trees and menaced her with uplifted tomahawk. Falling on her knees the girl begged for mercy. The savage burst into a laugh and exclaimed, "Why, don't you know me, Lydia?" It was Lewis Wetzel returning in Indian guise from a scouting trip.

The girl was Lydia Boggs, a child of the frontier who had learned to roam the woods, climb trees, swim the Ohio and shoot a rifle. She had been to Philadelphia attending a young ladies' school, where she learned other things not taught in the settlements. Beautiful and aristocratic this girl of spirit and culture must have seemed a creature from another world to the rough woodsman. And in his reckless daring the school girl saw much to be admired.

Lewis took supper with the young lady and later the two took a long stroll along the banks of the beautiful Ohio. As they talked over changes in the settlement during their absences little did either dream of the valiant fight the girl was to make to save Wetzel's life.

Wetzel spent the night at the Boggs' home in order to be on hand for a shooting match scheduled the following day. This form of entertainment was popular, since skill with the rifle was a highly valued accomplishment on the frontier. The best shots in the Ohio valley appeared to compete in the contest. A tack head at 100 paces was the mark at which these crack shots aimed.

Wetzel watched the others place bullets around the mark, some even hitting the edge of the tack. When asked to shoot he declined. The man had a sense of the dramatic and waited until pleadings and sneers virtually forced him to try a shot. After much persuasion he stepped forward and said, "This shot is for Lydia Boggs."

The crowd winked and looked at each other. Wetzel raised his heavy rifle. All eyes were upon him. The rifle cracked and the referees hurried forward to see where the ball had struck. It had hit the tack in the center, giving Lewis the prize without question.

Without wishing to question the veracity of the old-time reporters who told about famous marksmen driving a tack at 100 yards, we often wonder how big the heads of the tacks were. If any one with a modern improved rifle will keep shooting until he hits a tack at 50 or even 25 yards he will appreciate the skill required to do the stunt at twice the distance with an old-time crude flintlock.

This shooting match further enhanced Lewis in the eyes of the fair Lydia, but with true Wetzel disregard for the weakness of women he did not follow up his advantage, but left his laurels to pursue the painted redmen through the trackless forest.

These redmen paid no taxes and bought no clothes. Their wants were few and easily satisfied, while their biggest problem was how to keep out of mischief. This they could not solve, as subsequent events reveal. In the spring of the year—it way the year 1786—plans for crops or business deals being no part of their simple lives, they put on some war paint, crossed the Ohio at Mingo Bottom, which is three miles below Steubenville, and launched a spring drive.

High-priced wars and bureaucratic delay have been criticized, but they had no place in the Indians' scheme of things. Redtape never restricted them nor lack of funds restrained their activities. Their method was as direct as it was simple. They would sneak up to a settler's holdings, dispatch the inhabitants and disappear in the glades of the forest. This doubtless seemed to their simple minds the height of efficiency, whereas it was in reality the height of stupidity.

What the Indians lacked was organization and mass production. Killing settlers one or two at a time was too slow to stop the encroaching flood. Warfare on a small scale is unprofitable although spectacular. A person may catch fish one at a time on hook and line and have fun at it, but if he wants to keep a salmon canning factory supplied he must adopt other methods. So the net effect of the Indians' spring drive was negligible as far as destroying the white race is concerned, but it was most effective in stirring up armed resentment. The white folks did not like this individual destruction any more than they would have approved the wholesale method.

Stirred by the epidemic of raids settlers met at Wheeling to consider methods of protection. If the red brother insisted on a personal war they would accomodate him, so a subscription was drawn up offering $100 in cash to the scout who would first bring in an Indian's scalp. Fifty men shouted their readiness to try for this prize. Major McMahan was authorized to raise a company of twenty men. In half an hour his ranks were filled.

On the day of departure wives and children collected to see the expedition off. The "army" was lined up and counted. It contained twenty-one men—one too many.

"How is this?" asked the major.

"Wrong count," shouted a bystander.

"Right count," shouted another.

So the men counted off again, and there were 21. A woman cried, "Lydia's sweetheart is going and she's dressed to follow him." Whereupon Lydia stepped forward and denied the allegation.

Another bystander shouted, "The extra man is Dirty Dick."

A wild, long-haired, unkempt man covered with dust stepped from the ranks and said, "I could come no faster than I did. Let me go."

"Not so fast, my friend, not so fast," said the major.

"Let him go," shouted a dozen voices.

"Don't let him go," screamed a woman.

"Let him go," shouted Lydia Boggs.

"He makes more than 20 men," argued the first woman.

"Mind your own business, Mrs. Madison," retorted Lydia. From which conversation we assume that Bertha was still anxious about Wetzel's welfare and Lydia anxious for him to win more honor. What the major thought of all this free advice we are not informed, but army officers in the backwoods were not allowed to let their self-importance interfere with the democracy of the times.

"Hurrah for Lydia," shouted some of the settlers.

"Hurrah for Bertha Madison," shouted others.

Major McMahan turned to the stranger and asked, "Who are you?"

"I am Lewis Wetzel, Major."

"The company is twenty-one," boomed the major in a voice of authority. "Forward, March!" and the little party of scalp hunters set off toward the West.

On the other side of the river they picked up an Indian trail which they followed to the Muskingum river. Here they located a party of Indians around a new lodge on the bank of the river. The Indians outnumbered them, so the whites held a conference to discuss the situation.

Wetzel sat alone on a log while the consultation was going on. The whites decided to retreat. At the order to move Wetzel remained on his log. His companions argued with him to accompany them, but he only said, "Go on, you fools. I came out to fight Indians. I'm not going to run home with my fingers in my mouth." As the rest of the "army" marched toward home, following this bloodless war, Wetzel leaned idly against a tree until they were out of sight. When they disappeared his manner changed and he dived into the woods, slipping from tree to tree with the silence of a cat, every nerve alert, gun cocked, the perfect scout, master of his fate and fearing none, rejoicing in his skill and keen for the fray; lone defender of the settlements, going forward to meet the reds in numbers which had scared 20 men back to the shelter of their homes.

Through thorny underbrush, over piles of fallen tree tops, into bank-filled streams he pressed on, but nary an Indian did he see. Night came on, and it grew cold. Wet to the hide, even the hardy Wetzel was not comfortable. So he sought out a sheltered ravine, where behind some fallen trees he dug a little hole. In the bottom of this he built a small fire, covering it loosely with leaves and dirt.

This may not strike the reader as a pleasant way to ward off a spring cold, but it served Wetzel's purpose. He sat down on the ground, encircled the hole and fire with his legs, covered himself with his blanket, and thus hidden from the eyes of any wandering savage, baked the moisture out of his wet clothes and warmed his shivering bones. When well warmed up he chewed a little dried venison and corn, got a drink from a convenient spring and, spreading branches on the ground at the lee side of a fallen log, curled up and slept with a clear conscience.

The next day he was "up and at 'em" with the rising sun, but he roamed the forest until afternoon before encountering anything of interest. Then he was awarded for his persistency by coming suddenly on a vacant camp.

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

WASTED EFFORT

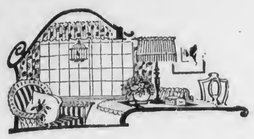
ONCE I scrubbed a grunting pig with a brush superb and big, scrubbed him with the finest soap, scrubbed him with the fondest hope, scrubbed him till his skin was white, scrubbed him hard from noon till night, scrubbed with zeal, and pep, and vim; spared no pains or work on him; scrubbed him till no little girl ever had a fresher curl than the bristles on that swine. He looked wholesome, neat and fine.

"There you are!" I said with zest. "You are looking at your best. Now I'm leaving for a week. Keep yourself sublime and sleek; keep the skin we love to touch; brush your hide to beat the Dutch; manicure your finger nails; wash your feet in mammoth pails; rinse your ears and clean your neck; brush off every fleeting speck. Be a nice and dainty swine, little piggy, darling mine, then when I return I'll say you're the model of the day."

But as soon as I was gone, by the shades of Luke and John, that crude brute of pesky blood took to rolling in the mud; took to slopping greasing swill; took to rooting up the hill. And when I returned, I vum, he was dirty as a bum. He looked worse by far, the pup, than before I scrubbed him up.

Well I learned a thing or two. Now I say, "Whatever you do in the way of fine reform with intentions fresh and warm, mix a little common sense if you wish a recompense. Cleaning up is great and fine, but it will not work with swine. Wash a pig, then turn him loose? Don't do that, you silly goose!"

J. E. T.



The Farm Home

Perennials

AUGUST is the time that the garden seems to pay or give more than it asks for. The rush of the early days is over, even the weeds are not growing so fast as they did, and it seems as if we can sit back and enjoy the fruit of labors, however, it will not do to forget that there is another summer coming. Now is the time to have the perennials we have been wishing for started and a little care will let us have fine ones for very little money and little work as well.

In August, 1929, I bought one pack of hybrid delphinium seed and one of aquilegia at a total cost of thirty-five cents. I planted them in a light soil in a cold frame and kept the bed shaded with an old feed bag till they had started growth. Late in the fall when the plants were about two inches tall I covered the bed with leaves.

When spring came the young plants were transplanted to the bed in which they were to grow. This place had been used for hotbeds but they were cleaned away for the perennial bed. The delphiniums bloomed throughout the summer. The aquilegia were a little slower and did not bloom till the second year. There were about eighteen delphinium plants and three dozen of the aquilegia, all good strong plants.

The Second Year

This second winter a few leaves fell on the bed and after Christmas the branches of the Christman tree were placed on the bed. As soon as spring came all the plants started in to grow and get ready to bloom. Soon after the middle of May both kinds were in full bloom. Some of the delphiniums were five feet tall and the flowers varied from clear light blue to the deep dark blue found only in this plant. The eyes were white or a light blue. Rather to my surprise I found that they had a very pleasing scent which while it was faint added much to attractiveness of the plant.

The aquilegia ranged from pure white through yellow, orange, pink, both light and dark, to a very deep purple with a cream cup. The spurs were over two and a half inches in length. Some of the plants were still in bloom late in July.

I got some lily bulbs which bloomed at the same time the delphiniums were in bloom and the combination of the shades of blue and the pure white of the lilies made a picture well worth seeing and the best of it was that the outlay of money was so small that any one could have the same picture. A little time, a very little money and the real wish to have flowers and every homemaker may have as beautiful blooms as her richest neighbor has in her garden.

Anna S. Sharpless.

Chester county, Pa.

A Summer Day

JULY 24th.—Supper over and chickens fed. As I returned to the house I could not go on with work until I had tried to put on paper some little part of the wonderful beauty everywhere out-of-doors.

The clouds which threatened rain vanished in mid-afternoon and since then a cool wind has blown softly. The sunshine has been bright and brighter until now it is brilliant, dazzling almost, and where there are shadows so dark.

It is almost unbelievable that the sun should be so far back on its way south, so short a while ago it had reached its farthest northern point. Its long slanting rays lie beautifully bright over the green woods, the pastures with their grazing animals, the harvest fields where wheat, hay and oats are cut and being taken care of, the tall green walls of the corn-fields, tasseled and with silking ears. The long shadows, how suggestive they are of autumn's nearness.

And how peacefully sweet and lovely the land looks right now; sheep chewing cuds as they lie at ease in the pasture; chickens scurrying among the bluegrass tops for last bites of bugs; the bright warm rays of the sun on the barns and other buildings; milking machine engine "put, put, put-ting;" a dog barking down the road and neighbor's sheep bleating. It is all so beautiful.

Emerson said, "that only which we have within can we see without." Those fortunate people on your tour will be out of luck then, unless they measure up to that.

The brightest sun makes the darkest shadows. Perhaps that's why, it being so dark in one's life, God's world looks so beautiful and bright.

I'd love to go on that tour, but I don't have to, to see beauty.

Hired Man's Wife.

The Tourist Home

THE tourist home to which the motorist returns or sends his friends is one where his needs and wants have been anticipated. The room to which he is shown should be as clean, convenient and comfortable as the living quarters of the family, says the New York state college of home economics.

The first consideration, especially in hot weather, should be to have the room cool. This means screens that fit the windows, preferably full-sized so the window may be opened at top and bottom. The screen should of course be outside the window sash so as not to interfere with opening it.

Plenty of clean towels should be hanging ready when the guest enters the room. Running water in the room is of course desirable, but a bright, clean bathroom not too far away makes up for the lack of it. Under such circumstances, a washstand with bowl and pitcher of water should be an added convenience in the room.

The tourist expects, and is entitled to, a comfortable, well-made bed. The springs should not sag. Any good mattress will not lose its shape if it is turned regularly and if broken tufts or twines are attended to at once. The sheets should be long enough to allow them to be tucked in securely at the foot, and the top sheet should turn over at least a foot at the head.

For Peace

HOW strange it seems to have joined the rank of commuters! I miss the cool early morning hours, with a hoe, in garden or truck patch. For I must leave home at five a. m. each school day to reach the university in time for a seven o'clock (real time) class.

Our whole lives have seemed topsy-turvy this summer. First, a hurried trip to my old home in Ohio, the very minute we were all out of school. It really was a beautiful trip, good roads and beautiful scenery, much easier to do than to think about. I had dreaded that 450-mile drive with five children's lives dependent on my care. It was good for them to get acquainted with grandfather a bit. But we hurried back that I might miss none of the two weeks institute on International Relations.

That was a wonderful experience; 130 of us, all there with one purpose, to learn what might be done to build toward peace instead of war.

We represented many organized groups. It was great fun to watch and listen. We were such a varied group, teachers, ministers, Jew and Christian, a little girl from the Philippines, Chinese, Japanese, Chilean, Rumanian, a girl from Panama, several from Canada, boys and girls hardly through college, white-haired men and women.

Many Views

There were many differing ideas on the causes of war. To one the matter of armaments seems the greatest cause. To another it is largely an economic problem. A third felt that it was largely a matter of spirit—Christianity and war cannot go hand in hand.

We listened to lectures and learned what is being done; what we ourselves may be able to do. We agreed, being largely teachers, that our greatest hope is in educating our children in "world mindedness." We must teach them that disputes between nations can be settled in world courts as logically as disputes between men can be settled in civil courts; that no nation, be it ever so victorious, can ever gain as much as it loses in a war.

But as a professor from Columbia University put it: "It is a race against time." We can't wait for the children to grow up and create public opinion, lest another world war overtake us and tear out even the foundations of our civilization. Our job of the moment is to get squarely behind President Hoover. We must awaken our own communities to the fact that America must send her representatives to the Disarmament Conference next February prepared to do their share toward a real armament reduction. They must know that we are not only willing but demanding that this race for greater armies and navies shall cease.

Are you doing your bit in your community? The Women's International League petition for real reduction in armaments has over 900,000 signers in Great Britain. These petitions are being circulated through a large part of the civilized world. Have you your name on one?

Caroline B. Lovett.

Bucks county, Pa.

In a Pickle

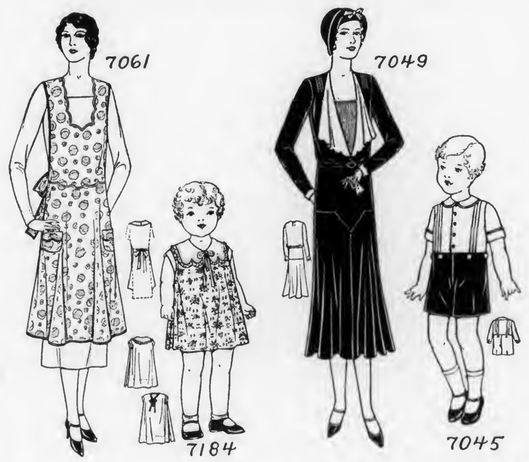
MY pickles always go soft for me, both sweet and sour, and if they are very large they get hollow. Can some one help me overcome this fault?

W. F. H.

MOTHER'S COOKIES

My mother baked some cookies, full
Of nuts and ginger spice,
With fat, sweet, juicy raisins, and
Milk chocolate for ice.
She set them in the cupboard, and
She said I might have one;
But 'fore I knew it the whole jar
Was almost nearly gone.
Then mother shut me in my room
Before I even could
Explain I only ate the cakes
To show her they were good.

For Tots and Grown-ups



No. 7049.—Misses' and ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for misses, and 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure for ladies. A 38-inch size requires 4 1-3 yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material 2-3 yard is required 39 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7015.—"Little brother suit." Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size with long sleeves and of one material requires 2 yards 35 inches wide. With short sleeves, 1¾ yards. The blouse alone requires 1⅜ yards with long sleeves. With short sleeves 1⅛ yards. The trousers alone require ⅞ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7061.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—medium. It requires 1⅜ yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 10½ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7184.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 4-year size if made with collar will require 1⅞ yards of material 29 inches wide. Without the collar the quantity of material will be 1-3 yard less. For facings of contrasting material 1-3 yard will be required cut lengthwise. To finish the collar with lace edging or plaiting will require 1¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

More About Our Pets

Taggly Toad

MY queerest pet is a toad. Each spring, for four years, it has come back to the same place near our house. It never seems afraid of my aunt or me. It likes to be petted and when you pet it, it makes a queer sound. I like to watch it catch bugs and flies. Stella Gaul.

* * *

Dog Raises Kittens

WE had an old cat that had some kittens and wouldn't raise them. One day I was under our shed and to my surprise found our rabbit dog carrying the kittens to an old chicken nest. She raised those kittens as though she were their mother until they were old enough to look after themselves. Robert Baker.

* * *

Guess!

LAST summer we went swimming. As we walked up the creek we saw the tadpoles. We started to catch them in our hands. We brought them home and put them in a crock.

Little by little they grew. First they grew two little front legs. Then the back legs appeared. They soon lost a little bit of their tail, and kept losing it until it was all gone.

Guess what they were? "Bullfrogs." Sara Herr.

* * *

Teddy Tadpole

I WANT to tell about a pet I have. It is a tadpole. He was as big as a shoe button when I got him. He soon got one hind leg, then another one, and then two front ones. Then he lost his tail and then he was a frog. Master R. E. Deaner.

* * *

Perhaps Mother Knows

GREY FUR was a little mouse. My granddad tried to kill him. He left him for dead, and I found him. I put him in a cough-drop box and kept him. One day he got out of his box and I could not find him. I was sweeping the next day and he hopped out on the broom. The next day I could not find him nor his box, either. Ruth Gibson.

* * *

Listen to This

I FOUND a baby skunk on the porch one morning when I was getting breakfast. I gave it some cabbage to eat and every morning after that, for about a week, it would come for some cabbage. One day my brother brought a dog home and it chased the skunk away. I felt very sad over it being chased away for it kept me company when I got breakfast. It's name was Leo Mio. Elsie Houston.

DO YOU KNOW A SNAKE STORY?

In August it's almost too hot to work puzzles or even think but it isn't too warm to tell us about the most thrilling snake story you ever heard. If you've had a snake experience yourself, that's all the better. Write Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and tell us all about it.

There will be some surprise prizes.

* * *

Pet Deer

I WANT to tell you about my baby deer. My Daddy was coming home from work one night and he found it almost dead. He brought it home and I fed it from a bottle. Now it will come to the door when it is hungry. I feed it and it goes away and lies down. At night I put it in the barn. I call my pet "Dearie." LaVerne Elias.

* * *

Misery

WE have a rooster that we call Misery. He is a wise fellow. We don't need a clock to tell us it is feeding time. He always comes at the same hour and sits on the porch bench and looks in the door to tell us he is hungry. If I go to eat walnuts and he hears the click of the hammer, he is always there, too. We have to be smart to get the nutmeat first. Myrna Bell.

* * *

Oscar Turtle

OSCAR will seem funny to some of you after I tell you what he is. Oscar was a small turtle. I kept him in a tub of water with a board in it for him to get on when tired of the water. Three times a day I would kill some flies for him to eat. It was fun to see him jump up out of the water for the flies. I would often bring him in the house but when I would want to take him back I could not find him. He would be in a corner or some funny place where one would not think he would go. One day when we came home from being away he was gone and I have not seen Oscar since and that was last summer. Helen Frazer Fox.

* * *

Flying Squirrels

I HAVE three flying squirrels. They are real cute, and very frisky, they eat corn, nuts and drink milk. They will crawl all over me, they are very quick. I have a great time with them, but only in the evening, as they seem to want to sleep in the day time, especially when it is hot. I have an old hollow limb in my cage for them, and there they stay during the day. Nesbit Coleman.

* * *

Owl and Bantams

BANTAMS are often thought of as being of a fighting nature—at least that is how they are pictured along with car advertisements. However, this is not the case at our place. Sometime ago my parents took a trip to West Virginia. When they returned they brought a pair of bantam chickens. These my sister and I adopted as our pets and named them Jimmy and Jennie. They are very tame; come running to meet us, eat from our hands, fly on our shoulders, and oftimes while we are speaking to them, they try to keep up their end of the conversation by frequent cackling. Often while I am speaking to Jimmy, he will push out his breast and utter a loud "cock-a-doodle-doo."

But these are not the queerest pets we have had. One evening Father came into the house and about the same time a loud scream was heard. He set the creature he was carrying on a box and held it by its wings. We then saw it was a young owl and found it had nice soft plumage on its body. At first when we touched and stroked it, it would utter loud cries similar to the one heard when we first saw it. But later on it seemed to have forgotten its former fear of us.

Nevertheless I must say we enjoy having the bantams for pets much more than we enjoyed having the owl as such. Naomi Heisey.

John Brown's pet pig likes him so well he can scarcely get away from her. He says she's nice even though she is awfully big.

* * *

Jimmy Likes Flies

I HAVE a queer pet—at least my Aunt thinks so. It is a toad. His name is Jimmy. He is a dark tawny-brown with large gray eyes. I found him by a spring one day, and brought him home. I made him a home by a spring near our house and he has become very fond of it.

Jimmy is very fond of flies and for that reason goes to the barn very frequently. He also likes to go into the garden and catch bugs and worms. Every day before he tarries long in the garden or barn he comes and lies on the porch and waits to be petted. If I do not come and pet and talk to him he becomes very angry and maybe he will not come back for many days and sometimes not until I go and hunt him and coax him up. When I go out and play with him he is very happy and will be back very frequently for more caresses.

I have a string with a small dark button attached to the end of it. I hold this button out before him then pull it up in the air and he will jump a foot and a half after the button.

My friends at first were afraid of Jimmy but they have learned to love and play with him almost as much as I. Muriel Holt.

This is Mary Burnett's pet. We think he is fine, too.

An Animated Bouquet

* * *

Katy Toad

MY pet is a toad. I have a box for her which has about two feet of sand and a screen over the top. Every night I give her some bugs and flies. She always makes a hole in the sand and there she sleeps in the day. She will get very naughty sometimes. I always say "Katy sit down and be still." If she does not I do not give her anything to eat till she does. Of a night she always sings with the rest of the toads. If you point your finger at her she will shut her eyes. I give her water in a lid; one morning I went to see about her, here she was sitting in her water. And always after that I take the watering can and sprinkle her. In the winter I put bugs and fishing worms in a can which I give her. She always seems very happy. Ina Dawson.

Little Folks' Corner

Buster to the Rescue

By GLORIA ROSE

HAL JONES raised his head from the plant he was studying, and listened. Again he heard the sound which had caught his attention—a little, plaintive whine. "Some wild animal has been hurt," was Hal's thought as he began to search for the hidden thing.

In a moment he was standing over a small, furry form—a bear cub! The cub was licking a badly hurt paw and was whining piteously. Tender-hearted Hall raised him into his arms, but the weak, though vicious little cub did not like that, so he proceeded to tell his captor what he thought of him in bear words and bear actions. Hal lowered the cub to the ground, for although he thought the weak, wounded babe of the woods could easily be carried home, the prospect of carrying the kicking, struggling thing for over a mile was not especially inviting. Besides, the mother of the cub might come. Therefore he decided to go home and return to the same place with a box in which to carry the cub, if it should remain.

In less than an hour's time the rescuer returned with the box he had gone after. He placed the bear in the box and fastened it so that escape was impossible.

With the boxed bear under his arm, Hal started homeward. Upon his arrival he bound the wounded paw, and fed his new pet warm milk. The cub, homesick and sleepy, drifted away to dreamland in his box.

The cub was named Buster, but he was frequently called "that little corker" because he was full of fun. Hal taught him many tricks, while the family watched him practicing his amusing performances by the hour.

One night as Hal lay in bed he heard a low growl. He knew it was Buster, who was then a half-grown bear. Running lightly downstairs, he listened. The dining room door was open and he heard sounds faintly. Tiptoeing to the door he looked in. Standing, across the room, with the silverware drawer open, was—a burglar!

(To be continued.)

A Diversified Poultry Business

By H. C. KNANDEL

FARMERS and poultrymen who receive their major income from market eggs are, and have been, no doubt discouraged with present prices paid for market eggs. On the other hand, there are other poultrymen and farmers who have observed that a well-diversified poultry business can be made to return a profit even in times of depression.

During the past 15 years much emphasis has been placed on egg production. Experiments have been conducted at various agricultural colleges in an effort to demonstrate, through improved methods of breeding, housing and feeding, that egg production can be increased. Most farmers and poultrymen in the East have turned to the Leghorn as a fowl which will lay eggs and lay a great quantity of them. This may or may not have been a wise move. Obviously, at the present time the pendulum is beginning to swing away from the Leghorn toward the heavier breeds. There are other breeds of chickens which lay as many eggs as the Leghorn. Certain strains of these heavier breeds will lay as large eggs as the Leghorn, and certain strains of the heavier breeds will make as much profit or more than some strains of Leghorns.

Three Factors

Profits in poultry husbandry depend primarily on these factors:

1. Egg production: The average egg production per bird is of vital concern. Each additional egg laid by a hen above a certain number required to meet all expenses means, of course, a profit to its owner. It is not uncommon to find flocks varying from less than a hundred to more than two hundred eggs per bird. On the average, each additional 20 eggs in production per bird is accompanied by an increase of approximately 60 cents in labor income per bird.

On 73 farms in Pennsylvania during the year 1929-1930 the range in egg production was very great. If these farms are divided into three groups according to eggs laid per fowl, it will be observed that in the group which laid 120 eggs or less per hen, the cost of producing a dozen eggs was 36 cents and the net profit per hen was minus 41 cents. In the group that laid from 121 to 150 eggs per hen, the cost of producing a dozen eggs was 31 cents and the net profit was 36 cents, but the group which laid from 151 to 166 eggs produced a dozen eggs for 27 cents and the profit was $1.20.

A Missouri bulletin gives figures over a period of ten years and indicates that the labor income from a 200-egg average flock is four times that of the labor income from a flock which produces less than 100 eggs per hen in a year.

Efficient Work

It should not be construed, however, that high egg production is always associated with high labor income. Usually the farmer who obtains a high annual egg production from his flock is better equipped to handle his proposition and thus performs the work in less time. So high average egg production per hen is no doubt of vital importance in securing a satisfactory profit.

2. A diversified poultry business: If you will glance about you, or take a trip if you please and visit other poultrymen in various sections of the country, you will observe that the man who is making the greatest profit out of the capital invested is the man who not only produces market eggs but also produces hatching eggs, baby chicks, roasters, broilers, pullets and perhaps breeding stock.

A report from Massachusetts shows that the labor income per bird increased 28 to 35 cents for each increase of $1 in receipts from products other than market eggs. For every $100 received from baby chicks, pullets or roasters, an increase of $28 to $35 was received. This seems adequate proof to show the importance of the development of a highly diversified industry.

During the past few years, due to diseases and parasites, commercial egg production has not been as profitable as it was previous to 1920.

Egg Consumption

There has been another factor which has decreased, to some extent, the profits in commercial egg production; namely, the inability of the consuming public to eat eggs in proportion to the number produced. In 1880 the number of chickens per capita was slightly less than three and the number of eggs per capita was approximately ten dozens. In 1925, the number of chickens per capita was approximately 3.6 and the number of eggs 20 dozens. While the American public is eating twice as many eggs as 50 years ago, yet the average consumption of poultry meat per person has increased during this period only 20 per cent.

Prices paid for heavy broilers of good quality throughout the past season have been especially good. Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh markets have all paid a premium of 10 to 20 cents more per pound for heavy colored broilers than for Leghorns. This should promote serious thought in the minds of the poultrymen who sell their poultry meat in these markets.

Since the War, poultry producers have received relatively higher prices than egg producers. Since 1920 the number of dozens of eggs which must be sold to purchase a bushel of corn at prevailing prices has been increasing, indicating that the profits in egg production have tended to decrease. In view of these facts, it would seem as though the poultry producer in the East can well afford to give serious consideration to the production of more meat fowls and perhaps to a greater diversified business.

Comparatively little difficulty is experienced in the hatching and rearing of chicks to broiler age. With our newer knowledge of nutrition, with our improved incubation and brooding equipment, the difficulties in rearing chickens to broiler age have, for the most part, been eliminated. It is a problem, however, to successfully raise to maturity a flock of pullets and to maintain this flock in normal health throughout the laying year. This has become the weak link in the poultry business.

I am acquainted with two men—one in Pennsylvania and one in New Jersey—who have discontinued the maintenance of flocks for egg production. Both of these men are now engaged in the broiler business; the one produces, in a year, more than 40,000 and the other more than 100,000 broilers. The reason for this change in their management has been their inability to maintain a flock of laying hens with a comparatively small loss.

Another Problem

During the year culling and mortality losses in flocks of laying pullets throughout eastern United States will, in many cases, run as high as 40 to 60 per cent. These losses are sapping the profits out of the poultry business. How to overcome these losses is the problem for the pathologist to solve. Not until some relief can be obtained from this source, or some other, will there be a suitable profit in the maintenance of a flock of mature fowls.

A diversification of the poultry business would help a great deal in the maintenance of a satisfactory labor income. On Long Island it was observed that those farms which sold baby chicks averaged 24 per cent higher labor incomes than those not selling baby chicks and those farmers who sold pullets averaged 167 per cent higher labor incomes than those farmers not selling pullets. Therefore, it would seem that if a poultryman is able to raise a good crop of pullets that this branch of the business warrants serious consideration.

Showmanship in Selling

(Continued from page 5.)

effect. Green neither warms nor cools, but has a soothing, restful effect. Blue has a spiritual quality, and is serene and cooling. Purple suggests royalty. richness and stateliness. White is pure, clean and superior in its mental effect.

Strength and power may be suggested by the use of dark, positive colors; just the opposite effect is achieved by the use of pale, light colors. To make a space seem larger than it actually is, light colors should be used as a background. To give depth and richness to dark backgrounds, striking contrasts should be used in the foreground. Bright colors must be conserved where most wanted and not spread over wide areas, for the power of emphasis will be lost in the spread.

Use color to attract, not distract,

and use it with discrimination. Natural colors of fruits and vegetables can be made more attractive by the use of contrasting trimming and background. The use of purple or green paper straw with apples in barrels or baskets enhances the natural appeal of the fruit. Attractive green scalloped liners can be used to a good advantage with apples too. This idea might well be carried over to other fruits.

Another suggestion that has never been tried out in the case of fruits, but is a carry-over from the candy manufacturers, is the use of gold or silver foil paper to wrap an occasional individual specimen in a package. Some one should try it consistently and reap the benefits to be derived from the practice.

Special packaging of agricultural products is a branch of showmanship in itself too broad to be covered at this time. Here, too, only a start has been made. To the man with a fertile imagination, there is no excuse for having left-over products, even if they are common place in themselves. Showmanship can and will set the pace for sales, and then with the proper background of quality and uniform grades, let production try to keep up with demand.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
No Handling of Birds
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

June, July and August
CHICKS
5c and Up
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $7 per 100. Light Brolls $5.00, Heavy $7.00. 24 Page catalogue free. 21 Years in business. 100% Delivery.
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Outlet Always LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

QUALITY CHICKS
Tancred Strain White Leghorns .... $6 per 100
Barred Rocks ..... 8 per 100
S. C. Reds ..... 8 per 100
Heavy Mixed ..... 7 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	7
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Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.
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HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1000
Barred & White Rocks $7.00 $33.50 $65
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Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
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Barred Rocks ..... $7.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain.)
Black Giants (N.J.) .....$12.00 per 100
Mixed, 6c. Prompt Del. C.O.D., Guar
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HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED CHICKS
Barred Rocks ..... $7.00 per 100
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Postage paid. 100% live delivery.
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Bred from selected and blood-tested hens. Hardy range-grown stock. Priced for quick sale. Catalog free.
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White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $8.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.00 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Barred Rocks $60-1000; S. C. W. Leghorns, $50-1000; ½c more in 500 lots; 1c more in 100 lots; 2c more in less than 100 lots. 100% live delivery.
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DAY-OLD CHICKS of known quality. Rocks $10.00. Reds $11.00. Leghorns $5.00 per 100; heavy pullets, $8.00 per 100; Minorcas (Black) $10.00 a hundred.
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CHICKS Large Type Eng. Leghorns, 6c Barred Rocks, 7c. Mixed, 5½c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Order direct C. O. D. or cash. 100% Guaranteed. Circular Free.
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Can ship C. O. D
Big Hatches August 12-19-26, September 1-8-15-22-29.
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous. Per 50 100 500 1000
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leg. (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each) $3.60 $ 6.20 $33.00 $63.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks 4.00 7.70 37.00 72.00
12-weeks-old pullets, English S. C. White Leghorns ..... 85c each
Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

Cut *your* cost to grow

THE number of well-nourished heads of wheat grown on the acre largely determines the acre yield and growing cost per bushel. Armour's Winter Wheat Fertilizers are so formulated as to force a heavy fall root growth and prolific early spring stooling. More stems—more wheat. See your Armour Dealer.

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— LIME — **ALBA MARL** — LIME —
QUICK ACTING ALL AVAILABLE FINE AS FLOUR LOW COST
"Natural Soil Sweetener" GRANULATED FOR EASY SOWING WILL NOT BURN
WRITE FOR GUARANTEED DELIVERED PRICES TO - -
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150 Pigs For Sale
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 7-8 wks. old, $4.50 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. We have some nice stock here. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE BOARS and sows; 6 wks old, good quality, $6.00 each. Not registered. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Registered Hampshire Swine
of best blood lines obtainable.
Visitors to farm welcome.
Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, New Jersey

HILLCREST STOCK FARMS, Germania, W.Va., Registered Hampshire Hogs, all ages. Both sexes. Reasonable Prices.

O. I. C. PIGS, BRED GILTS, SERVICE BOAR, SOWS. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. B. BELL, Millersburg, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Duroc. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Sauffley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

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—DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
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Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

ELM LAWN COTSWOLDS are quality animals, priced in accord with existing conditions. DAN BRYAN, Dept. C, Portland, Ind.

SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN RAMS, one and two years old. Guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

Young Reg. Hampshire Ewes — 20 Head, $200.00
Also rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Closing out, sale prices. C. M. Havlin, Atlantic, Pa.

Hampshire Rams, $15.00 Grand individuals. Very best breeding. All registered. This ad will not appear again. H. J. VAN DYKE, Gettysburg, Pa.

GOATS

Milk Goats. Thor'bred Heavy Milkers, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Reg. sires and dams. Goldsborough's Goatery, Molinton, Pa.

WANTED

WANT TO BUY Several Heavy Milking Holstein Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. Registered animals preferred. Must be from T. B. Accredited and negative herd and prices to sell. JOHN SAMWORTH, Pomeroy, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEYS.—3 pure-bred Guernsey Bull Calves, Sire Prince Gold. All from good producing dams. Tuberculin free herd, also Blood tested. Reg. & transferred to buyer for $40.00 each. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

Guernsey Bull, 3½ years old, "Border Raider" and "Langwater" breeding. Dam 623 lbs. B.P. Class AA. Also one nine mos. old. Accr. herd. Roselea Farm, R. 2, Box 43, Cornopolis, Pa.

Jersey Bulls and Bull Calves. Mostly Oxford and Noble breeding. Accr. herd. Time payment if desired. G.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

40 DAIRY COWS and springing heifers. 46 grade Angus cows and heifers, bred to reg. Angus bulls. W. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

CATTLE

Beechwood SHORTHORNS
Bulls up to 15 months of age. Choicely bred and from excellent milking dams. Priced to sell. C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls, different ages. Good breeding. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

HOMESTEAD FARM, MILKING SHORTHORNS. Two bull calves, cows and heifers. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

When writing advertisers say you saw their ad in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

This group owned by H. E. Robertson of York county won first at Ohio State Fair last year. It was undefeated on the show circuit except at the Eastern States Exposition.

Experiences of Readers

HAVE been reading the articles on the gentle bull. The right way to handle him is always to keep one eye on him, never turn your back to him and always have in your pocket or belt a double action 38 or 45 caliber revolver loaded with blanks. If he shows any signs of becoming bossy or vicious scare it out of him by giving him four or five good lessons of subjection by firing the blanks in front of his face, as the lion tamers do.

The seemingly quiet or gentle bull or stallion can get angry as quick as you can snap your finger and attack you and try to kill you.

About twenty years ago I bought a stallion that had killed a man. He seemed so gentle and good natured I did not think it necessary to use the blanks on him. Was a nice quiet worker, did not fret like some stallions, and would not even lay back his ears when I went about him.

Stallion Attacks

I had a young man working for me who got to leading the stallion to water. I noticed that as soon as he finished drinking he would begin to pick at the man just like a bad boy will do with his teacher at school to see how far he can go.

I told the young man to stop leading the horse out to water, that some time the horse would attack him. His answer was that he could handle that horse just as well as I could. So he continued to lead him to water. But I always made it a point to be on hand when he did lead him.

One evening late in the fall he led the horse out to water, just a little after dusk. I was there holding the lantern for him. In turning away from the watering trough he turned his back to the horse. The horse reached down, took hold of him by the seat of the pants, picked him up and started across the barnyard with him

There was a large strawstack about twenty feet from the watering trough and a large log lying between the watering trough and the strawstack to keep the chaff and straw from working down to the trough.

Saved by Log

The horse could not see the log the way he was carrying the man, so stumbled and fell across the log with the man between his front legs. The horse fell only on his front knees, still on his feet behind, with the back of the man right under his mouth. Too angry to rise, the horse commenced to bite the man on the broad of the back.

I had the lantern in one hand and a dung fork in the other. Could not drop the lantern because it was dark. And right there was the strawstack, so I kept the lantern in my left hand to have light, and stuck the fork into the horse's nose. It only made him more angry and he bit the harder. It looked like he would kill the man in a short time.

I stuck the fork into the straw at my side. Threw my hand to my hip-pocket, pulled out a 38 caliber revolver with two blanks in it, stuck it against the horse's nose and pulled the trigger. When the first blank exploded it did not scare or seem to draw the horse's attention at all. I moved it higher, stuck it against his eye, pulled the trigger. When it exploded he threw up his head, raised to his feet in front, jumped clear of the man and ran around the strawstack to the far corner of the barn yard.

A Close Shave

The man hearing the shots and not feeling the horse biting any more, began crawling up on his feet, knocking the chaff off his clothes, and said, "Where is that horse?"

I said, "He is scared and ran around the stack."

He said, "My God, I'm killed."

I could not help but laugh at the poor fellow. He will not be any whiter when he is dead than he was then.

I said, "Come into the feeding room till I see how bad you are hurt."

I took his two coats and shirts off—it was cold weather. I expected to find him pretty badly chewed up. His back was not bitten open, just looked as if a person had taken his finger nails and scratched his back real hard. The horse could not get a hold on the broad of the back. His teeth just slipped together and scratched it.

The man was so badly scared that he got real sick and all of his nerve was taken away from him. He is afraid of horses to this day, but feels thankful to me for saving his life.

I gave the horse five subjective treatments with the blanks. Kept him about two years and worked him on the farm at all kinds of work, then sold him to a sawmill man, close home. He kept him till he got too old to work. He never showed any ill temper again, with all kinds of drivers to try his temper.

S. M. Ryder.

Franklin county, Pa.

Another Bull Story

IN the course of a lifetime spent in the dairy business I have been tossed twice by bulls. I concluded that was enough, for me or any of my helpers.

I built a comfortable stable, and a pen for the bull. It adjoins the dairy barn yard. The pen is 16 by 30 feet. The stock water trough is at one end, and the stable at the other. This yard is paved with slag concrete, not too smooth. A strong roller door operates between this yard and the stable.

A strong jack is provided at the bull's feed box, and he may be fastened up at any time. We always know where to find him. He is handy when wanted and is absolutely safe.

In one corner of his yard is a large block of wood mounted on an iron shaft. He can toy with this when so disposed. The cows are in sight, only a fence between them. And when the cows are out on pasture, he seems to appreciate their coming in. His health keeps good, though frequent changes have been made in the course of time.

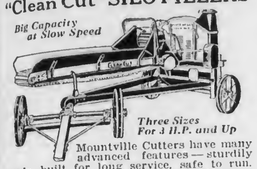
Any bull, herding with a lot of cows, is a very dangerous proposition for the caretaker. His quiet demeanor may change at any moment.

Look out for the quiet bull.

E. B. Passmore.

Chester county, Pa.

Better Ensilage
with MOUNTVILLE
"Clean Cut" SILO FILLERS



Mountville Cutters have many advanced features—sturdily made, built for long service, safe to run. Equipped with solid steel fly-wheel, heavy gauge steel blower housing, rigid steel frame and steel automatic self-feeding mechanism. Fill your silo with a Mountville Cutter and you'll have the kind of ensilage you want. Tell us what power you have and get our proposition.

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FREE on request—Complete catalog including Concrete Mixers, Cider Mills, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, Hammer Mills, etc.

MOUNTVILLE MFG. COMPANY
Mountville, Lancaster County, Pa.
"Well Made Farm Machinery Since 1888"
We specialize in belting and can give you unusually good values. Ask for free sample.

CENTAUR TRACTOR

Horse limping?
Reach for
ABSORBINE
For 38 years Absorbine has relieved hard-worked muscles and tendons—a quick help to reduce strain-swellings. Promptly eases injuries, never blisters, loosens hair or causes lay-ups. A great antiseptic for aiding quick healing of cuts, bruises, sores. Any druggist—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Dibble's Seed Wheat $1.00 per bushel
DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT. The best White Wheat.
DIBBLE'S FORWARD WHEAT. The best Red Wheat.
Yielding from 40 to over 50 bushels per acre on my own farms.
DIBBLE'S RUSSIAN ROSEN RYE—$1.00 per Bushel.
COMMON RYE. For cover crop—75c per bushel.
U. S. NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED
Above 99.50 pure—$3.00 per bushel.
ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASS SEEDS, VETCH, ETC. EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM.
Circular, Price List and Samples—FREE.
ADDRESS:—EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX F, HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

POTATO DIGGERS
The "Success Junior" for the small grower and the Elevator Digger for the larger producer. Both big labor savers and money makers. Let us help you make more money from your potato crop this year.
A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, Box 246, York, Pa.

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ALL ELECTRIC
SEPARATORS
Save Time, Labor, Cream.
Prices Greatly Reduced.
Liberal "Trade-In" Offer.
SHARPLES CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
Will Positively Destroy
CANADA THISTLES
A spraying solution not a chlorate
Write for free illustrated booklet
Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

. . . IT PAYS TO READ . . .
The Advertisements
Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Self-Suckers

IN your May 9th issue L. W. Lighty writes "incurable" in regard to cows that are self-sucking. Many a good cow has gone to slaughter because of the habit, so I will give you my experience. I have broken three of the habit in less than one week's time with a method which is so simple it sounds ridiculous.

I smeared teats with corn sirup then cayenne pepper. The first time the cow took all the milk, second time about half of the milk and third time she took hold of teat but gave it up. I continued applying for three or four days, but had done a lasting job. Ephraim Morrow.

Allegheny county, Pa.

* * *

I SAW a piece in your paper concerning cows sucking themselves as being incurable.

Here is a remedy that I have tried with success.

Put a halter on the animal with a bridle bit in her mouth, being careful not to make it too tight or it may make the mouth sore, but if too loose she will throw it out of her mouth.

Indiana county, Pa. John Wise.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

A. R. O.—I fear you will have mouldy straw if you bale your oats straw from the thresher as the oats come from the shock.

If you will sow unhulled or even unscarified sweet clover seed you may sow it with your wheat this fall.

* * *

C. A. M.—It is a mistake to let any sod run out before it is plowed. Unless you fertilize it every year, two years is long enough to let the sod stand before plowing it. If land is limed and harrowed there is no objection to applying fertilizer at once.

I have been feeding sweet clover hay for twenty years or more and have never had an animal poisoned, but I did not feed it excusively. It is said that sweet clover fed alone will poison stock.

* * *

J. L. M.—By sowing wheat, vetch and timothy in the fall and sowing alsike and sweet clover in the spring you will be doing just what we did on Woodbine for years except we sowed red instead of alsike clover. If you will give the wheat a liberal top-dressing of superphosphate in the spring I believe you will get a crop of sweet clover, timothy and alsike in August, even if you live in northern Pennsylvania.

* * *

O. O. S.—I believe you would have had more dollars in your pocket if you had been using commercial fertilizer for many years. Since you have not used lime for 12 years I would guess your land needs lime, but your county agent will be glad to tell you without money and without price. You must have lime in your soil if you would be successful in growing alfalfa.

* * *

J. A. Mc.—A ton of burnt lime is about equal to two tons of ground limestone and that ought to cause the grass to grow very luxuriantly. Your mixture of sweet clover, red clover, timothy and redtop is not bad.

* * *

F. M. D.—Please be patient. A part of the book is in the hands of the publishers and the remainder will be in less than a month. I hope you may have the opportunity to read the book before the snow flies. The price will be $1.00 per copy. I prefer that it shall go into the hands of many farmers than to make money out of it for myself.

1350 killed . . . 50 wounded

HERE is the fly-by-fly report on the fate of fourteen hundred bloodthirsty, cow-torturing flies that went down with a single application of Dr. Hess Fly Spray.

The doors and windows of a fly-tight building were closed. It was then thoroughly sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Spray in the manner that any dairyman would spray his barn. All flies, living and dead, were counted. Out of a total of fourteen hundred flies, only fifty survived the fumes.

Many such tests were made at the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark. Over nine thousand dead flies *were actually counted.* Out of all these tests Dr. Hess Fly Spray proved itself 92 per cent efficient *as a fly killer.*

Still more important than its killing properties is the ability of Dr. Hess Fly Spray to protect cows from fly torment in the pasture. Cows sprayed with it in the morning are practically free from flies *all day long,* and this *means something* to the dairyman. It means he can avoid a milk slump at fly-time.

Use Dr. Hess Fly Spray yourself this summer. Spray the cows in the barn at the morning milking. Spray the barn before bringing them in, in the evening. You'll find flies are no longer one of your problems. See your local Dr. Hess dealer about Fly Spray. Either do that or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess FLY SPRAY
kills flies in the stable . . . protects cows in the pasture

Your Silo—Ready to Ship at Once

24-hour service. Send in your order today—it's shipped to-morrow: it can be erected, ready to fill within ten days, generally. Our factory has been enlarged and newly equipped—and is on a 24-hour schedule. No waiting. There's still time to send for our representative; there's no time for delay. Corn MUST be ensiled this year if the dairyman is to make more profit this season.

Write, Phone or Wire

CRAINE, INC.
101 Grant St., Norwich, N.Y.

SILOS Special Direct from Factory Prices
FAMOUS AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
Buy the Best and Pay Less. Order Now and Save Money.
INTERNATIONAL SILO CO., Box H, LINESVILLE, PA

5 LB. CANDY BARGAIN for $1
Finest Quality. Delicious Fruit & Spice Jelly Candies
"They melt in your mouth!"
Sent direct from factory, PREPAID for only $1.00 - - or *send no money* and when candy arrives pay postman $1.00 plus few cents collection charge.
DOLLAR CANDY CO., 361 W. Superior St., Chicago

Plumbing Supplies
New FREE Catalog
BUY DIRECT—SAVE ½ on all Plumbing, Heating and Roofing Supplies. Send for FREE CATALOG full of Real Bargains.
STANLEY PLUMBING SUPPLY CO., INC.
413 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

CORN in many places needs rain right soon. The ears are shooting, and there is a lack of subsoil moisture, causing considerable concern. In some states, notably South Dakota, Nebraska, as well as in adjoining territory, the grasshoppers have caused great damage, and they seem to be getting worse and spreading. In spots they have taken everything, even the leaves on trees, and efforts to stop their work have been only partially successful.

Range States Suffer

In the range states there has been no relief, and with many stockmen, principally in Montana and Wyoming, it is a question of finding hay, either having it held or buying it at the relatively high prices prevailing, or shipping stock out, either to market or to other sections where there is feed.

The situation very strongly favors livestock feeding, a fact that should not be overlooked by those who must buy stock if they are to market their feeds in that manner.

The livestock situation can only be regarded as highly favorable, this being indicated in the behavior of cattle and hog markets during recent weeks, the advance being seasonal, but fully up to what usually comes at this time of the year.

New Top on Cattle

The cattle market made a new top this week when yearlings sold at $9.35, which was 25 cents above last week. Best heavy steers, on the other hand, only equaled last week's figure at $8.65. The steer average moved up 25 cents to $8.10, only a dime over a dollar below a year ago. Cattle receipts are moderate, which has made the price advances possible. For the month of July cattle receipts at seven points were 12 per cent less than the average July supply for the last ten years. The thin stuff suitable for feeding will start running pretty soon. So far the supplies available have been light. The better kinds sell mostly within a range of $5 to $6.25. Farmers of the corn belt are much interested in probable offerings and prices. Most of them say now that they should be able to buy good stuff right at $5 to make the feeding venture promising. They may, however, modify that feeling some time later on in the season. Indications are that the supply will be on the liberal side, partly on account of drouth conditions, with demand gaining as the season advances.

Lambs Close Steady

Lambs worked higher during the week, but closed steady with a week ago. During the week top lambs sold up to $8.65, a gain of 75 cents over last week, and the average price for the week was $7.35, which was 35 cents above last week. The average price is now $1.15 below a year ago. Shipping demand has been light, and this has affected the market. For the month of July receipts of sheep and lambs ran on the light side, considering the supply available in the country. The run at seven points was smaller than in July last year, though 14 per cent larger than the average for the past ten years.

Not enough thin western stuff is coming as yet to establish feeder quotations, and there has been a slaughter demand for such thin lambs as are offered. Packers have taken thin lambs rejected from western consignments at $5.50 to $6. Some lambs have gone to the country at $5.75, but most of the demand stipulates $5 to $5.25. The feeder movement usually does not get really under way until after the first of August.

Good Demand for Hogs

The hog market was strong this week, weakness being shown only at the close. The average price moved up to $6.50, a gain of 30 cents over last week. The spread is very wide, tops this week reached $8.40. Shipping demand holds up very well, and receipts are on the moderate order. Eleven markets had 355,000 hogs this week, about the same as last week and the same week last year. For the month of July the hog movement was smallest since 1921. The run at seven markets was 13 per cent smaller than the average for the past ten years.

Grains Change Little

There was little change in grain prices. Corn took a jump of about 15 cents, the result of a squeeze in closing the July contracts. The advance had no significance otherwise. Farmers are not selling oats, at the 12 to 15 cents offered, choosing to hold in the expectation of feeding, and the disposition is to hold wheat wherever there is storage space. The grain markets are just as dead as ever, and many people think only extreme dullness is possible as long as the Farm Board has its great accumulation of wheat with no definite plan for its disposal. Sentiment among farmers seems to run very strong against the Board and those who sponsor it.

Chicago, August 1, 1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

POTATO markets in the East improved somewhat during the week with slight advances at both shipping points and terminal markets. The New Jersey season has opened and prices ranged from $1.65 to $1.75 per 150-pound sack f. o. b. Shipments from the Eastern Shore sections were lighter as the season is drawing to a close. Cobblers ranged from $1.65 to $1.75 per barrel f. o. b. toward the close of the week.

New Jersey potatoes were selling at $1.75@1.85 per 150-pound sack in New York. Most of the New Jersey potatoes are moving into eastern markets but a few are going to Pittsburgh.

The nearby tomato season reached its peak and in Philadelphia truck receipts ranged from 10,000 to 28,000 five-eighths bushel baskets daily. Many lots were of poor quality showing growth cracks and other defects. Dealers were unable to find a large enough outlet to absorb the over-supply and prices dropped to a very low level.

Demand for Sweet Corn

Prices ranged from 10c to 30c per ⅝ basket with fancy Marglobes selling at 40@50c. In New York the best Marglobes sold at 75c to $1 per 20-quart crate, although a few fine lots brought $1.25.

There was a fairly active demand for good sweet corn and receipts were arriving in Philadelphia from both New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Prices ranged from $1 to $1.50 per sack of 100 ears. In New York prices ranged from 75c to $1.75 with fancy lots as high as $3.

In practically all lines a very wide range in prices is noted this season. There are ample supplies and buyers are more critical than usual. The business depression has undoubtedly caused more careful buying and has lowered the general range of prices.

The apple market continued dull with only the best lots bringing satisfactory prices. The general price range for early apples was 25@75c in Philadelphia while in New York Transparents brought $1@1.25 per bushel.

Butter and Eggs

The butter markets weakened during the last week in July. Trading was poor due to accumulations in most all markets. Buyers and sellers lacked confidence and there was but little speculative interest. The percentage of fine butter was small, but it was fully ample for the limited demand.

The egg market was firm on top and average grades but lower grades were barely steady. Receipts in Philadelphia were moderate and moved out fairly well. Receipts at the four principal markets during the first three weeks of July were about 14 per cent lighter than during the corresponding period a year ago. Prospects indicate relatively light supplies for the balance of the year.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 27c to 30½c in Philadelphia, white extras at 24@26c, brown extras at 23@28c, mixed colors at 19@26c and the best marks of Pacific Coast white eggs at 29@31c. W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was around 40 carloads, and it consisted largely of cows, heifers, bulls and rather common steers. All kinds were dull and generally lower. Best steers here brought $7.50 per cwt., one carload averaging 1,275 lbs. and a bunch averaging a little over 1,200 lbs. going at that figure. Heavy steers were not wanted except at bargain prices. A couple of carloads brought $7.10@7.25, the heavier steers at the inside figure. They were ripe but weighed over 1,450 lbs. Two carloads of nice handy butcher steers went at $7.25, averaging just below 1,150 lbs., and other fleshy butcher steers if around 1,100 lbs. brought $7@7.25, not many above $7.10. Fair butcher steers sold at $6.50@6.75 and ordinary light kind at $6@6.25. Inferior thin steers went as low as $5, not fit for killers or feeders. A few coarse heavy steers had to sell at $6@6.50. Heifers were generally lower. One carload of West Virginia weighty heifers brought $6.40 and a few more. One of choice quality and light brought $7.25, but generally the market was weaker with steers, useful killers going at $6@6.25. Fat cows were easier too. Though a few head sold at $5 per cwt. few brought more than $4.25, and $3.75@4 took more flesh than in any recent week. Canners went largely at $2@2.50, some old shells below $2. Bulls were dull and weaker; good heavy kind selling around $4.50 and few good handy weights here, probably $4.75 @5. A couple of dry-fed yearling bulls brought $5.75 but these were not representative of the market. Bulk of bulls sold at $3.75@4.25.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 7 75
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 35@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 60
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Supplies continue light, Monday's run being only ten double-deck carloads. The market was easier and prices generally a dime or so below last week's close. Heavy hogs are not wanted but few are coming in. Those here sold at $7.25 per cwt. Good handy-weights brought $8.60 largely, including the weighty end of the light Yorkers if good. Ordinary light Yorkers brought around $8.25 and green or common around $8. Pigs were few, selling at $8@8.25. Heavy sows of standard quality sold at $5.50 largely, some extreme weights at $5.25, while good ones of less than 300 lbs. went as high as $6.25. Stags sold at $2@3 per cwt.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$7 25@ 7 50
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 55@ 8 60
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 55@ 8 60
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	8 00@ 8 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	8 00@ 8 25
Roughs	5 25@ 6 25
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

After last week's good beginning everything went lower, lambs closing at $8.50. On Monday of this week receipts were liberal, 22 carloads or around 5,500 head. Sheep were slow and the only way they could be moved was to cut the price. After a reduction of around 50c per cwt. buyers again became interested. Good handy wethers brought $3.50 per cwt. largely, a few $3.75, and others on down. Common sheep had a hard time to find buyers at any price. Lambs were again lower, good ones going at $8 per cwt. and moving quite freely at that figure. There was a large supply of sub-standard lambs and they were not in much demand, slaughterers believing that the better kind are cheaper at current figures. Medium class of lambs brought $5@6 per cwt. and common light on down to $4. Some very nice thinnish lambs were available at $5 @5.25, all ewes and wethers and suitable for feeders, but there was little or no feeder demand.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$3 50@ 3 75
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 50
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 50@ 8 00
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	4 00@ 5 00

Calves

With 900 head on sale trade was active, good calves going largely at $9 per cwt., or 50c below last week's prices. All calves were needed, seconds selling at $6.50@7.50 and others on down to $4.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Seventeen thousand head of cattle were on sale here today. The best kinds were strong; others weak. Top steers sold at $9.35, while the bulk went at $7@8.50.

Hogs

The supply consisted of 33,000 head, including 11,000 "directs." The market was 15@25c higher than Saturday and 25@50c lower than Friday. Top hogs brought $7.85; bulk went at $5@7.70.

Sheep

Receipts amounted to 17,000 head. The market was 50c lower with top lambs at $7.75. Bulk of supply sold at $6.50@7.25; ewes $3.50.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Aug. 3. — Receipts totaled 2,350 head. Fed steers and yearlings were fairly active at about steady prices; grassy kinds weak to 25c lower. Choice yearlings sold at $8.60.

With 225 calves on sale top vealers brought $10.50.

Hog receipts amounted to 300 head. The market was strong to a quarter higher. Best hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class sold at $9.50.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 27@30c; 92 score, 25½c; 90 score, 23½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 29@31c; nearby whites extras, 24@26c; nearby brown extras, 23@28c; nearby mixed colors, 22@24½c; nearby current receipts, 19@21½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@25c; broilers, 19@32c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., Md. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 25@50c. HUCKLEBERRIES, N. J. & Pa., 32-qt. crate, $3@3.50. RASPBERRIES, N. J., 7@8c pt. BLACKBERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crates, $2.50. PEACHES, Md., bus. bskt., 40@50c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, Pa., bus., $1.75@1.85. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., bus., 40@75c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., early varieties, 15@25c. PEAS, N. Y., $2.25@2.75 bus. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green and wax, 40c@$1. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 5@5½c bnch. CABBAGE, N.J & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 10@30c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 35@50c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Cobblers, 30@40c. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@25c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 25@65c. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., red, poor, 25@50c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25¾@26¼c; extras, 25@25¼c; first, 22½@22¾c; 90 score, 23¼@23½c; 89 score, 22¾@23c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 27@30½c; extra firsts, 22½@24c; average extras, 24½@26c; mediums, 25@26c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 24@38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@25c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 29@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 24@28c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@20c ¼ pk. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 12@15c qt. CURRANTS, 12@15c qt. PLUMS, 10@12c qt. PEARS, 15@20c qt. HUCKLEBERRIES, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 8@10c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 25@30c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 5@10c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk; 90c@$1.10 bus. POTATOES, sweet, 30@35c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 25@30c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 18@20c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 8@12c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 15@25c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 25¾c; standards, 26c; 89 score, 24½c; 88 score, 22¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 16½@17c; fresh, extra firsts, 19@19½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 21½@22c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 20@21c; medium, 17@18c; Leghorns, 13@15c; springers, 17@19c; colored broilers, 23@26c; old roosters, 10@11c; ducks, 10@15c; pigeons, 25c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35@36c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 49½@50¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 60@64c; No. 2 white oats, old, 25@25¼c; No. 2 white oats, new, 21½@24c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Aug. 1.—An increase in the turnover of wool was noted during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. The volume, however, did not reach a total equal to that of late June. A feature of the market was the fairly heavy movement of 56s and 48s, 50s qualities of domestic wools. The resumption of wool buying on a large scale so soon after a period of heavy purchases was inclined to stimulate a decidedly bullish attitude on the part of some members of the trade.

Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at Boston at 25@26½c, half-blood 24@25c, three-eighths 22@23c, quarter-blood 21@22c, low quarter 20@21c, fine clothing 20@21c, other clothing 19@20c.

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MONEY-MAKING FARM with 10 cows, pr. horses and hogs, hens, tools, hay, corn, potatoes, vegetables, apples, grapes, etc., etc., included if taken soon. Year income $2,548. Well located 70 acres, good set buildings. To close quickly $5,500 takes all. Good terms. Earl Lyttle, Bonded Strout Agent, 804 Rocky Grove Ave., Franklin, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow. $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price, 5 gallons for $3.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 793 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIME.—Agricultural carloads, genuine Hydrated—Ground Burned, Burned Lump. Write for prices. Rose Point Stone & Lime Company, New Castle, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO.—Postpaid, guaranteed very best mellow juicy leaf chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; 10, $2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

20 CHEWING TWISTS, $1.00; 100, $3.75, prepaid. Ford Tobacco Company, M6, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Ky.

AGENTS

LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around $40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-5308, Winona, Minn.

Farm Conditions

Tioga Co., Northern Pa.

July 15: A plentiful supply of rain up to date. Weather pretty catchy for haying. Hay is a fair crop. Crops of all kinds looking good. Pastures good. We have had some very hot weather. Not so many chickens being raised as usual. Flies and hot weather have caused cows to drop in milk somewhat. Eggs 18c, broilers 10@14c, potatoes 35c per peck.

Mrs. P. W. L.

Lehigh Co., Eastern Pa.

July 20: Wheat is being harvested. A very good crop, also of rye. Wet weather has been helping oats, potatoes and corn. Everything looks very nice. Garden and truck crops growing fine.

The apple crop will be abundant, so will peaches. Wheat threshing going on. All prices for farm products very low.

Geo. J. Ross.

Crawford Co., N. W. Pa.

July 22: Hay harvesting in process. Fair crop. Some short oats, but many good crops. Soon ready to cut. Outlook for corn good.

Country butter 30@35c, eggs 19@20c, young dressed chickens 40@45c, yearlings 30@35c, calves $5@7 per cwt.

Berry crop was very good, but many sold at 8c a qt. Blackcaps are two for 25c. Gardens look good and first home-grown sweet corn ready this week. Cabbage already on market. Tomatoes soon ready.

E. V. L.

Blair Co., Central Pa.

July 28: Everything is growing nicely. Wheat and rye all cut and some threshing done. Still some hay to make. Oats harvest is on hand too. Most barley is rather short.

We have had a number of very hard electrical storms lately as well as very hard rains which did considerable damage to fields and dirt roads.

Edwin Hetrick.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

July 27: Weather has been good for corn and all growing crops, but poor for harvesting and making hay. Some hay yet to make. Harvesting all done, but was later than usual. Yield is good wherever threshed, but price is so low many will sell at a loss. Fruit seems plentiful, also vegetables. Prices of farm products still low.

Roy J. Wivel.

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

July 28: We have had thus far this summer very fine growing weather. The first half of July has had a rainfall of about six inches. Of course all grain crops—wheat and oats on rich fertilized soil—lodged quite badly. For this reason a part of these crops must remain in the fields. Harvested crops that are thus down sustain a further loss by shattering. However, even if the harvesting of grain crops is a delayed process, the frequent heavy rains are much preferred to last summer's drouth.

Prices are low. The talk is of 50c wheat and 20c oats. Peddled early potatoes go slow at $1. Pastures in almost perfect shape for cattle. Eggs 20c, chickens 14c.

Robert I. Weigley.

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

July 27: July has been unusually hot and wet with nearly seven inches of rainfall. Some hail in a few sections. Farmers have been delayed in threshing, making hay and hauling in wheat.

Threshing in full swing. Yields satisfactory but price is poor, 46c bu. Corn grew fast and is coming out in tassel. It promises a good crop if we get more seasonable weather. Oats harvest on, crop only fair. Some have commenced plowing for wheat.

Peaches, plums, apricots and apples ripening. Early potatoes did well and are selling at $1. The price of milk has advanced. It now sells at $1.70 per cwt. Eggs are 18c, chickens 15c, lard 10c, calves $7.

J. B. S.

ORPHAN PIGS

Am sending you a picture of seven orphan pigs which we raised on the bottle. They were born Sunday, May 31, and this picture was taken June 18, making them 19 days old.

They were born Sunday and we took them from their mother Tuesday morning. Raised every one. Have them on dry mash now. Their mother died Wednesday, June 3. Robert C. Fuhrman.

York county, Pa.

ABOUT BLASTING

A booklet on rock and boulder blasting has just been published by a manufacturer of explosives. It explains how to handle dynamite and how to use it on different kinds of rock and boulders. In blasting, as in many other farm jobs, both safety and satisfaction depend on a thorough knowledge of the operation. This booklet gives such information. It may be obtained free by writing to the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Prizes of $60, $50, $40, $30 and $20, respectively, are offered in the dairy herd improvement association attendance contest at the National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 10th to 18th. The awards will be based on the percentage of the members of an association that register at the Exposition and the distance of the home county seat from St. Louis. This contest is under the direction of the Guild of Gopatis as are two contests offered for D. H. I. A. testers and state supervisors, in cooperation with the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

FEED MILL TO FILL SILO

The cost of filling the silo may be lowered by spending more time at the job and thus hiring or exchanging less labor. One advantage in filling the silo slowly is that time is given for settling and a larger tonnage can be put into a silo if it is filled and refilled several times, than when all filled at once. A week, ten days or any length of time during the ripening period of silage crops, can be used in filling the silo. Such a practice also fits in conveniently with farmers' time at this season of the year.

An objection of individual farmers to equipping their farms with silage cutters has been that this piece of equipment can be used only a few days each year, occupying storage space the remainder of the time.

This led to the equipping of one of the standard feed grinders with a feed table, knives and elevating fan or blower. Such feed mills with a few minor adjustments are converted into silage cutters. With these, farmers can fill their silos at capacities as large as ordinary farm tractors will handle.

With a machine of this kind, they can fill their silos—then instead of putting this machine into storage the next eleven months, they can put it back into the barn, granary or corn crib and cut, grind and mix the other feeds—both grain and forages—for their livestock, throughout the remainder of the year. L. H. F.

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PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4¼c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

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INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — Premier, Dunlap, $4.00. Mastodon, $5.50. Wm. Belt, Aroma, Corsican, Big Joe, $4.50 per hundred. 60 other varieties described in price list, on request. Also Runner Plants. Pleasant Valley Farm, Millbury, Mass.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN.—Wing's improved White Cap, Clarage, Cash Favorite and Golden Glow. All pure-bred and heavy yielding. Alfalfa and other seeds. Chas. B. Wing, R. 3, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

CELERY, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS: 100, 45c; 1,000, $3.00. Cabbage: 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

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ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS, females, $10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank Makley, Covington, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

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NEW CLOVER HONEY, 10-lb. Pail, $2.10. Bulk Comb, $2.25 Postpaid. Edw. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

New Jersey. The structure, which is rapidly nearing completion, will have four lanes for vehicular traffic and two lanes for rapid transit. The arch will be 1,675 feet long—the world's biggest. The span, when complete, will have cost about $18,000,000.

5. The Mexican road runner does not hesitate to engage in deadly battle with the venomous rattlesnake and often comes out victorious in the encounter. It quickly leaps aside to avoid the attacks of the snake and with its sharp pointed beak it inflicts wounds that soon prove fatal.

6. At the Washington Zoo flies are not only welcomed but sought. They are destined to feed the hungry inmates of the Zoo's new reptile house.

1. The world's fastest commercial airline, linking Washington with Chicago in less than four hours, was inaugurated recently. The planes cruise at 175 miles per hour and have a top speed of 215 miles per hour.

2. New London, Conn.—The U. S. S. Falcon and the ill-fated S-4, now an experimental craft, were used to demonstrate this submarine rescue chamber, the newest life-saving device.

3. Ex-President Coolidge, spending his annual vacation amid childhood scenes at Plymouth, Vermont, is renewing contact with the New England countryside.

4. New York City.—The great Kill van Kull Bridge will reach 8,075 feet from Staten Island to Bayonne,

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

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Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

August 15, 1931

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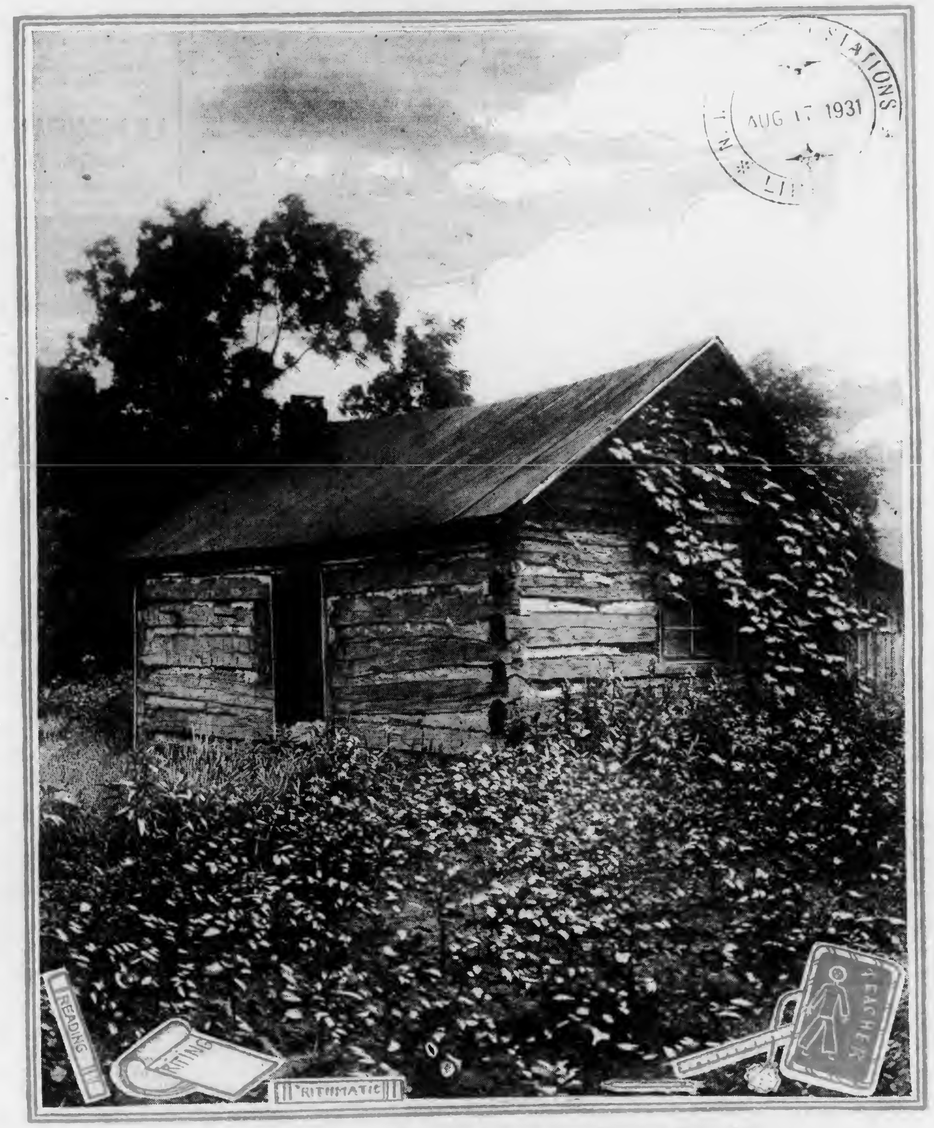

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Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

IT is discouraging to have so many things to unlearn as time goes along. Now, here is the matter of starting the buds of potato seed in the light before planting. The Ohio Experiment Station has carried on experiments for a number of years and concludes: "Most experiments with greening prior to early planting, in the United States, have not shown any benefits from the treatment. There have been even some reports of reduced yields."

Accepting this definitely scientific test, I wonder why many years ago I learned to remove the covering disks from the potato planter, let the seed drop into the fine soil in the bottom of the furrow, and have a small log attached to rear of planter to firm the seed in the soil so that it would not shrivel unduly. The seed pieces really were covered a bit by this process, but the idea was to have them exposed to the light so that a strong sprout would start. Later on the ground was leveled.

Year after year we stuck to this practice, believing we were getting stronger plants. Being largely dependent on the crop for income, strong plants were an important matter. The soil was too heavy for potatoes, and when the seed was covered with disks the plants often started spindling and thickened as they approached the light in the surface soil. It seemed a rational and profitable practice, and at this late date I am to believe it was no good. Now, there is this consideration: The test made with first-class, vigorous seed, covered a soil naturally loose, may not be conclusive for the poorer seed we had in those early days and a normally deep covering of a soil that naturally packed after a rain. This rough-and-ready approach to greening seed potatoes that we made by removing covering disks and leaving the seed near the light in the bottom of the furrow may have had no value, but I am puzzled.

Feeling Blue

The preacher said that the mental depression of the public was a serious matter. He said that often he went down to a busy intersection about the noon hour to study the faces of the crowd, and there were strain and stress marking the faces. I wondered whether he could be right about that. Our friend Lighty finds that the usual one thousand visitors to his home flower garden each summer has dwindled to four hundred and the visitors do not respond to the beauty of the flowers as they did in prosperous years. Mental depression surely is a serious thing when it grips a people sufficiently to be so noticeable, and I still am wondering whether we have let down and have lost the driving force of optimism. It would be a queer turn in American life.

It is true that we sidestepped the cost of the War for a time, imagining that this country need not share too deeply in that, and now seeing that indirectly and directly the loss by war saddles itself on all peoples. It is true that debts bulk larger when commodities fall in price. It is true that we are in a snarl about readjustment of labor made necessary by development of labor-saving devices. There is plenty that is true, but Americans do not lengthen their faces for permanent wearing. Our resources, material, mental and spiritual, boost us out—always have and, so far as we can guess, always will. If one belongs in the crowd the preacher saw, it would be better that he shorten up his face because he will need it that way when times shift from low gear.

Controlling Production

They burned a big lot of coffee down in South America to reduce the supply. In California there is an agreement between the canners and the growers of cling peaches that over ten thousand acres of trees be uprooted, if necessary, to bring the supply down to market need. These methods of price control appear to have no application to such staples

(Continued on page 19.)

To Prevent Stinking Smut

THESE pictures show that removing smut balls from seed wheat before treating with copper carbonate or formaldehyde will prevent stinking smut.

Picture No. 1 shows results of treating seed wheat after the removal of smut balls. The two bunches at the left of the group are from untreated seed wheat. It was 35 per cent smutty. The large middle bunch is from seed treated with copper carbonate and the bunch at the right is from seed treated with formaldehyde. In each case a smut-free crop resulted.

Picture No. 2 shows the results from treating seed wheat without removal of smut balls. The two bunches at the left in this first picture show heads from untreated seed. Fifty per cent of them were smutty. The two bunches in the center are of wheat grown from seed treated with copper carbonate without the smut balls being removed. Four per cent of the heads showed smut here. The two bundles on the right are from seed treated with formaldehyde. The smut balls were not removed and 28 per cent smitted heads resulted.

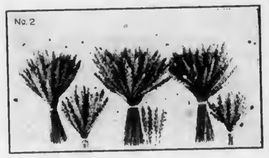
The U. S. Department of Agriculture advises removing the smut balls before treatment, with either fanning or other cleaning machines. The copper carbonate method is the one most widely used, but those who use the formaldehyde method can remove smut balls by soaking the grain in the solution and skimming them off.

Smut Balls Removed Before Treating Seed

(a) (b) (c)

(a) Untreated seed; 65 per cent healthy. (b) Copper carbonate treated seed; 100 per cent healthy. (c) Formaldehyde treated seed; 100 per cent healthy.

Smut Balls Not Removed Before Treating Seed



(d) (e) (f)

(d) Untreated seed; 50 per cent healthy. (e) Copper carbonate treated seed; 96 per cent healthy. (f) Formaldehyde treated seed; 72 per cent healthy.

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GRAIN DRILLS

Here is the most completely satisfactory Drill combination. Sows accurately all kinds of grain with wide range in quantity; grass seeder; fertilizer sown according to the latest approved method. Well balanced, light draft and easily operated.

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" " -	5-yr.	10-20"	$5-100	$35-M
Col'ado Blue Spruce	3-yr.	2-5"	$5-100	$35-M
Douglas Fir - -	4-yr.	7-14"	$3-100	$20-M

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DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT. The best White Wheat.
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Yielding from 40 to over 50 bushels per acre on our own farms.
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D. B. NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED
Above 99.50 pure—$3.00 per bushel.
ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASS SEEDS, VETCH, ETC. EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM.
Circular, Prices List and Samples—FREE.
ADDRESS:—EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX F, HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IT has always been a great pleasure to the writer to see a farmer take a poor farm and make it productive. We sometimes say A. is a good farmer because he grows big crops, but that is not the only standard by which a farmer should be measured. Any farmer can grow fairly good crops if he has a rich farm. The test of a man's ability as a farmer is the taking of a poor farm and making it grow, year after year, big crops.

In 1914 the writer was county agent in his home county and as such visited many farms. Among this number was the farm of Bryan Schoonover. At that time the farm had never received any lime and most of it was about as unproductive as any farm in the county. Had I told Mr. Schoonover what was really in my heart at the time I would have said, "Sell or give your land away and rent a good farm," but instead I tried to encourage him all my conscience would let me and recommended lime, commercial fertilizer and the growing of legumes. He accepted my advice and started to carry on the program. Lime on this land gave wonderful results and it was not long until clover began to grow well. Any farm is on the up-grade when it begins to grow clover.

It Is Different Now

I made the mistake on Woodbine Farm for several years by trying to improve it without lime. The same mistake is being made by thousands of farmers in the country today. If the land is wet the first step is to drain it and there again I made a mistake in trying to farm wet land.

I visited the Schoonover farm again recently, but did not think of telling him to sell it or give it away. I saw on it as good a field of sweet and red clover as I have seen this season.

"How did you get such a stand of clover last season?" I asked.

His reply was that he had turned down a lot of grass and a very heavy sod. He believed that they had enabled the land to hold enough moisture to grow the clover during the drouth. In addition he had sowed a lot of seed and had applied commercial fertilizer very liberally.

I am sorry that the skeptics over the country could not see this farm and behold what commercial fertilizer and lime have done for it.

Mr. Schoonover has but one son. Unlike many boys he did not leave the farm, but stayed on it and now the name of the firm is Schoonover & Son. The son is just as much interested in the farm and crops as the father. They are the champion potato growers of the county, having grown the largest yields. The farm is equipped with modern machinery including tractor, potato outfit, etc.

More Land to Bring Up

They have faith in sweet clover. Their only fear is that if they lime the land sufficiently to grow sweet clover they will increase potato scab germs in the soil, and their fears are well founded. Lime, as I have often said, does not produce scab germs in the soil, but it makes conditions favorable for their development.

Schoonover & Son succeeded so well in improving the original farm that they began to buy other land which was as poor as theirs was when they began. Their last purchase was ten acres for which they paid $37.50 per acre. It was all practically level and without stone. They raised 31 bushels of buckwheat the first year and 26½ bushels of wheat the next year. The net proceeds lacked only a few dollars of paying for the ten acres.

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The sturdily-built Maytag is particularly desirable for big farm washings. It gives you more washings per dollar....a lifetime of service. Scores of Maytag Aluminum Washers in use in farm homes and large county institutions have each done an average of 5,000 to 6,000 washings and are still giving faithful service. This is equal to a hundred years of ordinary farm service.

The Maytag gives you greater speed, carefulness, convenience and washing ability. The roomy, one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, the roller water remover, and many other features originated by Maytag, have made it the choice of over half a million farm homes.

MAYTAG NOW MAKES A MULTI-MOTOR WASHER MODEL "G" (NOT ILLUSTRATED) THAT SELLS FOR LESS THAN $130

FOR HOMES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY
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LET A TRIAL WASHING CONVINCE YOU
Write or phone the nearest Maytag dealer. Test the Maytag in your own home. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

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The chains will not stretch or slip on the head-roll and are positive in operation.
The DUPLEX is portable, can be knocked down for easy loading and for transportation purposes, and can be furnished in all sizes—hand, gas, or electric power.
Sold on a strictly guaranteed basis—prices no higher than on graders which do not have these improvements.
Write for prices and descriptive literature.
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QUICK ACTING ALL AVAILABLE FINE AS FLOUR LOW COST
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Should your corn fail to mature, happen to get nipped by unexpected frost or become infested with corn borers, ensile it in a Unadilla. Prime, palatable juicy, nutritious feed will result. Don't put off this important matter! Order your Unadilla at once and be all set for any emergency! You can't go wrong in doing this because the Unadilla Silo is not only the strongest built but is the easiest of all to set up and use.

We can guarantee at once shipment of any size Silo in either Oregon Fir or Spruce. Material bone dry and the best quality obtainable. Liberal discount for cash on delivery or you can buy on time. Prices promptly quoted. Write at once for big free catalog. Address,

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Sales agents for Papec and Rowell-Trojan Cutters. Write for catalog and prices.

The NEW GEHL Low Speed Big Capacity SILO FILLER 5-30

Lightest running, cleanest cutting silo filler made. With 23 different makes, the GEHL holds 40% of all sales in Wisconsin. A marvelous cutter with all steel frame and fly-wheel, self-feeding, clog-proof, gears running in oil; improved ball-bearing prevents end play. Will stand the gall.

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A SAFE speed using only 5 h. p. motor, cuts power costs to as low as $1.75 per silo. Peat yourself on this time and money saver. Interesting catalog upon request. Also name of nearest dealer. Write today.

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428 South Water St., West Bend, Wis.

NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

"I WOULD like to know what is the best time to transplant asparagus—fall or spring. I desire to change the location and arrangement of my asparagus bed," writes a woman reader of Pennsylvania Farmer.

Without question spring is the better time to plant asparagus roots. But I would not transplant roots from an old bed. It is much better to set roots that are not over two years and preferably only one year from the planting of the seed. As a matter of fact, few roots sold by nurserymen are over one year old. Some have the practice of grading one-year-old roots into two grades and calling the best ones two-year-old and the smaller ones or culls one-year-old roots. It is a big job to attend and keep clean a seedling bed during the second year, and more than this one-year-old plants make a better permanent bed than older roots.

* * *

Our experience is all in favor of raising your own plants and setting them direct from the bed, rejecting all small and few rooted sets. When we set our first planting we finished out half a row with seconds or smaller roots. That half row has never produced one-half as much asparagus as the other, and the stalks are always smaller. Our second planting was made from roots we purchased in another state. That planting has not been so productive as the first, although the roots looked every bit as good as those we raised the year before. I do not know the reason for the difference, except that they spent a few days out of the ground.

* * *

To raise asparagus seedlings, select a fertile spot of friable soil. It should be as free of weed seed as possible. Work it up into a fine condition and drag it level and smooth. Plant the seed with a garden seeder. Only in this way can seed placed at a uniform depth (which should be about the same as onion or other small seed) and only by using a seeder can rows be made straight enough to make the early weeding and cultivation easy or possible. Asparagus seedlings are exceedingly fine plants when they first come up, and unless the rows are straight it is difficult to follow them. We have never tried planting the seed in the fall of the year. It might be possible to start it in late August or early September and set the plants in the field the second spring following.

* * *

I often wonder why asparagus is not raised for home use by more people. Away from the southeastern section of Pennsylvania one scarcely ever sees it, yet it is not difficult to grow, nor does it require a long season. It is the first green food in spring that one may eat in quantity and produces for a longer time than any other green vegetable(?). I never ate asparagus until I came East to live, and never saw any in Clearfield county except a bunch in the corner of some gardens kept merely as a thing of beauty. The women would sometimes gather the sprays late in summer, dip them in alum water and hang over pictures in the parlor. What for, I do not know.

* * *

I have another interesting letter this week from a reader in Somerset county, Pa., in which the writer asks a great many questions about planting and caring for berry canes—raspberries, blackberries, etc. Also for some information about strawberry culture. Since I covered that subject pretty well last week, I shall assume that all questions have been answered.

* * *

Philadelphia and its environs has made a step forward this year in the matter of transportation. Several millions of dollars have been expended by the railroads in electrifying their roads. The inroads made on the traffic income by automobiles and buses have cut the receipts so much that something had to be done, and that something is more frequent service, cleaner travel and lower fares. It seems like a sensible move in the way of meeting competition—more sensible than going to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to raise fares.

* * *

We made the opening of one of these electric services the occasion of our annual vacation. Some people go to the mountains, some to the seaside and some even go to Europe. But we took a ten-cent excursion on an electric train for ours, taking the two older grandsons with us. They had the time of their lives and that, of course, made it a pleasant and profitable day for us.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

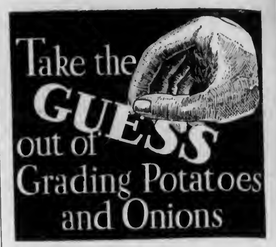
WITH the mercury climbing toward the ninety mark it may seem a bit out of place to speak about the big snowballs we used to roll up when we were boys. Some of those balls made when the snow "packed" were three or four feet through and it took all the boy power we had to turn them. All made of snowflakes, lying one upon another.

What made me think of this just now was the thought of the great piles of bills we farmer folks run up at the stores. One after another these accumulate, until they assume back-breaking proportions. No big snowball ever grew faster than the stacks of these bills after they once get started.

And how it hurts to pay them! There are two kinds of bills that come to us which are worse than pulling teeth to pay; the bills at the store and the doctor's bill. Seems as though a great many folks leave the doctor till the very last when they are squaring their accounts. Makes us squirm, and if we only knew it, our bills are a lot bigger than they would be if we paid cash, for the storekeeper must tack on a little to make up for the losses from men who do not pay.

Is there anything we can do about this to make it easier all round? The best way I know of is to pay as we go. Once get that habit and we can look the man at the store in the face and tell him, "Now I am going to pay cash, and I expect you to let me have goods a little cheaper than you used to when I ran bills at the store;" and the chances are he will be glad to do it and say, "I wish everybody would do that way. It would be better for us all."

But can we do it? I know of many farmers who do, and all find it one of the best moves they ever made. Was it not Franklin who said, "Lying rides on debt's back"? The man who adopts the pay-as- you-go plan is the happiest man in the neighborhood, everything considered.



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Consequently, "Boggs machine-graded" potatoes and onions bring higher prices.

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Taxation and Economy

By HOWARD MITMAN

MANY of our words have come to us from other languages. The word "economy," so much used by people who want the other fellow to be more careful in spending, comes from the old Greek tongue and means, literally, "household management;" or, as we may say, "good housekeeping." Pennsylvania Germans have a reminder of this when they say of some wasteful proceeding that "it is not good housekeeping."

We use the word economy now mainly to denote saving. To be economical is to be saving, and in some instances it almost has the meaning of stingy. If we combine these two meanings—good housekeeping and saving, or good management and saving—we get just about what the word economy should connote when it is coupled with taxation.

Curiously, the word taxation originally had a meaning of "touch," and one of its forms is still in use when we speak of "tangible" property to be taxed; that is, property that can be touched or handled. One reason farmers bear such a heavy tax load is because all their property is "tangible," easy to be seen and touched. You can't well hide a cow or a farm so the tax man cannot find them and write them in his book.

What becomes of our tax money? Of the tax I am paying on my farm one-fifth, or thereabouts, is county tax; the remainder school and road tax expended by the township authorities. Those who have been so indiscreet as to have acquired property subject to a state tax have only themselves to blame for the fourth infliction. I assume, you see, that none of us has gone to the extreme of getting into the "higher brackets" Secretary Mellon is fond of talking about.

Township Taxes

On the basis of one-fifth county tax and four-fifths township tax it would appear that I am at least four times as much interested in the men chosen to manage the roads and the schools as I am in those elected to county offices. But am I? Are you? I wonder.

Candidly, many of us—too many of us—"whoop 'er up" over national and state candidates, contend desperately about county offices, and then look on languidly when township officials are named. When we think of what comes closest to us it would seem that the reverse order should be true.

There is only one sound reason for the levying and collection of township and county taxes. It is because both the township and the county have been authorized to undertake certain work for the good of all. Once the expense has been incurred it must, of course, be met. Where no expense is, none need be met. It seems almost foolish to state such a self-evident fact in so many words. I do so to make room for its corollary: Since tax money must be collected to defray expenses that have been made or that have been authorized, the way to lower taxes is to spend less. Dear, dear! How simple it all is! No trouble at all to have lower taxes. Spend less. But, there's the rub.

Here are a few figures easy to understand. Local taxes, to which township and county taxes belong, totaled 405 millions in 1890, for the whole country. By 1923 they were more than nine times as great, and they have steadily risen since 1923. At the same time the farmers' income has steadily declined since 1923. Our taxes have climbed while our ability to pay has declined and thus the burden has been doubled.

The newspapers from time to time become very much excited about tax reduction, but their outcry is all about national taxes concerning which most farmers know nothing. It matters little to me whether John Billion's income tax goes up or down. It matters a great deal whether I must pay more for roads and schools in my township; more for courts and jails in my county. And it matters tremendously whether I get the roads and schools I help to pay for, or whether the money simply is wasted.

Ways to Economize

I can think of at least two ways of spending less for roads and schools. One of these is to undertake fewer projects and then do those that really must be done in a better way. A job half done must soon be done over again and is unsatisfactory while it lasts. We have many glaring examples of this in public undertakings. The expense of this method of working is doubled and the satisfaction is halved, a quadruple loss.

A second method of spending less is to elect better managers for the roads and the schools. There are in our state 1,513 townships of the second class—country districts. If only half, or even a third or a fourth of these are equipped with inefficient boards the resulting mismanagement will run into a good deal of money. Good intentions do not necessarily mean good and efficient managers, using this term for both directors and supervisors.

Well-bred colts are the kind to raise.

I wonder how many of the 1,513 have junk yards decorated with costly but debilitated road machinery? It may have been good machinery at one time, or it may have been the kind made to sell rather than to use.

Too Many Spending Agencies

Given school and road boards there are 3,026 spending agencies in the second class townships of the state. Three thousand and twenty-six points of attack for those who have things to sell to township authorities. It is commonly understood that it is much easier to hand out public funds than those for which you have yourself sweated. It is, also, significant that few expect to have public money go as far as private funds are usually made to go. "It always costs more when the township buys anything," is a common way of putting it Where public expenditures are watched as carefully as most of us must watch our private out-go there may be another story.

All this is entirely aside from any wrong use of public money. A little looseness here and there may soon amount to a considerable sum for which we get no adequate return. I note that the President hopes to save $150,000,000 by planning more carefully and spending more wisely, avoiding all out-go that can be avoided without crippling the service.

It is significant that the only taxation that has gone down in the past few years is national taxation; all other taxes have continued to climb.

Under modern high-pressure salesmanship, it requires the sanest kind of management to make every dollar of public money count one hundred cents' worth. The wonder is that so few mistakes, relatively, are made.

And yet all such mistakes are costly. The demands for new undertakings are almost endless and it would take a very long purse, indeed, that would prove deep enough for all. The notion has become wide-spread that the success of any undertaking depends on the amount of money spent for it. The power of money is to accomplish what was formerly expected from brains and industry. No farmer would expect to increase his crop proportionately if he planted one bushel of corn to the acre instead of five or six quarts. Yet much public business is done on that basis.

Said a school director to me some time ago: "We have just completed a high school building that cost many, many thousands; now we are going to hire the cheapest teachers we can get." Was he jesting? Not a bit of it; he was in deadly earnest. If that isn't spelling economy in reverse English I fail to understand. To one not convinced of the importance of great buildings the surest way of spending tax payers' money wastefully is to employ low cost teachers; nay, it verges closely on a crime against the children who must attend the schools. Money may be wasted just as surely by paying too little for an article as by paying too much.

School Buildings and Schools

The merest shack with a real teacher in charge will bring results that cannot be obtained in a massive building where mediocrity rules. "Stone walls do not a prison make;" what folly to believe that brick walls, however ugly, will make a school!

Underlying the theory on which great school buildings rest is the idea that what is not taught in the schools pupils will never know; whereas, just the contrary is true.

Draw a circle; any circle. Somewhere within it place the tiniest dot visible to the naked eye. The circle represents all that man may know; the dot all that one man may learn within a lifetime. Yet we go on building great factories in which to accomplish the impossible.

There are two main theories of education. There is, first, the "pouring in" method. This is rampant in great school buildings. A hole is drilled, more or less gently, into a youthful skull and vessels of so-called learning—book larnin'— are poured into the occipital cavity thus revealed, in an effort to fill it. It is never filled, but becomes more painfully cavernous as the "school age" rolls away and the victim may finally become a congressman, or even a state senator. It is dreadful to think of.

There is, second, "the drawing out method," typified by the famous log with the loved teacher, Mark Hopkins, on one end of it, and the eager pupil, the President that-was-to-be, James A. Garfield, on the other; the whole "ensemble" constituting a great school, with all the essentials. There is a difference between a great school and a great school building.

The third tax that worries us is collected for the use of the county. The courts and the jails require a large part of this, but the other activities of a county government that all take money, will surprise any one who has not recently studied the controller's report. County roads and bridges; maintenance of the poor; holding of elections; registry and recording offices;—these are some of the ways in which. (Continued on page 19.)

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A FAIR SUGGESTION

TO fair managers we venture this suggestion: Judges at fairs, including county agents, are not usually capitalists. They should not be asked to do the judging, pay hotel bills and other expenses—and then wait for weeks for reimbursement.

LOOKING FOR A JOB

THE position of file-clerk in federal government service is not important nor is the salary high. Last year only 50 file-clerks were appointed in all lines of federal service. Yet the Civil Service Commission announces that more than 34,000 persons have applied for examination whereby they may become eligible to appointment as file-clerks. Unemployment reveals itself in unexpected ways sometimes.

WHEAT FEEDING

IN his August report that esteemed statistician Nat C. Murray says: "Analysis of supply and distribution data of last (crop) year warrants the estimate that the amount of wheat fed to livestock last season was approximately 110 to 120 million bushels, as compared with about 40 million bushels in a normal year. In our opinion the amount of wheat feeding this year will slightly exceed the amount fed last season." The reader will note the word "slightly." In this territory, which does not raise enough feed for its own use, much more wheat will be fed unless the price advances. For it is available at home at lower cost than shipped-in grain.

AWAY DOWN

A NEW low price for wheat has become so common in recent months that it fails to attract much attention, but last week a few new records were made. September wheat, for instance, sold at the lowest figure on record at Chicago (47⅝c). At Liverpool October wheat went down to 55¼c per bushel, or within a quarter of a cent of the average price for the year 1591, and lower than at any time since. With wheat so cheap a speculative or investment demand for it is naturally expected but there is little evidence of such buying. The cloud which overhangs the market is composed of more than a mere surplus. It consists in part of great controlled stocks and uncertainty as to their disposition.

A LITTLE CHILD

THE last day of July a little child, the two-year-old son of Harry Laucks of Honey Brook, Pa., in his play wandered into a pasture where a herd of cattle grazed. The bull attacked the child, and before a rescue was possible gored and trampled him so terribly that he died a couple of hours later in the hospital at Coatesville. Frantic haste was made to rescue the child, a wild drive to the hospital followed, but all in vain. This is the first record of an attack on a little child in our long list of murders by bulls; but a bull may assail anybody at any time. So uncertain a critter should never be trusted. August 8th Arthur Gardner, 18 years old, of Maroa, Ill., was severely mauled by a dehorned bull when he went to the pasture to drive in the herd. He is in the hospital with a broken pelvic bone and a fracture of the right leg. Bulls in pasture appear to be unusually vicious this year.

THE POTATO EXPOSITION

AT the first Potato Exposition, held at Pennsylvania State College two years ago, Strickland Gilliland said he saw all kinds of potato machinery and appliances except one—that which the hotels use to cool their potatoes before serving them. This year everything necessary to grow, harvest, market and consume potatoes will be shown, and not merely shown but demonstrated. For manufacturers, producers, marketers, cooks and other scientists are cooperating one hundred per cent to make the second Potato Exposition better than the first. State College is helping not merely with staff but with land, crops and materials for field and other demonstrations. Let us not forget the time and place, at Pennsylvania State College, August 24, 25, 26. And let growers from all states understand that they are most welcome.

INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

IF the Governor of Oklahoma has the power to declare martial law and stop oil production until the price reaches a dollar a barrel the Governor of Kansas might try the same plan on wheat, the Governor of Texas on cotton, the Governor of Montana on copper, the Governor of Pennsylvania on coal and so on. The possibilities of so enforcing one-man ideas in a democracy are boundless, but let us hope that governors with so little economic sense are rare. It is hard for men to learn one of the oldest lessons of commercial history—that the best remedy for cheap oil is cheap oil, and the same principle applies to wheat, cotton or any other commodity. If economic forces are free to operate they will bring about a cure, by restriction of production or expansion of use or both, sooner than all the governors or governments can do it. For governors and governments have never been able to do much except make matters worse.

PROPER AMENDMENTS

IN these temperate words Hoard's Dairyman voices the sentiment of many farmers as well as thoughtful business men in regard to the Agricultural Marketing Act:

"We have never approved of the section which provides for the stabilization of prices of farm commodities. When the government purchases, or causes to be purchased, a considerable portion of any crop and stores it, that crop always influences the market downward. It is better to dispose of a crop at relatively low prices than to keep it constantly stored, and especially if it is concentrated at terminal markets. If stored on the farm it seems to have less effect upon prices. Further, we have not observed that any government has ever been successful in maintaining reasonable prices for farm commodities, through any method of stabilization. In view of this we would like to see repealed the clause in the Marketing Act that provides for the stabilization of farm products.

"We believe the farmer is not looking for cheaper money than is provided for people engaged in other business. Many of the opponents of the Federal Marketing Act are opposed to it largely because it provides money to cooperative institutions at a much lower rate of interest than they can borrow money for. An adequate supply of cheap money is not fundamental to the development of a successful cooperative marketing agency. We see more harm in this cheap money than we do good for the cooperative movement in the marketing of farm products. We believe this section of the marketing act should also be repealed."

The members of the Federal Board should approve these sensible suggestions. For if the Act were amended as it should be their troubles would largely disappear and they could really enjoy their lofty position with its modest salary of a thousand dollars a month.

THAT COTTON DEAL

THE proposal to sell cotton to Germany on long-term credit and Germany's desire to purchase same should be considered with all of its factors under scrutiny. Whether this or some other deals are made the sooner the Farm Board gets rid of its cotton the better for all concerned, though it cannot possibly sell its supply without interfering in some way with the interests of somebody. But any of these interferences is less detrimental to growers, dealers and manufacturers than is a great accumulation of cotton and the continued uncertainty as to its disposal. The only way to put a solid foundation under the wheat and cotton markets is for the Board to dispose of its holdings and then stay away from the fallacy of stabilization hereafter. Lacking the ability to do that now the next best thing is a definite plan for gradual disposal and strict adherence to it. Even that wont work unless there is general confidence that the plan will be carried out.

BACK IN THE NINETIES

A READER suggests that some comparison of farming now and back in the nineties might be helpful to the younger farmers who are going through their first experience with really low prices. We don't know how to make such a comparison. Prices of most farm products then were much lower than now. Our fiscal system was not so efficient as now. Cash was scarce and credit often impossible. On one "blue Monday" nothing but actual cash counted in the Pittsburgh livestock market, checks and drafts not accepted. Employers could not always get money to pay their help, so they didn't pay. For that reason we went without a few meals in those days, but these were not consecutive meals. We bought two carloads of sheep so low that we felt sorry for the seller, but that sympathy was misplaced, for they lost $100.01 on the Jersey City market. Many sheep wouldn't pay the freight to market, though it was much less than now. Hogs were below $4 part of the time and top cattle below $5 most if not all the time. Horses were almost given away. All grains were cheaper than now except wheat and it got close to the present price at one time. A friend bought corn in Nebraska at 10c per bushel husked and delivered to his feed lot.

Comparisons of prices are easy to make but they don't mean what our reader asks us to tell. For most things were then cheap along with farm products, labor included, and taxes were away below the present level. Less cash was needed than now, for we had fewer things on which it was necessary to spend it. Many of the things we count necessities today were luxuries then, others entirely unknown. We got along somehow, working hard for low wages and spending little—and that didn't hurt us any. In fact the lessons of those days helped many a man to prosper in later years. Somehow agriculture got through it all and since the end of that century has made as much progress as any other industry. It took courage and sense to do it, but farmers have always had these things and they have them now. So agriculture is not going to perish this time or any time.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

NEW JERSEY farmers are making more extensive use of the farmer-owned auction markets for the sale of fruits and vegetables than ever before, according to a report issued by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

More farmers are using the markets and the individual growers are marketing a larger proportion of their crops through the auction. The auctions are shortening the route between producer and consumer. One of the most encouraging results of this method of selling is the improvement in grading and packing.

Reports for May, June and July indicate a large increase in the number of packages sold at the auction markets of Cedarville and Rosenhayn. New markets opened at Vineland and Glassboro are also operating successfully.

* * *

THE growth of motor truck transportation continues and the problems increase. Trucks hauling as high as 700 bushel hampers of produce are on the roads and their unexpected arrival at city markets often upsets dealers' calculations. The truck is here to stay and it offers many advantages to the trade, but under present conditions it often works a hardship on both farmers and dealers.

It upsets the calculations of wholesalers and retail merchants, makes them timid in their purchases, and often results in congested markets and price-cutting which could be avoided by better distribution. In rail transportation an almost complete record of daily movement of produce can be had, but there is no sort of practical way yet devised to determine this highway movement.

On the other hand, it is in many cases a cheaper means of transportation, it distributes from and to more inaccessible areas, thus increasing consumption; it furnishes employment to vast numbers and it often makes direct contact between growers and consumers.

The increasing size of these trucks, greater speed and larger numbers is a problem that all states are considering. Regulatory legislation is being considered and proposed and it is hoped that it will be practical and not radical.

* * *

SIXTY-SIX cooperative associations in twelve northeastern states marketed fruits valued at $8,064,347 in 1929 for 9,132 growers according to a survey made jointly by the Federal Farm Board and state agricultural agencies. In addition these associations sold cooperatively $1,966,947 worth of other farm products chiefly vegetables. They also sold to farmers supplies valued at $1,915,833.

* * *

PRACTICALLY the entire supply of potatoes for Philadelphia at the present time is arriving by motor truck. The majority of the receipts are from New Jersey but rather large amounts are coming from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. This is the only season of the year when rail receipts of potatoes in Philadelphia are negligible. There seem to be more Pennsylvania Cobblers on the market than usual and it is likely that the low price of wheat and other cereal crops caused farmers to turn to early potatoes as a cash crop.

* * *

THE ladies are to have a rolling-pin throwing contest at the picnic of the Dairymen's League to be held at Butler Park near Hampton, August 20th. Husbands are not to be the targets, but a pair of unionalls stuffed with straw, with a balloon for a head will be provided. Prizes will be awarded to those having the best score.

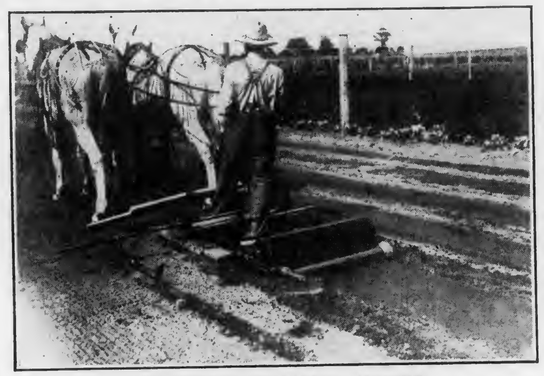
* * *

RECEIPTS of sweet corn from New Jersey have been very heavy in Philadelphia. The market has not been very satisfactory and prices have been below those in normal years. Naturally business conditions and the low level of prices has had its effect, but one factor that has still further tended to lower prices is the large quantities of poor corn that some growers insist on shipping. Corn that is not fit for human food is coming into the market every day. Corn that is so hard that only a horse could get it from the cob, corn that is all cob and no grain and even corn that is full of smut. It is difficult to see why any one should ship stuff of this kind when the price received barely pays for the container, but still it arrives by the thousands of baskets.

Cheap hucksters buy this type of corn and sell it to poor people who cannot pay the price for better corn. The housewife who gets poor corn comes to the conclusion that all sweet corn this season is poor and will stop buying. Shipping poor corn cuts consumption, crowds the market and lowers the price of good corn. Too often the poor corn is in the bottom of the sack or basket and buyers come to lack confidence in the quality of any corn offered and refuse to pay a satisfactory price. Every one would be further ahead if this type of stock were left on the farm.

* * *

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has discovered a few instances in which shippers or dealers have changed statements on the inspection certificates issued by the Food Products Inspection Service. The Federal Penal Code forbids the alteration of such documents and warns shippers and others that it will take action against offenders whenever it can obtain evidence of tampering with inspection certificates.



A PAPER MULCH LAYING MACHINE

Farmers and commercial gardeners are keen to the advantage of mulch paper in producing earlier, larger and better crops, but there are several important jobs that must be done at one time in laying mulch paper if the full benefit expected is to be secured.

First, the ground under the paper should be smooth and well pulverized. The paper must be laid straight or it will wrinkle and tear. The rows of paper must be laid close together. The edge of the paper must be tucked well into the soil. There must be no gully along the edge or the dirt will wash off the paper and allow the edge of the paper to get loose. Above is a machine in operation which lays the paper mulch, saving time, temper and labor.

In one instance a certificate was changed to make it appear that the car of apples met export requirements when, in fact, the inspector originally certified that they did not meet export requirements. The Department of Agriculture presented the evidence to the United States Attorney in the district and the individual was prosecuted, found guilty, and was fined.

* * *

SELLING 25,352 cases of eggs for approximately $241,000 in the last twelve months, the Flemington Cooperative Auction Market has returned an additional profit of more than $20,000 to its members, according to a statement made by Chas. H. Crane, president of the Association.

He also expressed the belief that the egg auction has "exerted a marked influence in raising the general level of egg prices throughout Hunterdon county and even into the nearby county of Warren." Producers have gained premiums of one cent to twelve cents a dozen over prices that would have been paid at the farm, or in New York. E. A. Gauntt, agricultural agent of the Hunterdon County Extension Service explained that, "Marketing under this system the producers have found it profitable to put up a better pack of eggs than ever before."

* * *

LATE varieties of New Jersey tomatoes are now on the market in large quantities. The markets improved a little near the end of the week but prices are still low. New Jersey's 1931 production is expected to total 1,900,000 bushels, as compared with 2,030,000 bushels harvested in 1930 and 2,635,000 bushels, the average production for the years 1924 to 1928. The lowered production this year was due chiefly to decreased acreage because of the unfavorable outlook for tomato prices.

BELIEF that New Jersey vegetable growers will be well repaid for the extra time required to save seed of at least their more important crops is expressed by C. H. Nissley, extension service horticulturist of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick. In addition to the advantage of personal acquaintance with the parents of the plant, the grower has a chance of running on to an improved strain.

"Seeds of sweet corn, tomato, eggplant, pepper, squash, muskmelon, cucumber and other vegetables are easy to save on the farm," Mr. Nissley explains. "The grower who makes his own selections as to type of fruit and plant growth is reasonably sure as to the results the next year. New and improved strains also are within reach of the grower who exercises care in selecting the mother seed plants.

"Two years ago Ernest Long of Swedesboro noticed one plant among his five acres of Earliana tomatoes that had unusually heavy foliage and a heavy set of smooth tomatoes. All of the seed was saved from this plant and this year the plants from this one selection ripened smooth fruit, and yielded heavily early in the season. Mr. Long sent his first shipment from these plants to the New York market on June 17th, the season's first shipment from Gloucester county.

"The profitable eggplant crops in New Jersey are from seed which growers have been selecting and saving for the last three to five years. It is more difficult to save the seed of eggplant than tomatoes because more care is required in making the selections. Only fruit from vigorous disease-free plants should be chosen.

"Wilt or Stewart's disease of sweet corn made its appearance on farms where seed was purchased. Those growers who have always saved seed from disease-free stock have not been bothered with the disease.

"In selecting seed of any kind the plant as a whole must be considered. Select healthy, heavy-producing plants with good foliage. Stake the plants and save the seed from these selected specimens."

* * *

LATE summer is the season when progressive New Jersey poultrymen profit most from their nearness to the New York market because western competitors then find it increasingly difficult to deliver their eggs in the East in the best possible condition. Premiums paid for New Jersey eggs, which range from three to five cents above the prices for western eggs in winter and spring, generally advance to 10, 15 and even 20 cents in late summer.

Poultrymen who wish to take full advantage of the premiums in their favor are urged by Prof. C. S. Platt, associate poultry husbandman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, to market their eggs so as to retain their high quality.

"Don't hold eggs on the farm a week before shipping," he advises, "because the heat to which they invariably will be exposed is the cause of 'watery whites.' It is this condition that greatly impairs the value of many egg shipments from the West.

"Collect the eggs once or twice a day, keep them in a cellar or some other cool place until shipments are to be made. Ship eggs at least twice a week.

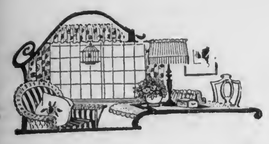
"Attention also must be given to other factors of high quality in eggs, such as yolk color, egg size, and shell texture. Even at their best, however, these factors will not be sufficient to overcome impairment of interior quality brought about by exposure to heat."

* * *

USE of the black cloth or screen test in milking is a new practice that progressive dairymen are finding of value in their efforts to produce pure milk.

As explained by E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, this test provides for the milking of a few streams of fore milk into a vessel or pail covered with a fine screen or a black cloth either of which may be used to detect stringy, coagulated milk particles. Such milk frequently indicates a diseased udder.

"Any cow giving lumpy or stringy milk should be isolated from the herd until her udder is again in normal condition," Mr. Perry advises. "To guard against possible contamination, it is best to do the fore milking in a pail containing a disinfecting or sterilizing solution."



The Farm Home

Settling an Estate

ENOUGH queer things happen around court houses in naming administrators for deceased persons' property to teach every thinking property holder the value of naming his own executor, and if possible making that person some member of the family interested in getting the most out of the estate. Every county has a number of "court house hangers-on," as they are called sometimes, and which seems a nicer name than political paupers, though the latter is frequently used, waiting for a chance to handle other people's money and make something out of it. Of course being under bond they cannot waste the estate and they are under the direction of the court, but just the same there are enough things going on to show that when making a will it is well to select some level-headed, honest being who will carry out the provisions as economically as possible.

Lately a man died, leaving a wife in poor health with no children or other heirs. The widow asked to be made administrator, but was told that she was not competent. Then she asked that a friend of hers who had successfully administered an estate be appointed, and was informed that she needed a lawyer for the work.

"There's John M.," said the official, naming a young lawyer. "He needs the money."

The widow insisted and said that the woman she had in mind had settled her father's estate recently.

"Yes," said the official, "they settled things among themselves and kept all the money in a wad."

So the young politician was appointed and will take his share of course, money that the woman will need before she gets through the world unless she dies soon. The bond was obtained from a surety company, and of course paid out of the small estate because the lawyer could not obtain a personal bond. If the friend had been appointed she had property enough to make it possible to give a personal bond with no cost to the widow.

Another case where an administrator was foisted on the family of the deceased, the administrator told them that though he was required to give bond for only twice the amount of the assets he had taken double precaution and bonded himself for four times the amount. He was the agent for the bonding company and pocketed the fee. A new and incompetent official permitted the double bonding to go through without a word of protest.

In another instance a member of the family of the deceased wanted to buy a certain portion of the real estate, but as it could not be sold for one year, he deposited with the administrator a certain sum as a guarantee of good faith and held a contract for the property. The administrator took the cash and deposited it in a bank to his own credit and drew the interest therefrom until the year was up, not for the estate but for himself. The family was advised not to "make a fuss" over it as it would cost a great deal to drag the matter through court, so they let it pass.

If the estate is not complicated there is no reason why even a bewildered widow cannot be helped by a judicious relative or friend of high standing to straighten out her own affairs and save the cost of an administrator. Naturally she must not trust a stranger, or some one who has made a failure of his own property, but a successful, honest citizen. She should at least have the chance to pick her own helper if the court insists that she is not competent to do it.

In my lifetime I have settled some estates, as any one in public work is asked to do, but I have made it my business to know that the family wanted me, and after that have tried to keep costs down as low as possible.

Farm Loan Agent.

Summer Styles

No. 7265.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

No. 7263.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure.

No. 7054.—Misses' and ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 16 and 18 years for misses, and 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure for ladies.

No. 7273.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 6729.—Girls' dress. Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

No. 6097.—Girls' dress. Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 7270.—Child's romper. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 7280.—Ladies' blouse. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7268.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Farm Harbor

NEVER have I been so thankful for green grass, budding trees, the lilacs and daffodils, as this year. The lesson of last year's drouth, and the continued depression, is one of being content with our surroundings, and making the most of them. We wondered last fall if every grass root were not burnt out and if we ever would see green pastures again. But we learn anew it is quite safe to trust the Giver and eventually we will see our way through. To see water flowing in the streams (what a beautiful sight it is) we think of the blessing it is to us and to animals.

Even cleaning lost its annual terrors, for we could have plenty of water. At our place a few hours' work by a carpenter and the home menfolks made a badly needed change that helps me out wonderfully. A stairway running up from the sitting-room, cutting diagonally across one of the two rooms upstairs was made to enter from the dining room. We made an easier "grade," as the risers of the old one were higher than the treads were wide. A four-foot hall, with a door opening right and left to the room on either side, make much more comfortable sleeping quarters in the summer than of yore.

A light siege of flu gave me plenty of time for thought. Among the things brought fresh to my mind is the oft-repeated truism that we seldom value our blessings till they are past. When the children were small, and my husband's work kept him away much of the time, I was so burdened with the responsibility of home and family that the years slipped away almost unheeded. Now I look back on them and live over again the long pleasant evenings in the winter by the fire, going over the next day's lessons, reading aloud, telling stories from history and legend, and just plain talking.

Summer Evenings

In the summer we sat out on the porch and enjoyed the twilight and dusk, and both winter and summer, fall and spring, did I earnestly endeavor to hold before the little flock the principles of integrity, honesty, industry and uprightness. And simple as it may seem, but nevertheless a factor to my serenity was the knowledge that nothing dependent on me was in need of attention. In winter we knew each cow and chicken was housed, fed and comfortable. We did our outside work first in the mornings, then came in for breakfast. To know all creatures were cared for gave us leave to tranquilly enjoy our leisure.

As years went on reading became a full entertainment for each one of the family. Each started the same road of Youth's Companion and Child's Garden of Verses. Today reading is a panacea for all ills.

Our neighborhood is a normal one. It has its share of the unemployed returning to the farm, and we rejoice in the prospect of fruit, garden, grass and corn. Little calves, lambs, chickens, all are around us in abundance, and every farmer is working hopefully. If our cellars are mere skeletons of their usual selves, we get along and while farm produce is "no price," feed is low too, and one extreme balances another.

If we have salvaged the knowledge from the depression that home is pleasant, the farm is a harbor of refuge, that we can live without dessert, and that it takes exactly one hundred cents to make a dollar, we are not doing so ill.

Nellie R. Nesselroade.

TEST silk by burning a small sample. If it curls up into a black charred ball, it contains practically no weighting, rayon, or cotton adulteration.

THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK—1931

Product of a Full Century of Manufacturing Experience

Today the service of International Harvester in the field of Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, proof of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of accumulated experience.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

AND THE ROMANCE

Of Transportation

TRADITION tells that when Cyrus Hall McCormick took his reaper into the field on that eventful day in 1831, and first cut grain mechanically, an emigrant halted his oxen on the Virginia turnpike close at hand and came from his covered wagon to watch the strange scene. Here was the reaper at the beginning of its fruitful career, and here was Transportation . . . *waiting*. Well might it wait! *The destiny of Agriculture waited on that first trial of the reaper—Industry waited on Agriculture—and Transportation, so vital to the world, was waiting on them both.*

In 1831 the vigor of America was clustered along the Atlantic. Only the boldest of the bold had ventured far afield. Thirteen million people inhabited the nation, a population that was centered but sixty miles from the Virginia farm where the dream of the reaper was coming true in the mind of McCormick and under his hand. The wilderness stretched into the vastness of the West. The resources of the future lay toward the setting sun, limitless and mysterious, at once the hope and the hardship of the pioneer.

The first great century of the reaper now comes to a close. Long since has Transportation flung from its feet the leaden clogs. Inspired by progress at every hand, spurred onward by necessity, its step has ever quickened to keep pace with American development. On flanged wheels of iron, on tires of rubber, on land, in air, and upon the sea, the fruits of Agriculture and of Industry are borne to the peoples of all lands.

America is still a land of magnificent distances, but miles and hours are under a new control. Where once the Conestoga wagons and the prairie schooners of our forbears toiled their painful way across the trackless wastes now flows a bewildering traffic, unceasing as the tides, ever increasing. Three million miles of highway provide America with a network of arteries for her restless needs. There is a motor truck in service on the roads for every eight families in this land.

International Harvester's entry into the field of automotive transport was a most logical step. Modern Agriculture, which had risen like a giant out of the elemental day of the reaper, stood in urgent need of better, faster locomotion for its products, and here was new opportunity. As far back as 1899, International Harvester began its work as a pioneer of automotive development in this new field of need and promise. During the early years the Company began centering its efforts on the building of motor trucks—its concern, as always, was with the essential, basic needs of humanity. It survived the blind and uncertain beginnings that mark the genesis of any new industry. It is proud of the steady growth of International truck manufacture that has reached new heights of excellence in the International Trucks of 1931.

Today International Harvester ranks high among the leaders in the production of motor trucks, making a full range of models and capacities to meet all hauling requirements. Today its service to Transportation goes far beyond Agriculture. Three-fourths of its great annual output in trucks is absorbed by Commerce and Industry—a striking demonstration of universal acceptance, a demonstration of the merit in manufacture that grows out of generations of experience.

* * *

It is a hundred years since the McCormick reaper of 1831 stirred the New World into a dynamic awakening. International Harvester, celebrating the Centennial of that event, pledges its material resources, its matchless experience, and the spirit of its present generation to the making of a new Century of Progress.

1831 · CENTENNIAL OF THE McCORMICK REAPER · 1931

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

"Sail On!"

A young sailor declared that the world was not flat, but round, and he told his belief to all who would listen. Finally gaining support, he made a voyage which opened the gates of a new world.

A restless young blacksmith insisted that he could build a machine to harvest grain and save time and labor. After years of work he demonstrated the machine, but it took other years of telling and explaining—advertising—before the public bought his machine. It brought a new era in farm life.

Another young blacksmith believed he could make a plow that would scour. Many believed the touch of steel would poison the soil, and few had confidence in his project. But through years of labor and of telling and demonstrating, he gained recognition. It was important when he built the plow, but it was still more important when the public understood it and was ready to adopt it.

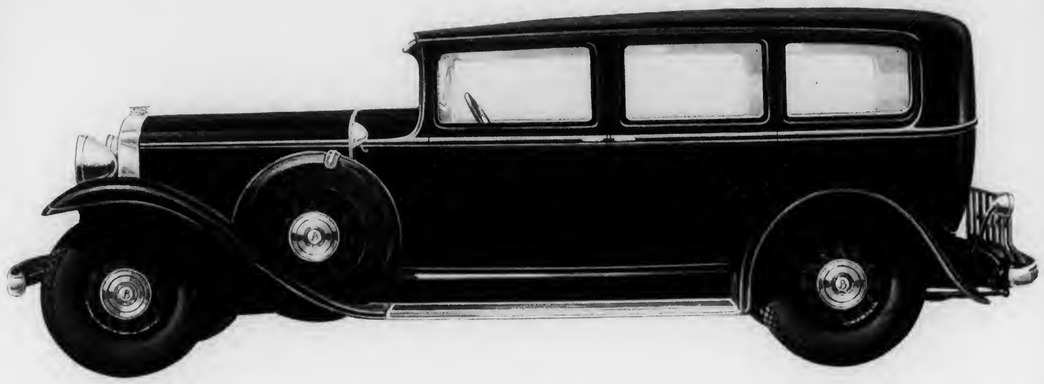
The advertiser who sells you something makes a profit on it, but you and others who buy make far more profit. Advertising through the years has carried to the public the news of improvements, and it has lifted the level of living by telling people of better things. People live longer today than they used to, and they live larger lives. The grinding, killing drudgery that wore men and women out is done today by machines.

Women were old at forty a few generations ago—now they may be young at sixty. A hundred machines and manufactured products save their time and their strength, and lengthen their lives. They learned of these new things through advertising.

It was 600 years from the time iron horseshoes were introduced in England until they came into general use. There was no advertising then. It took only 20 years to put automobiles into common service, and through the mass production made possible by large use, to put the price within reach of the humble home.

Advertising blazons the way to progress, to better health, to longer life and a life more abundant. The advertiser is your friend. His only hope of success is in the service he is able to render through his product, because he knows advertising will not support a product without merit.

Advertisers who come to your home through the columns of this paper are bringing you today's messages of progress.



Bodies by Fisher are everywhere recognized for style, comfort, strength, and durability

Bodies by Fisher for the Buick Eight are built to provide outstanding style, real comfort, complete security, and enduring value. They embody all those qualities which continually win pronounced preference for Fisher bodies among motorists everywhere.

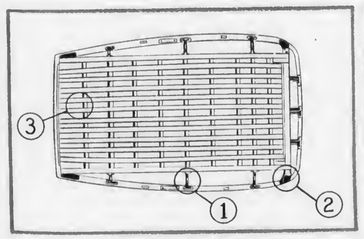
Fisher Bodies are beautifully appointed with long-wearing upholstery fabrics of the latest fashion. Thorough ventilation and added safety are provided by the Fisher non-glare vision-ventilating windshield. And scientific insulation not only protects against extreme temperatures but also makes the bodies exceptionally free from noise.

Furthermore, Fisher composite wood-and-steel construction, with a bow-and-slat type roof, gives these bodies exceptional strength and safety throughout their long life of usefulness.

Examine Bodies by Fisher on the Eight as Buick Builds It. You will find many superior features in them. And their value becomes even more impressive when you consider that only Buick can supply this character of coachcraft in the Buick price field. Buick enjoys this distinct advantage because Buick is one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

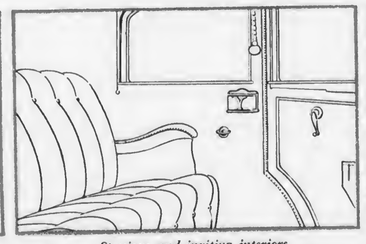
FISHER BODY CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors



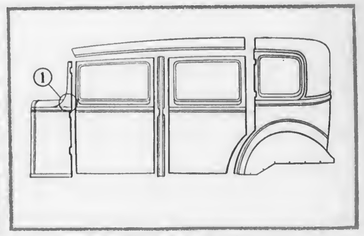
Sturdy roof construction

Rigid braces of heavy steel (1) secure the roof to the body frame of every Buick closed car. Strong steel corner braces (2) reinforce the entire body structure. And there is no other type of roof construction so safe and sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type (3). Be sure to get strength, stability, and safety in the body of your car.



Spacious and inviting interiors

Inspect the interior thoroughly. In Buick Bodies by Fisher, you find generous roominess, luxurious comfort, elegance. High grade upholstery fabrics are used throughout—for side and head linings as well as for seat cushions. And note the restful comfort of these cushions—Fisher controls exclusively the new type springs which prevent sagging, and assure enduring comfort.



Strong body panels

Here are the body panels as Fisher makes them—in large, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not nailed on. Thus, the front pillar cover (1) is formed in a single piece. There are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open. Compare this construction on Buick with that of other cars in its price field.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING

Sedan (4-door 3-window), $635

$535 AND UP · F.O.B FACTORY

THERE MIGHT NEVER HAVE BEEN ANY SIXES AND EIGHTS

HAD some genius of twenty years ago discovered "Floating Power" even the high-priced cars of today might be Fours.

For Chrysler Motors engineers have now overcome the vibration inherent in old-fashioned Fours with a new kind of silken power —power as smooth as satin, as soft as velvet.

Sixes and Eights were created—and Chrysler Motors engineers design some of the world's finest for Dodge, Chrysler and De Soto—because people objected to the constant tremor which four-cylinder engines send up through frame and body to driver and passengers.

Floating Power, exclusive to Plymouth, changes all that by eliminating vibration.

The new Plymouth retains all the simplicity, rugged strength, long life and economy of a Four with the smoothness of an Eight.

Just imagine buying in the field of lowest price a car with 56 brake-test horsepower, with actual stop watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour, with pick-up from a standing start to 40 miles in 9.7 seconds—yet smooth and vibrationless as a fine Eight.

Plymouth challenges the world of lowest-priced cars with an exclusive engineering triumph you must try for yourself fully to appreciate.

Plymouth gives you Free Wheeling that brings to the field of lowest price the thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic. You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly, smoothly.

Plymouth also gives a new easy-shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

Chrysler Motors engineers have given the Plymouth a double-drop frame for lower center of gravity, greater safety and roadability, and finer style.

On its rugged chassis, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies, scientifically insulated to prevent body squeaks and vibration.

The New Plymouth is the only car in the lowest-price field that has self-equalizing internal hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling. From radiator to tail light it is a creation of eye-compelling beauty of line and color—comparable with far higher-priced cars.

We invite you to prove the superiority of the New Plymouth. See it. Ride in it. Drive it.

Remember, the New Plymouth challenges comparison with any car at or near its price—in performance, in safety, in size, in luxury, in quality, in value. Among cars of lowest price, we believe you will find nothing to equal the New Plymouth—the quality car for millions, with the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

•

NEW PLYMOUTH BODY STYLES—Roadster $535, Sport Roadster $595, Sport Phaeton $595, Coupe $565, Coupe (with rumble seat) $610, Convertible Coupe $645, Sedan (2-door) $575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) $635. All prices f. o. b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Convenient time-payments may be arranged

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL CHRYSLER, DODGE AND DE SOTO DEALERS

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

Copyright, 1931, by Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc.

TWO blankets and a kettle were there, which in the language of the forest told him that the camp's occupants were two Indians who planned to return when they had finished a day's hunt. So the tireless and patient Lewis hid and awaited their return.

When night descended the reds came, cooked a supper which smelled very good to the hungry scout. He let them eat it in peace, hoping that they would drop off to sleep and thus make his job easier. It is messy work to attack two live Indians at their meal, besides it might look like intruding. When they are safely asleep the pleasure of putting them out of their troubles is not marred by any thoughtless action on their part. But they did not go right to sleep. They laughed and talked, and were in high good humor.

It is a credit to the fortitude of Lewis that he had so much patience with them. We could hardly blame him if he had run up and given one a punch in the nose for keeping him awake so long. But Lewis was considerate and fought off the mosquitoes until one of the hunters picked up a burning brand from the fire and went out to surprise a buck at a deerlick. The other redman dropped asleep, and the white watcher knew his opportunity had come.

Disgusted at his bad luck in losing one victim Lewis crept toward the sleeping brave. When close enough with one stroke of his knife he separated the sleeper from his earthly cares, and sent him still dreaming to the Happy Hunting Ground. Securing the single scalp Wetzel headed for home. He made the trip in two days and delivered the trophy to Major McMahan at Wheeling.

When McMahan offered Wetzel the $100 prize for the scalp, the scout refused the money saying that getting the scalp was his reward. However, later in the day he returned and stated that he would accept the money. It was given to him. The following day "Dirty Dick" was dispatched with a note to Lydia Boggs.

On the outside of the note was written: "For Lydia to buy housekeeping things with." Inside was the $100 sewed up in a leaf. "Dirty Dick" did not know Wetzel and could not tell Lydia who had sent the note, but she knew him and guessed correctly as to its dispatcher.

Among the hardships of the present is the change in conditions. No longer can the bold warrior and shy lover collect the wherewithal to furnish a home by going out in the night and scalping a careless redskin. Today he must earn the money in more prosaic fashion.

We are led to believe that this prize money was acceptable to the charming Lydia, but again the nodding historian fails to tell us whether Lewis followed up the good impression it made. Evidently not, for again we find him far from her arms and near the embrace of a sextet of villainous reds.

Thus tradition does not picture Lewis as much of a ladies' man. In fact the less said about his love affairs the better, since he seems much dumber with women than with Indians. It is with the redskins that the story tellers delight to recount the tales of Lewis' daring. The one about him catching a half dozen braves has lived through all these years, and the wonder is that it has not grown bigger with the telling.

"Well, boy, we've got to get a fence around that wheat field," said honest John, hitting a knot in a length of firewood with a well-aimed shot of tobacco juice. "Stray horses, stray cattle and wild animals eat or tramp down every crop we try to grow there. You go split some rails and we'll fence 'em out."

Lewis scowled as he pushed an oiled rag back and forth through his rifle barrel with the ramrod, but said, "Yes sir." He was the bully of the Ohio valley, but had a healthy respect for his father, so when John said "Go" Lewis went and asked no questions. The wild horses mentioned were the offspring of horses which escaped from settlers. Every year at fly time the horses showed a great dislike for the locality. They simply went away from there, crossing the mountains to the east or swimming the river to the west. Horse flies were to blame for some of the squabbling and fighting between whites and reds over ownership of horses, each claiming those which had left their homes to get away from the flies.

SHOULDERING an axe Lewis struck up the creek to a straight chestnut he knew would split easily. Soon chips were flying and the sounds of axe blows rang up and down the ravine. They reached the ears of a party of reds moving silently through the forest. The warriors stopped, listened a moment, looked significantly at each other and with one accord changed their course in the direction of the blows.

Lewis puffed away, delivering each stroke with energy. He had notched one side of the tree to the center and the axe blade was eating away at the other side when the chestnut trembled, tore at its mooring fibers and crashed to the ground in a cloud of dust and flying dead twigs.

The youth attacked the fallen tree with gusto, chopped it in two about 16 feet from the butt and started at one end to split it. With wedge and axe he opened a crack and was inserting another wedge to widen this opening when a cold shiver ran up his back. Animals and men in the wilds frequently have intuitions or promptings explained only as those of a "sixth sense."

Showing no excitement the rail-splitter looked up and beheld three Indians regarding him gravely. Glancing behind him he saw three others in like position. This situation meant quick thinking or the loss of the long black hair Lewis valued highly and which the Indians coveted earnestly. So completely was the boy trapped that the redskins saw an easy chance to capture him alive, which from their point of view was even more to be desired than to take his scalp and leave his body for the wolves. One of the braves informed the white man that he was to go with them. He said he would be glad to accommodate them, but pointed to the log and said it would have to be split first, and that the sooner that was done the sooner they could be on their way.

In order to hurry this job Wetzel suggested that the Indians help him. This evidently appealed to their sense of humor, for they readily assented. Lewis showed them how to arrange themselves, three on each side of the log, grasping it in the crevice and pulling as he drove the wedge deeper. When the six had their fingers inserted deep in the crack with one blow of his axe Wetzel drove the wedge flying out. The log pinched together and held the six Indians as in a vise.

The rest of this log-splitting bee consisted of tomahawking and scalping six trapped reds and going home with the evidence of a half-day's work.

(To be continued.)

You can prove it's a bargain with your eyes shut

Close your eyes tight and smell a Fels-Naptha bar. Instantly your nose will tell you that there's *plenty* of naptha in Fels-Naptha.

There, at a sniff, is your proof. Naptha is a great grease-dissolver. Fels-Naptha brings you *plenty* of naptha combined with unusually good golden soap. It brings to your wash *two* active cleaners instead of one. And that's a bargain in washing value that can't be beat.

Next washday, try Fels-Naptha. Try it any way you choose. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. See how sweetly clean and fresh it gets your clothes. Notice, too, how gentle Fels-Naptha is to your hands. That's because it loosens dirt so quickly that your hands are out of water sooner. And every big Fels-Naptha bar contains soothing glycerine—which, as you know, is an ingredient used in many skin lotions. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's. Try the convenient 10-bar carton.

Special Offer—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-8-15

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

BOYS! BOYS!
Daily Use of
Cuticura Soap
Keeps Face and Hands Clear and Healthy
Price 25c. Sample free. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 24B, Malden, Mass.

WRIST WATCH GIVEN
Sell my Grape Gum, Gumlets, Candy Mints, etc., at 5c pack. Everybody will buy from you. I give wrist watch and other dandy presents FREE and besides you make money every day. Write today for agents' package. I TRUST YOU.
Charles David, Sta. V, Cincinnati, O. Dept. 113

In Philadelphia Choose
HOTEL MAJESTIC
Broad Street and Girard Avenue
PHILADELPHIA
Only hotel in Philadelphia with a subway entrance from mainlobby
400 LARGE ROOMS
Single room, running water, $2.00; for two, $3.50.
Single room, private bath, $3.00; for two, $5.00—$6.00.
Wire at Our Expense for Reservation
JNO. C. GOSSLER, Mgr. Dir.

Harbingers of farm prosperity

•

AGES, it seems, since we used the top buggy to go to town. Wouldn't think of it now—except for "joy-rides." Ages, too, since Mother sold her kerosene lamps. Yet not long ago—when you figure time by years.

The auto, the lighting plant, the telephone, a dozen other things you now possess, were thought of as luxuries which the average farmer could not buy. Today they are a necessity on every farm. All of them were advertised before becoming universal.

The advertisements in your farm paper are forerunners of farm prosperity. They introduce progressive methods and popularize them. They show how to save time and money.

Read them. Mark those in which you are particularly interested. Tell the dealer what brand you want. Give him the advertised name of the product. It will pay you to buy advertised goods.

Remember that the manufacturer cannot afford to "spotlight" inferior goods. His branded merchandise must meet with your approval—must give you fair quality for a fair price. He must keep pace with progress to insure your—as well as his own—prosperity.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Bird Study Expeditions

WEEKS ago we asked our readers to send us stories on their discoveries about birds. We've had so many, many other stories to print that some very good letters have been crowded out. This week we'll try to find space for just a few paragraphs from letters.

The Redstart's Nest

Lucy Saturno says she found a redstart's nest in the woods. It was deep so the baby birds couldn't fall out. It was made of fine materials and lined with hair. The eggs were white, dotted with reddish brown. Lucy says she saw Mrs. Redstart eating caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles, moths and other insects.

Editor's note:—There's a most peculiar habit the redstart, or cowbird as some folks call him, has. He really is quite a lazy fellow. He is usually seen in pastures following the cattle and feeding upon the insects and worms which are frightened from their hiding places when the grass is cropped.

The cowbirds do not build nests or care for their young in any way. The female lays her eggs in the nests of some smaller birds and forgets all about them. Some of the birds will not accept the foreign egg and will even forsake their nests entirely rather than give it room. But in most cases the mother bird accepts the egg, hatches and rears the undesirable. This stranger is usually larger and therefore gets more food than the other birds in the nest. Frequently the rightful nestlings are smothered, starved or pushed out of the nest by the young cowbird. Cowbirds' eggs have been found in the nests of Baltimore oriole, kingbird, vireo, warblers and all sparrows.

All Kinds of Birds

Elva Stayman says she is becoming very much interested in birds since our club has been formed. There seem to be lots of birds near Elva's home and here is what she says: "There is a woodpecker that likes our old apple tree right outside the kitchen window. His bill seems very sharp and he always seems busy. With his Teddy Bear hair comb, he looks very stern.

"We have two baby ground sparrows in a flower bush in the front of our house. They were very little at first but now have little feathers.

"Then there are sparrows in our raspberry patch. Lately we discovered another nest of them. In the apple tree there are some little yellow and black birds. Their song is like the canary. The robin hops possessively around our front shade tree and I think he has a nest there. My brother built a bird house and put it close to the raspberry patch. Four wrens are now living in it and make the place ring with their merry songs.

"Last week I was planting sweet potato plants and there were so many different birds singing that I had to stop and listen to their sweet cheer. One would sing "Bob White" then another would say 'Chee-chee-chee.' And one said, 'You farmers think you're big.' I couldn't stand that so I said, 'You birdies think you're big.' That seemed to stir him up more and he sang and sang until I stopped mocking. After he was through, I heard one say, 'pretty, pretty, pretty.'

"I like to watch a humming bird and hear its humming song. It is interesting to watch it rush from flower to flower. Its bill is almost as long as the rest of its body and it is very pointed. Its wings look like tissue paper when it is flying—they seem so thin."

You'll be glad to know Elva was awarded a prize for her good letter.

Editor's note: Did you know there are three hundred and fifty distinct species of woodpeckers widely distributed in various parts of the world? The five species fairly well-known in the United States are hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker, flicker, red-headed woodpecker and sapsucker.

Have You Seen This One?

Eleanora Wilcox sends this splendid description of the brown creeper and its nest.

The brown creeper is from five to five and three-fourths inches long. Nearly one-half of this length is taken up by the long tail which is stiff and bristly at the end. The bill is three-fourths inch in length, slender, rounded and slightly curved. The creeper is brown above in color and streaked lengthwise with white. There are two wide streaks of white across each wing. From bill to tail the bird is white. This little bird eats insects and their eggs and larvae.

Its cry is a fine chirp or screech. It consists of a bar of four notes, the first moderate pitch, the second lower and less emphatic, the third rising again, and the last abruptly falling, but dying away.

The nests are made of sticks, strips of bark, cobwebs, plant down and other material. They are most generally hidden between a strip of loose bark and the body of the tree or stump to which it clings. The nest contains from five to seven eggs, white sparsely specked with light brown and amber. The female does the nest building and is accompanied by the male while gathering and arranging material.

A Thrilling Tale

I have studied the kingbird and am sending a story of all the interesting things I observed about the bird. Early one morning as I made my way through the reeds and bushes on our farm, I saw a large hawk chasing a little sandpiper and it was just about ready to nab him when a little kingbird came to his rescue. The kingbird chased the hawk and did not cease pursuit until the hawk had entered the woods. The kingbird seemed to be the sentry along the river bank and many times I have seen him chase the crows that ventured into his kingdom.

Later I saw the kingbird and his mate building their home. One bird would tug at a piece of cloth and when he got a piece of it he flew away and placed it in a bush not far from the bank and as far as I could observe I think I saw the first piece of material which was put into the nest. Later I saw them bringing old weed-stalks, grass, pieces of paper and roots. It took them many days to complete their task.

A few days later when I ventured closer so that I could see the nest the kingbirds did not mind as they were used to seeing me there and knew I would not hurt them. The nest was built in a tall thin bush. It was built like a cradle and looked very compact and strong. In it lay three eggs which were about an inch long, about three-fourths of an inch wide and scattered over the white surface of the shell were many spots of brown.

Kingbird Habits

Not long after I saw the two kingbirds taking food to the young. I could see them sitting on the topmost branches of trees and on telephone poles watching for insects, suddenly they would dash out, seize an insect and then return to their perch. After a storm when there were few insects in the air I would see them searching for small insects on the ground and they have very sharp eyes as they can see an insect quite a distance from them.

The kingbirds have dark feathers and on the top of their head they have a bright orange-red spot. They can open their feathers to show this bright spot whenever they want and I often think maybe they show it to deceive insects and make them think they have discovered a flower where honey may be gathered.

Viola Stocker.

(Awarded a prize.)

Editor's note: The kingbird is also known to some people as the bee-martin, as it was once thought that it ate honeybees. This bird belongs to the class of birds called "flycatchers" because they dart about and catch many flies and other flying insects. The other two in this class are the phoebe and wood pewee. As Viola says, they are extremely hostile to crows and hawks and drive them from the neighborhood.

A Maryland Yellow-Throat

Silently I crept along under the brush until I came to a dense spot. Here I lay down very low. Making a noise supposed to be like a distressed bird I soon saw a tiny bird peeping at me through his black mask which immediately told me who he was. Closer and closer he came until he was at least five feet from me. Turning his head from side to side and jumping around. I knew he was very puzzled. Then he saw me and acted as if a great burden was off him, for away he went. Many other times I came closer to him but never as close as my first experience. I hope some one else has been more successful than I and that they write about it.

Maryland. Ernest Ornett.

And the editor says: Perhaps the Maryland yellow-throat doesn't come to Pennsylvania because we really don't know much about it here. We understand that its call is something like "wichity, wichity." They are particularly fond of plant lice. They come north during the first ten days of May and depart about the middle of October. Perhaps Ernest will write again and tell us more about him.

A Bucolic Ballad

The blank spaces are represented by the names of bugs:

Bill, the bucolic, one fair morn,
Went out to view his sprouting corn
And garden sass, with Bess, his bride,
Blithe as a ....., by his side.

With happy hearts and eager tread
They sought the cool, green lettuce bed.
Alas! The young and tender plants
Were full of horrid, crawling .....

"Oh, dear!" cried Bess, "We can't eat those."
Then something ambled o'er her toes!
What was it—snake or beast or bug?
No, just a harmless little .....

She shook it off, then shrieked in fear,
For something dreadful dangled near
And wiggled fiercely close beside her—
A huge, horrific, hairy .....

"Bill! Bill!" she screamed. But gallant Bill
Was kneeling by a melon hill,
Investigating certain squirms
That meant the presence of .....

Alas—poor Bill—absorbed in thought
He failed to guard a certain spot—
A "barn door" rent (a nail had torn it).
And well, you know, it was a .....

Then up rose Bill, with horrified cries,
And tears of anguish in his eyes.
When something jabbed him in the knee.
Yes, stung again—this time a .....

Then, I regret to say, Bill cussed,
And flung his trowel in the dust,
And kicked, in manner most improper
A cheerful, chirping old .....

Bess, in the meantime, fled in haste
To fetch the analgesic paste.
But oh! what horror then did fill her,
She stepped right on a .....

"Help! Help!" she shrieked, turned deathly pale,
And fainted in a bed of kale.
Yet, all the neighbors wondered why
These two to city haunts did .....

Little Folks' Corner

Buster to the Rescue

By GLORIA ROSE

(Continued from last week.)

In amazement Hal stood there staring. They had never been bothered by thieves. But this midnight visitor—wasn't he stealing the silver? Again Hal heard the bear's low growl; and standing by the open window was Buster! Hal turned quickly and made his way to his father's bedroom. Mr. Jones awakened quickly, and the story poured from Hal's lips in a rapid, low tone. Fully awake, the man and his son crept downstairs, noiselessly secured a gun from the hall, and made their way softly to the dining room.

"Stop where you are," cried Mr. Jones, "Hands up!" The uninvited visitor thrust his hands into the air, too startled to grab his own revolver.

Mr. Jones relieved his prisoner of the weapon while Hal 'phoned the police headquarters. By this time the family had all been aroused, and were gathered in the dining room. Hal told of Buster's part in the capture of the thief, and the family was praising the pet when the police arrived.

The thief had undoubtedly visited Mrs. Jones' jewel-case, judging by the contents of his pockets, while some strange jewelry was also found which they guessed belonged to their neighbors and friends.

Later it was found that the man was Slim Crosby, a notorious burglar, and that a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for his capture. The Jones family received this reward, but they did not forget Buster, for they purchased for him a silver collar with his name, Buster, on it. And Buster became the proudest bear in all Beardom.

Gloria Rose.

At the Seashore.
Drawn by Mary Sage.

HERE is Louise at the seashore. Color the picture and hurry it back to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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2... "When we figured up what it was costing to have our wood cut for the kitchen stove, we decided an electric range would be just as cheap. And it is."

3... "It cooks the food, not the cook." The proverbial "hot kitchen stove" is no more.

4... "It is so clean. It makes such a difference to have no wood litter, no coal tracks, no clouds of flying ashes. A damp cloth keeps the stove shining. There is no smoke nor soot to be scoured off pots, and kettles. And the kitchen wall stays fresh and clean."

5... "It is so easy to use." They all mention that, with a sigh of relief as they think of the woodbox that was always empty, the ashpan that was always full. The fine art of preparing meals is really a pleasure, now that cooking no longer includes daily exercises with the stove poker, the coal shovel, the broom, the mop, the dust cloth, and the scouring powder.

6... "It is so convenient when we are away just before meal time. We put the Sunday dinner into the oven before church. The controls turn on the right amount of heat at the right time. The food continues to cook in the insulated oven, as in a fireless cooker."

7... "When we put in our electric range we were afraid it might be unreliable or too expensive to use all the time, so we didn't remove the old kitchen stove. But after it had stood there three years, without being used once, we took it out to make room for an electric refrigerator."

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Methods to Increase Profits

By H. C. KNANDEL

IN last week's article it was pointed out that profits in poultry keeping depend on the annual egg production per bird and on a well-diversified business. Coupled with these factors are others which are of almost equal importance.

For greatest profits from market eggs a relatively high fall egg production is essential. The time was when eggs were highest in price in December. This date was finally moved forward to approximately Thanksgiving time. Now the highest prices are paid for eggs during September, October and November. To receive these high prices, it is necessary for the poultryman to hatch his chicks earlier in the spring so that they may become fully matured and ready to lay by early fall.

When Prices Are Best

Not only is it true that egg prices are highest in the fall but fowls which lay well during this period usually produce, in a year, more eggs than those hens which do not begin to lay until late winter and early spring. According to a two-year survey made in Massachusetts, it was observed that those farmers who received from their flocks an average lay of 25 per cent or more during the period of October to December made the most net income from their market eggs. To obtain a 25 per cent production in this period requires that at least two-thirds of the flock be pullets, since old hens at this time of year are rapidly decreasing in egg production.

Poultry profits depend on low mortality and on culling. During the past decade mortality in mature stock has increased tremendously, caused primarily by disease and parasites. To determine the cause and methods of prevention or cure of many of the diseases affecting poultry is the problem of the pathologist. Until such time as a satisfactory solution of the disease problem has been found, it will pay the farmer to purchase chicks or breed them from a strain which will thrive even under adverse conditions.

More emphasis should be placed on constitutional vigor and stamina and less on abnormally high egg production. It is far better to have a hen produce, within a year, 12 pullets all of which will lay 200 eggs or more than to have a hen produce 12 pullets half of which will die before completing a year of production, even though one of the six remaining pullets may lay 300 eggs. The average poultry farmer is not so much interested in individuals as in averages. He cannot treat his flock as the dairyman does his herd. Flock averages with the poultryman tell the tale.

Volume and Profits

While prices received for market eggs are in direct proportion to labor income, many commercial egg farmers have laid too much emphasis on this factor at the expense of some others. The price received for market eggs is by no means the greatest factor in securing a satisfactory labor income. There are farmers next door to the most best markets in the East who cannot make a success out of poultry. Their chief difficulty is to produce a sufficient volume when egg prices are high.

Farmers who make the highest labor income from their flocks are those whose feed bill per bird is highest. This does not mean that patent medicines are a part of the diet, but it does mean that a good feeder caters to the wants of his fowls and so is able to encourage them to consume more feed.

The better feeders use liberal amounts of milk in the ration. They feed cod-liver oil, use artificial illumination, wet mash and any other factors which will tend to increase feed consumption. In a survey conducted in New York state it was found that poultrymen who used five per cent or more of condensed milk in the ration and followed other good practices made a labor income of 50 per cent more than farmers who did not use artificial illumination, wet mash feeding and condensed milk.

In conclusion it might be stated that the very best practices which make for a well organized poultry business are:

(1) A diversified poultry industry where the income is derived from the sale of market eggs, baby chicks, pullets, poultry meat, etc.

(2) Hatch the chicks early in the season so that they may lay high-priced fall and winter eggs, and remember that unless the entire flock maintains a total production of 25 per cent or better during the months of September to December maximum profits cannot be secured.

(3) Use milk products liberally.

(4) Use artificial lights judiciously.

(5) Use any of the better practices which will maintain health and increase production such as cod-liver oil, wet mash feeding and approximately 40 per cent of yellow corn in the poultry ration.

(6) Maintain a large percentage of pullets in the flock; probably somewhere between two-thirds and three-fourths of the flock should be pullets.

(7) Maintain a flock of sufficient size to properly handle the labor and obtain the best use of buildings and equipment.

(8) Market the poultry products so as to obtain the greatest profits.

Quick Death

We have a flock of 125 White Leghorns a year old the first week in May. They just simply die, one and two every day. Their combs look nice and red and we don't see a thing wrong with them. Some die on the nests laying.

They have been remarkable layers. Started to lay last September and have laid 115 to 120 eggs daily till about three weeks ago. Could they be laying too strong? Mrs. Willard R. Miller. Northampton county, Pa.

IF your hens are in good flesh, and are getting the same care they had during the winter, the strain of heavy production is probably not the cause of the losses.

Sometimes mites get pretty numerous at this season, and if bad enough may be responsible for losses. Look under the roosts and in the nests, and if mites are discovered give the house a thorough cleaning and paint roosts, drops and nests with carbolineum or other mite destroyer or with waste crank case oil.

Some infectious disease may be causing the losses, and if you will ask your county agricultural agent to stop in and look over the flock, he may be able to tell what the matter is. R. L. S.

Sore Eyes

My chickens get sore eyes, pasted shut. They eat, but it cuts down their laying, also makes them light in weight, as it seems they cannot find enough to eat. M. C. W.

THIS trouble may be roup, or possibly coccidiosis. Advise giving flock a dose of one pound of Epsom salts per 100 birds in the drinking water, removal of sick birds from flock, and a thorough cleaning of the poultry buildings. R. L. S.

Lack Feathers

My Wyandotte chickens are three months old. They have never been sick. Have had a commercial feed before them at all times, plenty of water and grit. The pullets are pretty well feathered but the roosters have no feathers across their backs. What causes this? I wish to get more chickens and to overcome this trouble, as a well-feathered chicken sells better. Fayette county, Pa. B. L.

POOR feathering is usually caused by too warm a temperature in the brooder house, or by crowding. R. L. S.

Farm & Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

ALMOST every practical dairyman has found August one of the most difficult months of the year. Usually the days are uncomfortably hot and unless pasture conditions are about right the cows will drop in milk flow.

As I drive through the country very often I see a lot of cows bunched on the lee side of a wire fence, each one trying to rub the pesky flies off on the next cow and each one hoping to get some shade from the south side cow. When you get close to them you realize they are a forlorn bunch driven hither and yon by the sun's heat, by the blood-sucking flies and often by thirst. The cows look thin and the pasture is eaten close and brown.

Those cows are shrinking in milk flow and soon will give little or none. They are liable to go into winter quarters in poor form. They will require an undue lot of feed to bring them into winter working conditions, and possibly even then you will fail to get them to yield well.

But at intervals I see herds that look different, for the reason that they are well fed besides the pasture they have. Shade is provided in the form of a woodlot or clumps of trees. A water supply is convenient so they can drink when thirsty. Those herds do not seem to take much notice of the flies. They are liable to go into winter quarters in fine working condition and give good production on the regular ration.

The first great reason why cows drop so seriously in milk flow in August is the lack of feed and a good water supply. Supply this and the heat and the flies are not a serious matter, yet from the standpoint of humanity the cows should be supplied with shade and some fly-repellent used regularly.

Readjustment

I just finished a story in which a professor was one of the principal characters. He arose in the morning at 8:44 and moved through the day with clock regularity until 10:46 in the evening when he retired. Doubtless that is all right for a professor, but in fifty years experience I learned that the farmer must be quite pliable and ready to adapt himself to the conditions that happen to arise.

For years wheat was the grain crop we sold to get cash to pay a lot of bills due or over-due. That plan is unthinkable now. This day, when threshing of wheat is in full swing, the grain dealer offers 40c for 60 pounds of prime dry wheat. At the same time he offers 72c for 56 pounds of prime dry corn.

In the earlier days we were sure that corn was the best and cheapest pork maker, but at the Missouri Experiment Station they found that wheat as a hog feed was 15 to 20 per cent more efficient than corn. Wheat and tankage gave most satisfactory results.

Lately I spoke with a number of farmers who are pleased with the results of feeding wheat to the hogs. I spoke with a steer feeder whom I have known for a long while. He has fed steers for over a quarter of a century and made money doing it, and has built up his farm to a high state of fertility. He told me that for the first time he tried wheat as a steer feed last season. Equal parts oats, corn and wheat was the ration, all ground together. He put on more weight with less feed than in all his former feeding experience. He has nearly a thousand bushels of wheat this year and much of it will be eaten by the steers.

At the same time wheat merchants tell me wheat is coming in slowly for threshing time. Indications are that wheat growers are rapidly adapting themselves to the changed conditions and will feed the wheat and sell the corn for cash to pay bills and have profitable pork and beef to sell later.

WHEN threatening clouds warn of an approaching storm . . . when the heat hangs heavy over the hayfields . . . when speed is all-important . . .

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Wooster, Ohio Friday, Sept. 4, 1931
45 ANIMALS from T. B. accredited and abortion free herds.
Sale includes some of Ohio's best Guernseys.
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Write for Illustrated Catalog.
OHIO GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, Wooster, Ohio

CRAWFORD COUNTY, PA.
—Ships ½ dairy cows exported from Penna.—
We have been selling registered and grade fresh cows, springers, heifers, etc., for eight years and our business grows constantly. This year's sales will be the greatest in our history by a wide margin. 75% are resales to satisfied former customers. Our cows and your treatment must be satisfactory. —Tell us what you need.
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Market House, Meadville, Pa.

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—DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

ELM LAWN COTSWOLDS are quality animals, priced in accord with existing conditions.
DAN BRYAN, Dept. C. Portland, Ind.

SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN RAMS. one and two years old. Guaranteed to please.
HYLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

Young Reg. Hampshire Ewes — 20 Head. Also rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Closing out, sale prices. C. M. Havlin, Atlantic, Pa.

HAMPSHIRES We offer a few Ram lambs, sired by a son of Commander.
ELMER D. WHISLER, Newville, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Uplands Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEYS.—3 pure-bred Guernsey Bull Calves, Sire Prince Gold. All from good producing dams. Tuberculin free herd, also blood tested. Reg. & transferred to buyer for $40.00 each. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females.
Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

Jersey Bulls and Bull Calves. Mostly Oxford and Noble breeding. Aver. herd. Time payment if desired. C.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

40 DAIRY COWS and springing heifers, 40 grade Angus cows and heifers, bred to reg. Angus bulls. W. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Va.

WANTED

WANT TO BUY Several Heavy Milking Holstein Cows, fresh or soon to freshen. Registered animals preferred. Must be from T. B. Accredited and negative herd and prices to sell.
JOHN SAMWORTH, Pomeroy, Pa.

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150 Pigs For Sale
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, 7-8 wks. old, $4.50 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. Crates free. We have some nice stock here.
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

QUALITY CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS. Spring boars. All sold C. O. D. on approval.
A. H. CROWNOVER, Mt. Sterling, Ohio

DUROCS.—Reg. service boars, spring pigs, sows and fall gilts bred for Sept., farrow. Best breeding. J. W. Williamson, Murraysville, W. Va.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $9 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Rossville, Ohio

HAMPSHIRE PIGS Eight weeks old, both sexes. Reg. free.
J. J. RAILING, R. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

Farmer's Business Letter

WEATHER hot, and generally dry. Good rains a few days ago brought a measure of relief to Montana, Wyoming and sections of some states farther east, but most everywhere more rain is needed right away to mature the corn and put new life into pastures. Some spots are very dry.

Less is heard about the grasshopper scourge. The hoppers have cleaned up some sections but are not migrating as did the hordes of the seventies. In fact, it is a different brand of hopper. That was the Rocky Mountain locust, obscuring the sun in its flights, but long since practically extinct. The hopper doing the mischief this time is a short-winged variety that cannot fly far.

Some more favorable business reports are appearing, but there are no substantial gains.

In the Drouth Region

The area hardest hit by drouth is mostly west of the Missouri. From North Dakota has come a plea for federal relief. They want a moratorium on debts owed by farmers to government agencies, and also government loans. Such demands may be expected to become more insistent as time passes, as there are many farmers who will have nothing on which to subsist the coming winter.

A Montana man reporting on conditions says that so far as they can see now all they can do with old ewes that will not pay shipping costs is to kill them, as they need to save what feed there is for the lambs. He thinks the reports of a big lamb crop will be found exaggerated, and as evidence cites one outfit that killed 20,000 lambs at lambing time, because of water shortage, and another that killed 14,000.

Feeders Hesitate

Both cattle and lamb feeders are holding back. They are not yet certain of their feed, and they are even more uncertain about markets. A government report issued yesterday indicated 13 per cent fewer cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than on August 1st last year. This is a substantial reduction, especially so considering that production was relatively light last year. Only one state, Nebraska, has as many cattle as last year. The same report indicated that fewer cattle would move into feed-lots the last five months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

Grains Lower

The tendency in grain trade continues lower, and new lows were recorded this week. Wheat continues the lowest in the history of our trade, and the terminal quotations do not tell the whole story because marketing and transportation costs are higher than in the 'nineties.

A scrap has developed among the people in the Northwest who are interested in cooperative marketing of grain, a committee having gone to Washington to take the matter up with the Farm Board, the claim being that through its financing operations the Board is giving one group a monopoly of the cooperative business. It develops that it is simply the old fight for supremacy between the Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union groups. The Board finds itself in the position of favoring the Farmers' Union group in grain marketing, and the Farm Bureau group in livestock marketing. This inevitably means dissension, and the Board is now having a taste of it.

Lambs Lower

Receipts of sheep and lambs at the principal markets were a little smaller than last week, but larger than for the same week of recent years. The tone of the market is weak, and prices suffered a sharp decline. At the close lambs were 50c lower, sheep 75c lower, but feeder lambs were only 25c lower. The story of the week's trade is shown in the average lamb price which dropped from $7.35 last week to $6.40 this week. The latter figure compares with $9 at this time last year. Best price paid for lambs this week was $7.85, against $8.65 last week. Shipping demand this week was better than last, but still is relatively light. Best feeders went out this week at $5.50, but both demand and offerings are limited.

Hogs About Steady

The hog market just about held its own this week. Average price was $6.50, the same as last week, and comparing with $8.95 last year. The spread is wide, tops ranging from $7.85 to $8.15 this week. The reason for the relatively low average is the big discount on all heavy weights, the supply of lard on hand being liberal, and nobody wanting any more of it than he has to make. Hog prices are usually looking up instead of in the other direction at this time of the year, and the trend is not favorable from the standpoint of its promise with respect to fall prices.

Cattle Higher and Lower

A two-way market on steers resulted in an average price exactly equal to that of last week—$8.10. This average is 75c under a year ago. All good kinds were a little higher this week, and all grassy sorts a little lower. The report of fewer cattle on feed is scarcely borne out in current receipts which are running some ahead of one and two years ago, but receipts elsewhere are light, and are reflected in a strong shipping demand that helps the market. Top yearlings this week brought $9.40.

Watson.

Chicago August 8, 1931.

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market developed an easier tone with prices tending lower. Trading was slow during the entire week and, with receipts more liberal than most dealers had anticipated, there was a moderate into storage movement as compared with an appreciable out of storage movement the preceding week.

Nearby receipts are for the most part of poor quality and buyers are using storage held stock quite freely. This accounts for the slack trading in fresh arrivals. Real fancy whites held about steady with no apparent change. In some instances 31 cents was exceeded for jobbing lots of henery nearbys, but in general 30@30½c was general. Pacific Coast white eggs were moving fairly well at 31c. The bulk of the trading was on intermediate grades ranging from 21@23½c.

The storage holdings for the entire country are estimated by the trade to be very close to, or even lower than the federal estimate for July 1st. Should this be true, the egg market would be statistically in good position, as that would mean one and three quarter million cases less than at the same time last year.

The New York egg market was irregular but a steadier tone developed late in the week. Best nearby white eggs sold at 27@30½c. Brown eggs brought 19½@30c and mixed colors 13@25c.

Poultry Steady

The live poultry market in New York was steady at the close of the week. The demand was fair and Leghorn fowl sold at 18@21c, colored 22@24c. Leghorn broilers ranged from 20c for poor stock up to 24@25c for the best. Reds sold within a range of 20@27c and Rocks 25@32c.

Live rabbits were in light supply and the market was steady at 10@16c per pound.

Butter advanced with 92 score goods gaining 2@2¼c per pound. Arrivals were light in the eastern markets and dealers found it difficult to satisfy their requirements. Users of butter found it hard to obtain satisfactory butter due to high temperature.

Cantaloupes

Maryland and Delaware are the chief sources of cantaloupes at the present time and the movement from these sections has been larger than during the same period last year. In early August the movement had exceeded 150,000 crates by truck. Large quantities of these lopes are arriving in Philadelphia and the market dropped sharply. The over-supply also affected the market for New Jersey stock which has started. The demand was slow for all except the best varieties. Fordhooks, Hales Best and Hearts of Gold are bringing the best prices.

Apples continue to sell very slowly, partly due to the large supply of peaches available. Eastern markets report apples as low as 25c per bushel with a few lots of fancy up to $1. Most of the apples are from Delaware and New Jersey.

The white potato market showed a slight improvement late in the week. New Jersey growers due to the heat and the low prices held off digging and loadings were lighter. Prices late in the week ranged from $1.55 to $1.60 per 150-pound sack f. o. b. New Jersey points. New Jersey potatoes are getting fairly good distribution and are going as far west as Chicago and as far south as Florida.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotatoins

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 27¼@30¼c; 92 score, 26¼c; 90 score, 24c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 29@31c; nearby whites extras, 24@26c; nearby brown extras, 23@28c; nearby mixed colors, 22@24½c; nearby current receipts, 19@21½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@25c; broilers, 19@32c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela., Md. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 25@75c. HUCKLEBERRIES, N. J. & Pa., 32-qt. crate, $2.50@3.50. BLACKBERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crates, $2@2.50. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@30c. ELDERBERRIES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@25c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J., bus., 50@75c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., early varieties, 25@60c. PEAS, N. Y., 75c@$1.75 bus. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., ½@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green flat, 50c@$1. CELERY, N. J. hearts, 30@60c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 25@35c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 40@60c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts, Cobblers, 35@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yams, $1. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@35c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 25@50c. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., bus. hmpr., red, poor, 25@60c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 27¼@27¾c; extras, 26¾c; firsts, 24¾@26½c; 90 score, 23¾@24c; 89 score, 23¼@23½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 27@30½c; extra firsts, 22½@24c; average extras, 24½@26c; mediums, 25@26c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 24@40c; fowls, blbs., dry packed, 16@25c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@18c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 29@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 25@28c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. BLACKBERRIES, 15@18c qt. PEACHES, 8@10c qt. CURRANTS, 12@15c qt. PLUMS, 10@12c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. HUCKLEBERRIES, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 8@10c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 12@15c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 5@10c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 6@12c ¼ pk; 65@90c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 30@35c ½ peck. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 25@30c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 15@18c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 5@10c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@26c; pullet, 18c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c; Leghorns, dressed, $1.25@1.50; Rocks & Reds, dressed, $1.35@2.25; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.35.

Fruits.—APPLES, new, 18c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 10@20c ¼ pk., 50c@$1 per bskt. PLUMS, 8@10c box, 15c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 25c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. RADISHES, 5c bunch. BEETS, 5c bnch. TURNIPS, 10c box. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CARROTS, 5c bnch. STRING BEANS, 18c ¼ pk.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 28¾c; standards, 28¼c; 89 score, 26¾c; 88 score, 24¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 26@26½c; fresh, extra firsts, 21@21½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 24@25c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 17@20c; springers, 19@22c; colored broilers, heavy, 26@28c; light, 21@23c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 15@17c; pigeons, 25c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 30c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Aug. 8.—The wool market was moderately active during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. A less active market than during the previous week was due to a slower demand for domestic wools of 58s, 60s and finer qualities. Lower grades were quite active with prices very firm to slightly higher. Features of the market were the broad call for 56s and 46s quality domestic wools and the apparently expanding outlet for 48s, 50s qualities as a result of the increased strength of 56s.

Fine combing is quoted at 25@26½c. half-blood 24@25c, three-eighths 23c, quarter-blood 21@22c, low quarter 20@21c; tine, three-eighths and quarter blood clothing 20@21c; half-blood clothing 19@20c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 49½@50¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 55½@56c; No. 2 white oats, new, 21¼@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 38½@38¾c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Last year's drouth shows up in this year's cattle supply, and receipts continue light and inferior in quality. Only 25 carloads were on sale and few steers of merit were among them. A few very nice handyweight grassers from West Virginia brought $7.50 per cwt., the lighter end of this load going at $7.25. Fair light and handy butcher steers brought $6.75@7 and plainer or thinner ones on down. Steers not good for either killers or feeders brought $5@6 as to flesh, some thinnish plain steers hard to sell. Weighty grassers, fat but a bit plain, got bids of little over $7 per cwt. No dry-fed steers were here. Buyers are all looking for cheap meat and not disposed to pay over $7.50 for anything. Heifers looked higher, considering quality, the best carload here going at $6.50, with fair kind around $6. A few fancy fat cows sold around $5 per cwt., not many good enough to sell above $4.25 and decent kind available at $3.50@4. Canners were unchanged at $2@2.50. Bulls were stronger with good handy weights up to $5 and good heavy $4.50 or a little better. Ordinary light and thinnish bulls sold at $3.25@3.75.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 7 75
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 35@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 65
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Though the supply was light, only 12 carloads, the hog market showed little snap. Sales were largely at about last week's closing prices for handy and light weights but heavy hogs were not wanted. Prices for heavy weights ranged from $6.75 to $7.25, the heavier the cheaper. Handy weights went at $8.50 largely. The best of the light Yorkers went along with handy-weights, 140@150-pound hogs of good quality going in. The ordinary lighter ones, 135 lbs or less, were dull at $7.75@8. Pigs were not in much demand at $7.50@7.75 as to quality. Sows of standard merit sold at $5.50, others and extreme weights for less.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 75@ 7 25
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 45@ 8 50
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 45@ 8 50
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	7 75@ 8 00
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	7 50@ 7 75
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 16 carloads, mainly lambs. Sheep are available but are being held back by the low market price, owners figuring that they can't lose by waiting until a demand appears. The sheep market was largely a guess, with most estimates $3.50 per cwt. for good handy wethers. A few heavy ewes brought $2@2.25, handy kind worth $2.75@3. Lambs were lower but trade was fairly active at the decline. Good lambs brought $8.25, medium kind $5@6 and skips $3.50@4. Fair light lambs brought $4.25@4.75, suggesting that they should be kept in the country until they show more flesh and weight. Nothing doing in feeder lambs, though some are available occasionally.

Clipped

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 25
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 50@ 4 50

Calves

Monday's supply was about 800 head. The market was fairly active at $9.50 for good lots, $6.50@8 for seconds and $4@6 for others.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Aug. 10.—With 16,000 head of cattle on sale the market was 25c higher. Top steers brought $9.50, best heifers $9.40, big steers $9, while the bulk of sales was at $7.50@9.25.

Hogs

Thirty-two thousand hogs were on sale, including 7,000 "directs." The market was steady with top at $8, bulk selling at $5@7.90.

Sheep

Receipts amounted to 17,000 head. The market was steady. Best lambs sold at $7.85, while the bulk went at $5.25@7.50.

CATTLE

HOMESTEAD FARM, MILKING SHORTHORNS. Two bull calves, cows and heifers. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

FARM LAND

PENNSYLVANIA

94-ACRE TRUCK CROP FARM, excellent location, state front frontage. Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., 12 miles. Close to village with full community advantages, bus, mail service. 76 acres level fertile loam tillage, 18 acres woodland and pasture. 8-room house, good condition, small tenant house. Farm at junction of two important roads. Excellent roadside stand possibilities. $9,000.00. Investigate this and other farms offered for sale under easy-payment plan. Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial, Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price. 5 gallons for $3.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 793 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIME.—Agricultural carloads, genuine Hydrated—Ground Burned, Burned Lump. Write for prices. Rose Point Stone & Lime Company, New Castle, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

STANDARD RABBIT JOURNAL, Milton, Pa. Special, Year 25c, Sample Dime.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO.—Postpaid, guaranteed very best mellow juicy leaf chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; 10, $2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hindin, Sharon, Tenn.

20 CHEWING TWISTS, $1.00; 100, $3.75, prepaid. Ford Tobacco Company, M6, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Ky.

AGENTS

WANTED AT ONCE.—Reliable, energetic, competent man, with car or rig, who knows farming, to sell Martin Farm Buildings on easy terms direct to farmers. No capital or investment needed. Advertising "Heads" furnished. Splendid opportunity for big profits and a steady, permanent income. We show you how. Write today for details and tell us all about yourself. Martin Steel Products Co., 1928 Longview Ave., Mansfield, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

Taxation and Economy

(Continued from page 5.)

tax money is used; they have been familiar to most of us for a long time. But there are, also, a large number of unsuspected "causes" that expect help from the county purse, and said purse often becomes pretty lean.

Court costs run into money and it often follows that the jail receives the result of a trial. Of course, our tax money must pay for the privilege we enjoy of boarding and housing malefactors while they rest and think of their sins; or, at any rate, rest. Somehow, it seems out of joint. Here is a husky fellow who steals my fine pullets; fifty dollars, a hundred dollars worth in a single night. A profitable night's work, but not for me.

Once in so often such a chap is caught, lodged in jail and finally brought to trial. His lawyer astonishes him by saying fine things about him. I may have to attend court to help convict him. If all goes well he is sentenced to—a year or two in jail?—not at all; to perhaps three months. Then he is let out to continue his labors.

All the cost of convicting him and of keeping him in jail is paid out of tax money. I have lost my valuable birds and I have been put to expense and inconvenience.

Why would it not be fair to make the originator of all the mischief pay for his fun, not by a few months of well-fed leisure in a nice, cozy jail, but by condemning him to labor in jail until he had earned enough to pay (a) me for the value of the chickens he stole; (b) the cost of arrest and prosecution; (c) the cost of maintaining him in prison; (d) a sum needed for the support of his family; (e) a stated sum by way of punishment, which would be applied to some worthy purpose?

I can see nothing unfair in such a plan. If, as those interested in prison affairs contend, the object of imprisonment is, largely, the reformation of the prisoner, would not such a plan bring home to a chicken thief or to any other petty offender the desirability of letting other people's property alone?

Assuredly, it would place the burden of paying where it rightfully belongs and would to that extent, at least, relieve the over-loaded taxpayer.

To sum up briefly: Taxation is necessary, for certain expenses incurred for the common good must be met. There is, however, a limit beyond which people cannot go with safety. We have already passed this limit and ways must be devised to reduce the demands on the taxpayer's purse.

Taxes must be lowered by lowering the demand for funds. This can be done by entering upon fewer undertakings; or by more careful management both of the work and of the finances. Small leaks will sink great ships.

Economy does not mean saving alone, but saving through good management.

The individual, if he is wise, will first see that he has funds in hand to pay for anything he may undertake; public officials too often reverse this plan.

FarmFacts & Fancies

(Continued from page 2.)

as wheat, corn and cotton. Probably they will not remain effective where now tried as measures of relief. Wherever any possible profit is in sight the crowd rushes headlong, and we are driven back to the hard, unbending, usually depressing law of demand and supply to determine price and to control production. It is not a happy thought.

Selling Climate

The Pacific Coast has sold hundreds of millions of dollars of climate, getting its money in cash from people in all the states eastward. It is a rather remarkable fact that the easterners got what they paid for in this instance. For reasons I do not need to understand there are currents of air coming from the ocean all the year round that really mean warm weather for the winter, and cool weather for the summer. The sun gets hot most any time of the year, but in the shade of a telephone pole, a building or a tree, the cool breeze directly on the Coast keeps one comfortable in midsummer. It is very different even a few miles back from the shore, and over a hundred miles away down in the Imperial Valley, the thermometer may register 120 F. at times.

But it is Coast climate the realtors are selling—thousands of square miles of it offered. This summer has brought exception to the rule, and weeks of hot weather have crowded the heat right down to the shore line. It is very disconcerting to those who never want to admit anything less than perfection for their climate. It has been hot in the thorough-going way our central and eastern states have of being hot, and it is taking a lot of explaining to tourists. Regions not fifteen miles from the shore have run temperatures up to 100 degrees F., and even directly on the Coast there is comfort only in the shade and after sundown.

Mr. White, of the Farmer, is going to give his big tourist crowd a surprise if this most extraordinary weather continues. All records are broken, and the fact remains that for one year the Pacific Coast has cut down the quality of climate it always has for sale.

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BABY CHICKS.—Trapnested Pen One, 9c. Pen Two, 5½c. Started Chicks—Pullets. Large English White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

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WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

S. H. LIVINGSTON, LANCASTER, PA., wants your name if you have sheep or wool.

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FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER or HOUSEWORK.—Refined American woman with well-behaved boy of 13. Neat, clean, excellent cook. References exchanged. No objection to 1 or 2 children. C. M. Ruckels, Quaker Hill, Pawling, N. Y.

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NEW CLOVER HONEY, 10-lb. Pail, $2.10. Bulk Comb, $2.25 Postpaid. Edw. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Slim and Spud — *Inman*

CAR OWNERS *bought more* Firestone Tires

during May, June and July

than in any like period in History

THERE are reasons for this—Firestone is building the *Greatest Tire Values in history*, with the result that Firestone Factories are operating 24 hours a day, 6 days a week, to meet public preference.

This is the year everybody is scrutinizing his purchases. This is particularly true in tire buying because of the many confusing and misleading statements made about tires.

To give car owners the facts, Firestone published comparisons showing quality, construction and prices. Then the public went to Firestone Service Stores and Service Dealers—made their own comparisons with cross sections cut from Firestone Tires—and from special brand mail order tires and others.

When they saw the facts, they bought more Firestone Tires during May, June and July than in any like period in Firestone history.

Let the Firestone Service Dealer show you these Firestone Extra Values and have your car equipped for Safe, Trouble-Free Motoring. *Drive in today.*

COMPARE CONSTRUCTION *and* QUALITY

Firestone Gives You	4.75-19 TIRE: Firestone Oldfield Type	4.75-19 TIRE: ★A Special Brand Mail Order Tire	4.50-21 TIRE: Firestone Sentinel Type	4.50-21 TIRE: ★A Special Brand Mail Order Tire
More Weight, Pounds	18.00	17.80	17.02	16.10
More Thickness, Inches	.658	.605	.598	.561
More Non-Skid Depth, inches	.281	.250	.250	.234
More Plies Under Tread	6	5	6	5
Same Width, Inches	5.20	5.20	4.75	4.75
Same Price	$6.65	$6.65	$4.85	$4.85

COMPARE PRICES

MAKE OF CAR	TIRE SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Sentinel Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford, Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.98	$4.98	$9.60	$4.35	$4.35	$8.50
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.60	5.60	10.90	4.78	4.78	9.26
Ford	4.50-21	5.69	5.69	11.10	4.85	4.85	9.40
Ford, Chevrolet, Whippet	4.75-19	6.65	6.65	12.90	5.68	5.68	11.14
Erskine, Plymouth	4.75-20	6.75	6.75	13.10	5.75	5.75	11.26
Chandler, DeSoto, Dodge, Durant, Graham-P., Pontiac, Roosevelt, Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.98	6.98	13.60	5.99	5.99	11.66
Essex, Nash	5.00-20	7.10	7.10	13.80	6.10	6.10	11.90
Essex, Nash, Oldsmobile	5.00-21	7.35	7.35	14.30	6.35	6.35	12.40
Buick	5.25-21	8.57	8.57	16.70	7.37	7.37	14.52
Buick-Mar., Oldsmobile	5.25-18	$7.90	$7.90	$15.30			
Auburn, Jordan, Reo	5.50-18	8.75	8.75	17.00			
Gardner, Marmon, Oakland, Peerless, Studebaker	5.50-19	8.90	8.90	17.30			
Chrysler, Viking	6.00-18	11.20	11.20	21.70			
Franklin, Hudson, HupmoSile	6.00-19	11.40	11.40	22.10			
LaSalle	6.00-20	11.50	11.50	22.30			
Packard	6.00-21	11.65	11.65	22.60			
Pierce-Arrow	6.50-20	13.10	13.10	25.40			
Stutz, Cadillac, Lincoln	7.00-20	15.35	15.35	29.80			

TRUCK and BUS TIRES

SIZE	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	★Special Brand Mail Order Tire	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
30x5 H.D.	$17.95	$17.95	$34.90
32x6 H.D.	29.75	29.75	57.90
36x6 H.D.	32.95	32.95	63.70
6.00-20 H.D.	15.35	15.35	29.80

★A ***"Special Brand" tire*** is made by a manufacturer for distributors such as Mail Order houses, oil companies and others, under a name that does not identify the tire manufacturer to the public, usually because he builds his "best quality" tires under his own name. Firestone puts his name on every tire he makes.

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August 22, 1931

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THE number of well-nourished heads of wheat grown on the acre largely determines the acre yield and growing cost per bushel. Armour's Winter Wheat Fertilizers are so formulated as to force a heavy fall root growth and prolific early spring stooling. More stems—more wheat. See your Armour Dealer.

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

WE emphasize property rights. They stand between us and want later on. Property usually represents some struggle, economy, deprivation—it is seemingly a part of ourselves. It is about as bad to have property taken forcibly from us as it is to be attacked personally with a club. Out of the thought of all the centuries has come the conviction of the sacredness of property rights. It would be a poor world without the results that attend such a conviction. So far, so good.

But the man who came to my door looked ill-nourished. He looked like he expected to be turned away when he asked for work. For all I know he may be one of the many who have families that are under-nourished. Assuming that he is one of those who are willing to work and have sought work in vain for months, and now assuming for the moment that you stood in his shoes, would you be remaining crystal clear in your appreciation of the rights of property and of our economic system? There would be the family to go to again in the evening with a report of failure to find any work to pay for food and rent. Would some bitterness come into your heart and would you begin to doubt the sacredness of individual property rights?

Pork and Beans

There are vocal friends of spinach, of carrots, of citrus fruits, of nuts, of apples, of lamb, of milk, of eggs, of many sorts of food. Health, strength, even beauty, lie within their keeping. With a certain timidity, and with a disclaimer that I am the paid agent of the interests involved, this is an attempt to rouse old-time enthusiasm for pork and beans. Our forefathers sensed the fact that life-giving protein and fat were combined in this dish, and the aroma of this food, when properly baked, stirred the digestive forces even before they had a chance to get into action. A generation ago men and women worked hard and lived to old age on this health food. It was an evil day when its virtues were clouded by the fog enveloping all sorts of diets. Let's regain health and strength and poise and courage for the day's work by reinstating pork and beans in their rightful place on our tables. It might be an aid in ending this depression.

Seed Wheat per Acre

When a man on his farm makes a test, asking his soil some question, he inclines to feel that the answer should be final and that he has something definite to go by. The Ohio Station does much experimental work so scientific in character that a layman like myself must stand by until the results are explained to him, but along with this sort of research work it always has carried a lot of tests that appear intensely practical to a working farmer. When it asks the soil a question it keeps on asking because seasons and soil constantly change. The results in a single season mean almost nothing.

Take the case of rate of sowing winter wheat for example: Do you know that you are using the right amount of seed? The Ohio Station has run its test for twenty-eight years, using amounts varying from three to ten pecks per acre. It uses twenty-one varieties and selections of wheat. Variety has not affected rates of seeding materially, and the conclusion of the whole matter is that the man who uses eight pecks of seed per acre is probably giving his crop the best possible chance.

Rate and Time of Seeding

I was taught that when seeding is late in the season the amount of seed used should be larger than when seeding is early. We were told that there would be less tillering. It all seemed reasonable, but the Ohio Station has had a test under way for eleven years to learn what the facts are. Wheat has been sown at ten-day intervals from September 16th to October 25th at six, eight and ten pecks per acre.

The Station says: "This test so far has shown little evidence that the rate of sowing should vary with the dates in a normal season." Now, the man who thinks that a test for a year or two should be conclusive may well get the force of the words "so far" in that Station statement. However, it now appears that the belief about difference in tillering that we thought reasonable had little or no basis of fact.

Hay-Curing Tests

How often have we been told that legumes cut in the afternoon contain less moisture and cure more rapidly than when cut in the forenoon! The Ohio Station has made several hundred comparisons in tests with alfalfa, soy beans, red clover, sweet clover and alsike clover. It found that the reduction of moisture during the day was practically never over three per cent and usually much less, and that it takes a very short time to lose that much water. It therefore concludes that there is "no advantage in waiting until afternoon to cut forage, so far as the moisture content of the green forage is concerned."

A belief a bit more difficult to throw overboard is that we gain by not starting the mower until the dew is off the plants. The Station compared the rates of curing of alfalfa and soy beans cut with dew on and later. Comparing the moisture content of the two lots in the middle of the afternoon, it thinks that "there was no advantage in good curing weather, where the forage was not too heavy, in waiting until the dew was off to start the mower, except that the forage dried more uniformly when the cutting was delayed till dew was off."

An Open Mind

The radio recently brought us an expression of the views of a United States senator on readjustment of Europe's indebtedness to us. It happened that he was opposed to any scaling down, but what interested me was the state of his mind. It seemed to be so absolutely fixed that no discussion of conditions, or change of conditions, could affect the stand he had taken.

The question will be one of the livest subjects before our new Congress next December. The fact that the debt, when measured by the price of world commodities, has more than doubled since it was incurred, will be stressed. On the other hand it will be said that the money was promised, and that is the end of that. I have reminded readers that farmers will have much to do with the decision of the Congress because the balance of power is in the hands of members from the farming states and they will not go contrary to the will of those voting for them.

I do not know what is a just settlement of so great a question, but am pleading for an open mind and a reasoning attitude. I doubt whether the amount of money to be received by us is in itself the most important question. Russian radicalism is spreading through the ranks of the unemployed in other European countries. There is great discouragement everywhere.

Labor, in the long run, pays the most of the bills, and if a debt is left heavy enough to prevent hard work for a generation from bettering conditions for the debtors, the hope is to end the grind through overthrow of the present system. We could lose world stability and all the money also. The situation will be clearer next winter, and why be so sure now about the right course to take!

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

THE death of Edmond R. Dyer of Barbour county, W. Va., removes from our midst one of the best men I have ever known. Starting with nothing in life he accumulated quite a little fortune, which he left to his family. The writer knew him, perhaps, better than any one else except the members of his immediate family. For forty-six years we were in business together. I have made scores of settlements with him and never did I make one in which he did not want to do more than his share.

In all these years I have never seen him out of humor or peeved. Neither did I ever hear him utter a vulgar or a profane word. If it is possible for mortals to live a perfect life he lived one. The writer has had as good friends socially and neighborly as E. R. Dyer but he never had as good a friend financially. He was my friend in need. For many years I was deep in debt, but I never asked him for the loan of money that I did not get it. He loaned me money when he was taking a risk in doing so and he knew it.

He was not only a very good man but he was a very up-to-date farmer and practiced the best methods of agriculture. He heartily supported every movement that had for its object the betterment of humanity. His generosity knew no bounds.

The hungry never went from his door unfed. Mr. Dyer was the very efficient President of the Citizens National Bank of Philippi for many years. He filled other public positions in which he always discharged his duties blamelessly. Words fail me to express the superior characteristics of this noble man. A loved one has fallen in our ranks whose place will be very hard to fill.

The state, county, community and church have lost one of their best citizens. Peace be to his ashes.

* * *

Brief Answers

P. H. S.—You will get good results from applying manure on that meadow, but you will get better results if you will apply 250 pounds superphosphate per acre in addition to the manure. You can maintain a timothy sod indefinitely if you will apply 250 pounds of a 4-16-4 or a similar formula per acre every spring.

Harrow that thin sod at once and sow more timothy, but for the land's sake add some clover to the seeding. A thin stand of clover may also be harrowed and more clover sown. By all means apply fertilizer to all of these fields. Superphosphate alone will give good results but a 4-16-4 might pay better.

* * *

H. M.—I fear if you sow alfalfa alone in May you will have trouble with the weeds, and they are the worst enemies of alfalfa. In the spring time most weeds are opening into life. I feel it is better to sow some crop like oats to hold the weeds back. I would sow one bushel of oats per acre.

If alfalfa hay becomes brown after it has been put in the barn it is due to its being over heated, but I have never heard that cattle would eat the brown alfalfa in preference to the green. I have observed that they will even eat the badly bleached hay grown here in preference to the pea green hay shipped from the arid regions of the West.

When sowing wheat and hairy vetch we sow two bushels per acre of the former and 15 pounds of the latter.

* * *

S. G. S.—By all means clip that clover in the wheat stubble before the bloom gets brown, else you will lose a lot of the clover plants. We always made hay of the clover, for it was too heavy to leave on the ground and besides we needed the hay.

Away with hot-day weariness!

Here's *the* *wake-up food*

Cool and refreshing!

Hot? Try this—today! Order a lunch with Post Toasties—golden flakes of toasted corn—swimming in ice-cold milk or cream. How cooling. How refreshing. How delicious! It's the wake-up food—easy to digest—quick to release new energy to the body. And everybody needs *quick new energy* these sultry summer days. Serve Post Toasties for breakfast, for lunch and supper too. A sensible summer food for big and little folks alike. The economical food for every thrifty shopper. Buy the wake-up food today—and see!

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Quality Preferred

WHEN you go into town on Saturday for the week's buying, how do you go about it? The chances are that your mind is pretty well made-up—not only as to general description of the products you want, but as to the brand names. You'll mention familiar merchandise easily, naturally. Names of advertised goods.

You prefer advertised goods because you know you can depend on them. You save hours of shopping time in a year because you don't need to investigate or examine the things you want. You don't buy on suspicion—you buy with confidence—because you know goods that are consistently advertised must maintain consistent quality. It is ruinous for a manufacturer to turn the spotlight of advertising on an inferior product. And advertisers know it. Hence advertising is a guarantee of dependability.

Read the advertisements regularly. When you go to buy—be informed!

SEVENTEEN years ago the last of this month I began work in the editorial office of Pennsylvania Farmer. As Lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange, I had been writing a column of Grange news for about a year before that, so it may be said that I have had something in the paper every week for eighteen years. In that time I have made some of the best friends I have, and this more than compensates for the effort made.

* * *

The first thing the responsible editor and I talked about that first day was the fuss that had just been stirred up over in Europe, and which quickly spread to become the World War. Just then it was only a casual subject of conversation in this country. It was so far away it could not concern us beyond the likelihood of our making some money out of it, because a war always raises prices. But how little we knew then of what was to come. Every day in the seventeen years since that time every citizen in this country has felt the harmful effects of that war, and will continue to do so for a hundred years to come. Isn't it worth while, then, to try to prevent war in the future?

* * *

The first thing I did in the newspaper game was to become acquainted with the mechanics of making a paper. I had only a hazy idea outside of the old-fashioned hand setting of type. The second lesson was to learn to read proof, and the next to edit copy. It was then I began to see how few people, regardless of their schooling, could write an article that did not need corrections and punctuating. But that's what editors are for, and no one should hesitate to write his views because he fears mistakes.

* * *

Farmers have had some fat years but more lean ones in the past seventeen. Other industries made large profits in a greater number of those years, but the accumulated effects of that world catastrophe have produced the worst economic condition that industry has ever had, and it begins to look as if America, which was supposed to be the nation least affected, will find her losses greatly outstripping the total profits, great as they were for a while.

* * *

During most of the War period the publishers of farm papers had hard sledding. Advertising, which is the financial backbone of a publishing house, was low for two opposite reasons. Part of the time it was not necessary for manufacturers to advertise, as the demand exceeded the supply. Then came a time when farmers could not buy what was for sale, and manufacturers found it did not pay to advertise. There was one exception, however, in that drab period which caused joy among publishers; that was the year in which industry made such big profits they willingly made big advertising bills so as to cut their income-tax payments.

* * *

In addition to editorial office work I made many trips throughout Pennsylvania and into New Jersey attending field days, Grange meetings, fairs, etc. I made many acquaintances, some of whom I cherish unto this day. I note with some regret that a certain class of people are very friendly to newspaper men as long as they think you can serve them or their interests in some way, or if they fear adverse criticism, but that their friendship seems to ooze out when these possibilities pass. However, maybe that is just human nature showing itself.

* * *

In recalling the customs, habits and styles of the people seventeen years ago, we find tremendous changes. Some of these are no doubt for the better, but some of the newer habits will be dropped when we reach the sober, second thought. For some reason or other, the war hysteria developed a cynicism and skepticism that bodes no good to the future welfare and happiness of our people. The present condition bears out the truth of the old saw, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." For with all our boasted educational facilities we have attained, as yet, only "a little learning."

* * *

But to change the subject to something less speculative. Eight years ago I bought the land for Neshaminy Gardens and began writing this column. The idea was to have a place where I could be myself and say what I pleased. I was surprised to see the popular favor into which the column jumped almost immediately. Possibly this was due more to its very personal nature than to any inherent virtue in the things said. Anyway, some of the best friends I have are men and women I have never seen, but whom I feel that I know intimately through the fine letters they have written. For all of which, I thank them.

* * *

Just a P. S.—My wife and some of my friends who heard Mr. C. L. White, one of the editors of Pennsylvania Farmer, talk over the radio from Chicago as the farmers' touring party stopped there were high in their praise of Mr. White's remarks.

For the roadside market on a highway used extensively by tourists, a striking sign, which tells its story both night and day, is essential. This ever moving class of trade buys a large volume in a season but seldom shops in the same place twice. Thousands of them have been attracted to the John E. Rice Orchards' salesroom on the Boston Post Road in Massachusetts by its legible signs which are seen ahead before the generous offerings on display have a chance to make their appeal. The photograph shows how well they are lighted at night and the bold lettering with fruit in natural colors catches the eye during the day. Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

APPLES intended for export, or for protracted domestic storage, will keep much better packed with one-half pound of shredded oiled paper scattered through each bushel, not merely on top. This prevents brown scald. Some inferior grades of oiled paper are on the market; only paper that is guaranteed to carry 15 per cent or more by weight of mineral oil—not wax—should be used. In the wholesale market the cost of the paper is about 25 cents a barrel or eight cents a bushel; usually the added returns much more than offset the extra cost of packing. In the retail market oiled paper has not been used much, but it may pay when apples are held in common or cold storage for late winter or early spring sale.

Apple Advertising

Our friends and competitors in Virginia reluctantly report only a moderate response to the apple advertising plan of the Virginia State Horticultural Society. This contemplates a per package assessment of one and one-half cents a barrel, to be used to send an advertising representative of Virginia Apples to Europe, another into the deep South, and to sound the praises of Old Dominion apples in other ways.

The Washington Box Apple Bureau, Inc., has just announced that 81 per cent of the apples of the principal commercial districts of that state has been signed for the 1931-1932 apple advertising campaign. This will mean a fund of about $125,000. The most that the Virginia growers expect to raise is $20,000, and even this may not materialize. "In Virginia, we will be lucky to secure 40 per cent of the crop," says the Secretary of the Society, yet Virginia is one of the most highly specialized apple districts in the East.

Here is the most important difference between the East and the West in apple growing—not soil, not climate, but initiative and cooperation. If our Pacific Coast competitors ultimately take almost complete possession of the wholesale apple markets of the East, as some predict (but I am not one of these dour prophets), they will win not so much because of superior natural advantages, as because of superior business acumen, and more particularly because of a more highly developed cooperative spirit. The best man usually wins; and the best of competing apple districts.

Low Yields—Low Profits

In a survey of the Cumberland-Shenandoah apple district by the Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania Experiment Stations, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, low yields per acre, not unfavorable market conditions, were found to be the chief cause of unprofitable fruit growing.

In 1929 the average yield of apples in Virginia was 35 packed barrels per acre, in Pennsylvania 45 barrels, in West Virginia 55 barrels. Even the latter figure is too low for profit. One 30-acre orchard in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington, has averaged 1,000 boxes per acre—333 barrels—for the last 13 years. Low yields are due to unfavorable sites and soils and poor management.

The survey revealed that on the average nine cents per bearing tree is spent for fertilizers, in the Cumberland-Shenandoah district, six cents for cultivation, two cents for cover crop, and two cents for mowing, or a total of 19 cents a tree for soil maintenance. This is not enough; if twice this amount was expended the yields—and probably the net income also—would be increased. The fruit grower knows only too well that it takes money to make money; the difficulty is to find the money to invest.

Pride of Ownership

One of the compensations of our much criticized competitive economic order is pride of ownership. A Pennsylvania farmer walks over his farm on a Sunday afternoon, field by field, and then sits down on a knoll which commands a view of the whole farm. As his eye ranges from corn land to wheat field, then to pasture land dotted with black and white Holsteins—the pride of his heart—and finally to the homestead where his family is enjoying the Sabbath rest beneath the trees on the lawn, he thrills with the pride of ownership. It is his! He earned it. It is the fruit of the labor of his hands. Perhaps it has come down to him from hard working, God-fearing forbears; but he has added to the inheritance by his own toil. He forsees another, and still another generation on this land, bone of his bone. He will do his best for his own.

How futile, compared to this, seems "the abolition of private ownership and the nationalization of the land," that social order which would "abolish boundary lines and put an end to petty ownership and small scale farming." However much the "collectivization movement" may promote economic production—and even this is yet to be proved—it destroys the greatest of all incentives to initiative, the desire of a man to have his own home. May the time never come when there shall be in America any economic or social order that will "put an end to petty ownership and small scale farming."

Sweet Clover

The number of fruit growers who have found sweet clover the solution of their soil improvement problem is increasing. Being a biennial plant, it dies after the second season, but in most cases it reseeds naturally. During the summer it may get so tall as to reach to the lower branches of the trees and shut off circulation of air, thus favoring fungous diseases. After seed has matured, it is better to roll the plants down than to cut them; the stubs may impale the dropped apples.

Stickers

The weight of evidence seems to be against the use of adding a "sticker" or a "spreader" to the spray. It may be used to some advantage in the early spring sprays, but it detracts from the efficiency of late spring and summer sprays if used with arsenate of lead.

About Budding

I am writing to you in regard to information about budding tame cherry on a wild black cherry. Can it be done successfully? When is the time to bud them, and when do you bud apple trees? D. B. Ferry.
Chester county, Pa.

IF you mean the wild black sweet cherry, the budding can be done without difficulty; this is the Mazzard, one of the best stocks for the cultivated varieties of the cherry. If you mean the black choke-cherry, the results will not be as satisfactory.

The budding of cherries and apples usually is done in August when the buds of the desired varieties are well developed on the shoots of the current season, and when the bark of the stock still slips readily. Circular 103, "Budding and Grafting," describes these operations. It may be obtained from the Pennsylvania State College. S. W. F.

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Prevention of Potato Digger Damage

By R. U. BLASINGAME

WHEN digging potatoes by machinery, or by hand, some damage may be done by cutting or bruising the tubers. However, attention to certain details will lessen or prevent this damage. Some elements are out of control of the digger manufacturer. The terrain, the condition of the soil, the kind of potatoes, their condition when they are being dug as to both the potatoes and the vines all enter into the bruising proposition.

The factory responsibility lies in the design and means of adjustment for varying conditions and supplying additional equipment where needed. In most diggers three places requiring adjustments or different equipment should be considered for the proper and best operation of the digger. They are shovel or blade on the front of the digger, elevator or body of the digger and rear rack or end of digger.

The above conditions apply to all sizes of diggers. Width also has something to do with the elimination of damage. You can go too wide as well as not wide enough. This would have to do with the spacing and growth of potatoes in the rows, for the length of the digger has the most to do with the proper separation.

The Shovel

It is important that the digger be equipped with the proper shovel to meet particular soil conditions, and also to accomplish the digging at the depth the potatoes are planted. Some people may think that the shovel equipment hasn't anything to do with mechanical bruising, but that is not the case. The shovel is important. Various types of shovels and lengths are available, also some variation in shapes, so there can be no general rule laid down on this particular subject.

The elevator or body of the digger is important. Soil conditions enter in materially. Too much agitation in dry conditions would not leave a sufficient amount of dirt traveling up the elevator and the elevator might bruise the potatoes, so an adjustment is provided on some diggers to overcome this by giving more or less agitation as the case may require, or in fact removing the agitation entirely. Some diggers are supplied with the oblong agitating sprocket for agitation and also a set of smooth rollers to eliminate agitation.

A few diggers are equipped with an extra attachment whereby by means of a lever agitation may be instantly removed. Some manufacturers provide a shield to go on the side of the digger which covers the ends of the rods in the elevator where conditions require this equipment. A shield is also available over the ends of the rods in the extension elevator.

Again, the speed of the elevator has much to do with the separation and equally something to do with the mechanical bruising. Various size sprockets are available so that the elevator can be run at a speed to meet the particular soil conditions. Again no general rule can be laid down to cover that particular subject.

There is a wide difference in the equipment necessary between the horse-drawn diggers and what are known as the tractor or power driven diggers. This is caused by reason of the different speeds at which the horses walk and the tractor travels.

On tractor-drawn diggers, which are driven by means of a power take-off shaft on the tractor, a speed reduction gear set is provided which permits the slowing down of the apron without changing the speed of the tractor, or it can be used to increase the speed of the elevator in soil conditions where the terrain is so steep the tractor might have to be in low speed so that satisfactory separation can be had. In connection with mechanical bruising the speed of the elevator has much to do with this entire proposition.

There have been many cases of mechanical bruising by the improper use or the wrong kind of rear rack ar attachment on potato diggers. The choice of rack has been left entirely to the customer depending entirely on his practice. However, some changes have been made in the rear rack so that the opening between the rear rack and the main elevator has been decreased. The rack heads have been altered somewhat in design, and perhaps a trifle less distance for the potatoes to fall from the main elevator down on the potato rods in the rear rack where an agitating rear rack is used.

Continuous elevator digger operated through power take-off.

Depends on Conditions

There is no question but what use of an agitating rear rack in conditions where separation is very easy will lead to mechanical bruising. Consequently, this particular type of rear end should not be used unless the conditions are such that it is necessary. It would appear that the farmer who has an acreage large enough to be considered a potato grower would necessarily have to have two types of rear racks to meet the conditions which might apply from year to year.

In a wet season the growth of weeds and trash would be much more rank and it might be necessary to use a rear rack. In that event there would probably be a sufficient amount of material passing on to the rear rack to prevent the bruising. If, however, it was a dry season when the weeds did not grow and the potato tops were entirely dead so that nothing was passing over, the rear rack would be the wrong equipment.

During the past two years there has been a change in the rear end equipment of some potato diggers so that the continuous elevator type is being used quite extensively and will probably be used more, for it saves the potatoes dropping from the main elevator on to an extension elevator or rear rack. It simply means that the main elevator is carried right on around and the potatoes are dropped to the ground from a less distance than from the agitating rear rack or extension elevator.

Of course a provision is made for raising or lowering the rear ends of the digger, and the grower should see that this is carried at as low a point as possible to meet the conditions, which would save some bruising, particularly if there are a lot of stones in the field.

There is no question but what bruising occurs after the potatoes are dug, particularly if they are not placed in close compact rows by the digger. It means that horses, wagons, tractors or trucks driving through the field might do damage which could easily be attributed to the digger after the potatoes were dug.

Shields

Shields have been developed to place the potatoes in compact rows, and what may be termed an earth spreader, which is a V type of attachment that goes immediately under the main elevator, passing over the axles of the machine, causes the earth to spread as it is separated on the main elevator to either side, leaving a trench exactly in the middle of the row. This makes a nice convenient place for the potatoes to roll in instead of inviting them to spread out over a broad area. This will save bruising in the handling if this attachment is used.

Potatoes can be dug without very much mechanical bruising from the digger, provided the proper equipment is used to meet the conditions of potatoes and soil in the field. It becomes rather an individual matter for each grower to determine just what equipment is best adapted to his soil, then to keep the digger in proper adjustment to handle those conditions to the best advantage. If the right equipment is used and proper adjustment made on diggers, there is no reason why the mechanical bruising proposition will not be reduced to a minimum insofar as the digger is concerned.

While in Aroostook county, Maine, last summer I noticed many potato growers padding their diggers. Garden hose was split part way and slipped over the upper vine rods on the rear shakers. When kickers were necessary they too were protected by hose slipped over them, and protruding slightly below the lower end. The rack head was padded with either an old automobile inner tube or tire. In some cases these parts were protected with old horse collar sweat-pads. In wet soil this padding is likely to cause clogging and part or all of it has to be removed.

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SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT

QUESTIONS continue to come in regard to winter barley, those who ask them hoping to find in it a substitute for winter wheat. So any experience will be welcome to many readers if it is given promptly. Thus far it does not appear that winter barley is successful in the higher altitudes, but probably it can be raised where winter wheat prospers. In other territory it should be tried in a limited or experimental way.

NEXT WEEK

THE second Potato Exposition begins at Pennsylvania State College on Monday next, August 24, and lasts three days. It presents a rounded program covering production, marketing and consumption, all three of vital interest to growers but not to them alone. At a banquet which will constitute the first assembly of Pennsylvania's great 400-Bushel Potato Club about 1,200 of these experts are expected to show what kind of consumers they are.

IN PROSPECT

THE next session of Congress promises to be interesting if not exciting. Those two defeated but not defunct measures the McNary-Haugen bill and the export debenture plan are certain to come to the front again. The movement to repeal or amend the Agricultural Marketing Act appears to be gaining strength. And sundry statesmen have price-fixing, market-regulating or other alleged "relief" ideas which will be presented in various forms. From most of which it appears that the country has failed to learn much from recent experience.

THE BULLS KEEP ON

A NEW YORK reader, Alfred S. Brown, sends us two accounts of attacks by bulls and says: "Keep on publishing them, and use red ink if necessary to attract the reader's attention." We are willing to quit whenever the bulls quit, but they seem to be just as active as ever this year. At Newport, N. Y., Charles Serviss, 52 years old, was attacked while crossing a field on the farm where he was employed. He was found in the bottom of a creek, the bull still goring him, and he died only a few minutes after it was driven away. John Hayner, 84 years old, a farmer near Jamestown, N. Y., was attacked by his bull and severely but not fatally injured. His life was saved by the bull knocking him into a depression in front of a cellar window, where it could not reach him. And finally, we hope for this week, is the case of six-year-old William Caldo, of Johnstown Center, Ia., who was attacked while with his father in the field. He suffered a broken collar bone and many bruises.

THE OTHER SIDE

PROBABLY too much attention has been given to the record-breaking crop of winter wheat and to increased production of corn while too little is said of deficiencies in other crops. Spring wheat is away short of last year's production, probably more than 135,000,000 bushels. The oats crop is about 190,000,000 bushels below that of last year. The yield of barley, affected by drouth the same as spring wheat, will be about 115,000,000 bushels less than in 1930. Rye production is comparatively unimportant but it is off about 25 per cent. The hay crop is nearly 3,500,000 tons below last year, or 3.9 per cent. There will be enough of everything but not such superabundance as the winter wheat and corn estimates suggest.

CONSUMERS OF CROPS

OVER a wide area affected by drouth the problem last year was what to do with livestock. This year in the same territory the problem is what to do with the crops, as numbers of livestock were necessarily reduced. Feeder lambs and breeding ewes look like a good investment at current prices, the lowest for many years. Cattle are not so cheap in relation to fat stock prices, but they may pay for their feed. Probably common feeder cattle will sell comparatively high this time, as they made most money or lost least last season. The dairy business is not booming but its prospects are as good as any and liberal feeding will be the rule at prices of feed and products. There is some evidence that poultry will consume as much grain as usual, even if numbers are less. And there is a big hole in farm reserves of feed to be filled up from this year's crops. Feed grinders are going to be used more than ever in this region for the purpose of mixing wheat with other grains. Unless the market advances a very large proportion of the eastern wheat crop will be fed.

CHEAP WOOL MARKETING

ON another page of this issue are reports from twenty-two local wool pools in Pennsylvania which have sold this year's clip. Some of them sold early and consequently did not get the benefit of a stronger market later, but even the early sales don't look bad when the low cost of marketing is considered. The careful reader will note that this cost ranges from one cent per pound down, and that in only two cases is it above one-half cent per pound. In most of these small pools the cost is well below one-half cent per pound. The sales were all for cash on board cars at seller's station, the buyer paying the freight. The West Virginia state pool sold its wool at 20.05c per pound on the same terms, rejections 15.05c.

According to our information the National Wool Marketing Corporation's charges for marketing Ohio wools this year are 3½c per pound. Moreover the grower who sells through the National Wool Marketing Corporation must pay the freight to market, and if he gets cash for his wool he must pay six per cent interest on that advance until the time of final settlement. This period is always uncertain, but on some wool consigned last year it was over twelve months. Another item not charged against the local pools is shrinkage in handling from local station to buyer, and this too is a rather uncertain thing. We recognize and admit the fact that it is not fair to compare small pools, without cost for grading and with little cost for warehousing, to larger pools which must make reasonable charges for these services. This is not an effort to make comparisons between pools but to show some differences between two systems, and to show also what some local pools are actually doing in the economical marketing of wool. That such cheap marketing is not possible everywhere and under all circumstances is evident, but it may explain why the growers of this region prefer their own system.

TOO MUCH

THERE is too much cotton to allow the Farm Board to "stabilize" the price, so it advocates the destruction of one-third of this year's crop. There is too much copper to allow the mines to maintain the price, so why not take one-third of it out and sink it in the sea? There is too much silver but it will sink also, and the copper remedy might be applied to one-third of that. There is too much nitrate of soda for the profits of producers but it will dissolve in water, so why not let it dissolve? The same remedy might suit salt producers. There is too much coal for the good of that industry, so why not set fire to one-third of the national coal-pile and let the surplus go up in gas and smoke? There is too much oil but it will burn and one-third of it could go the same way as the coal. Why not load the excess of wheat, coffee, butter, apples, bananas and citrus fruits into the surplus of automobiles or into the too numerous freight cars and run them all into some vast canyon where they couldn't possibly interfere with prices? But here's a harder proposition—there's too much labor just now and wages are being cut. How about shooting the surplus for the benefit of the survivors? Or must this plan await the formation of a board of wise men to "stabilize" labor and advise everybody that destruction is the way to wealth?

A DESPERATE REMEDY

ON August 13 the Federal Farm Board sent a long telegram to the governors of fourteen cotton states. That telegram, after reciting the Board's authority and some of its past acts, suggested to the several governors that "you immediately mobilize every interest and available agency in your state, including farmers, bankers, merchants, land-owners and all educational forces to induce immediate plowing under of every third row of cotton now growing." The same telegram, in addition to other arguments for the plan, said: "If the ten largest cotton producing states accept and carry out this program this Board will do all in its power to support the program and will pledge itself to permit no sales by the Cotton Stabilization Corporation of its present holdings before July 31, 1932, and urge upon the cotton cooperatives financed by the Board the desirability of similar action by them on their stocks of 1930 cotton now held."

The emotions of all the governors who received this amazing proposal are not recorded, but most of them considered it impossible and Governor Miller of Alabama promptly declared it to be "unwise, unsound and impractical." All who know farmers as the members of the Farm Board profess to know them should have seen the impossibility of carrying out such a program of destruction even if they did not see its economic unsoundness. However, the people of the South didn't wait for their governors to answer the Farm Board's telegram. They answered it themselves, promptly and vigorously, and their negatives were accompanied by denunciations, pointed questions and counter propositions. Never before was there so prompt an answer to any Farm Board proposition or an answer with so many lurid trimmings.

Part of the cotton crop will not be harvested this year but not much of it will be plowed under before plowing time comes.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

SOME of the new varieties of New Jersey peaches that have been harvested this year and have appeared on the Philadelphia market are the Golden Jubilee and Cumberland. These varieties come at a time when there are no desirable varieties from the nearby sections and their high quality has caused them to bring a premium, even in this year of low prices. It looks as though it will be only a short time before New Jersey can put free-stone peaches of good quality on the market to compete with the Georgia crop.

The Marglobe and Break o' Day, two wilt-resistant tomato varieties developed within the last few years by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have proved quite successful under New Jersey conditions. These varieties are quite common on the Philadelphia market and well grown and packed stock is popular with the buyers. A new bulletin entitled "Tomatoes as a Truck Crop" has just been issued by the Department. This bulletin gives recent information on growing, gathering and preparing tomatoes for market. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1338-F may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

* * *

SOME New Jersey fruit and vegetable growers are finding the roadside stands a great help in marketing their crops. Many of the men operating these stands are not growers, but buy their produce locally and fill out their line by buying in the city market. One farmer stated that he had sold practically all of his cantaloupes to these roadside stands at a better price than he would have received if he had shipped to the Philadelphia market which was glutted with "lopes" from New Jersey and southern states.

* * *

"WHAT will the fall apples bring?" is the question that many Jersey orchardists are asking. The crop in the East is larger than last year, according to the crop estimate report, but the crop in the Northwest is about five per cent lighter. It is not likely that the prices will be high, but growers and dealers in general are expecting better prices than are being received for the early apple crop. The early apple crop is meeting competition with a large crop of peaches that are selling at low prices as well as a line of miscellaneous small fruits. The late crop and the fall crop do not have quite as much competition and there are but few apples on the market at this time that are suitable for eating raw.

* * *

POTATO shipments out of New Jersey are running lighter than they did at this time last year. Up to August 8th the state had shipped 1,183 cars as compared with 2,105 cars during the same period a year ago. Growers and dealers are making a concerted effort this year to control sun scald. Potatoes dug and left in the field for a few hours in the hot sun will blister and rot in the cars.

The 100-pound sack is being used to a larger extent in New Jersey this season for potatoes than in the past. The ten peck or 150-pound sack is still being used and more stock is being packed in these sacks than in the smaller unit. However, it is likely that the trend toward the 100-pound sack will continue just as it has in the late producing sections.

Rains appear to be the best means of controlling supply and demand for potatoes. Heavy rains last week prevented farmers from digging and available supplies were well cleaned up. As the result prices jumped as high as $2@2.20 per ten peck sack f. o. b. but when the ground dried out and harvesting was resumed the price dropped to $1.75.

* * *

A LARGE part of the Williams Early Red apples coming on the market are undersized. It is believed that this is the result of the severe drouth last season. On addition there was a severe attack of aphis in June that is partly responsible.

* * *

ELMER H. WENE of Vineland was reelected president of the State Board of Agriculture at its reorganization meeting at Trenton, on August 14th. Former State Senator Emmor Roberts of Moorestown, was elected vice-president to succeed Joseph W. Miller of Princeton whose term of office expired June 30th.

Harry B. Probasco of Hightstown and H. S. Scammell of Toms River were installed as members of the Board, replacing Mr. Miller and William I. Tomlinson of Kirkwood, whose term also expired June 30th. The two new members were elected at the State Agricultural Convention, in Trenton, January 27th, by representatives of county boards of agriculture, granges and the state's livestock and commodity organizations. They will hold office for four years.

To protect New Jersey's cattle industry from injury through the introduction of tuberculous cattle from other states, the Board made its regulations more stringent. According to the new ruling, cattle entering New Jersey must come from herds in which all animals passed the last tuberculin test. The new ruling also provides that the cattle to be shipped must pass an additional tuberculin test administered within the 30 days previous to their shipment to New Jersey.

* * *

THE New Jersey Experiment Station recently received a letter from a correspondent in Italy part of which read as follows: "We want in Italy a good early peach and I hope your Oriole and Marigold will satisfy our needs. We have here in Tuscany a long season for peaches, going from June first to October, so that I hope the said varieties will be a success here. Greensboro and Red Bird ripen here normally about the end of June."

* * *

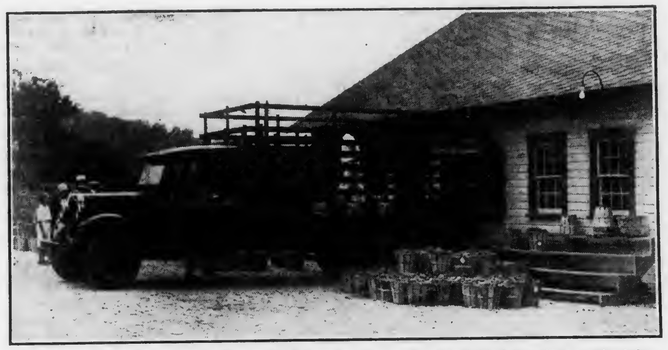
HOW will the higher freight rates that the railroads are asking affect the New Jersey grower? Will they give the western grower the advantage in rates? Other industries are lowering prices to increase consumption, what will the railroads gain if the increased rates turn more shippers to the motor truck?

* * *

IN a period of depression one might expect that small peaches would be in demand on account of their cheapness. As a matter of fact there has been very little call for the small sizes and it is doubtful if the very small sizes will pay harvesting and packing costs.

* * *

A TWELVE-WEEKS short course will be given again this year in the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University beginning November 9th. There will also be courses of one to two weeks duration in milk testing, flower gardening, turf management, ice cream making and electricity on the farm. The twelve-weeks courses include dairy farming, dairy manufactures, fruit growing, vegetable gardening and poultry husbandry. Any person 16 years of age or older, who has had a public school education may enroll. Applications for enrollment should be addressed to Prof. F. G. Helyar, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.



Moving the fruit crop from orchard to market has been simplified to a large extent for many growers by a fleet of motor trucks and a group of expert packers which starts in the South each year and moves northward as the season advances. Round trips of a thousand miles are not uncommon for the trucks which are kept on the move 24 hours a day.

The photograph shows one of them from Virginia loading Pennsylvania peaches for shipment to New York, Massachusetts or Rhode Island wherever the market is most favorable. They carry 250 to 300 crates at a trip. T. H. W.

"EGG-LAYING contests offer the poultryman his very best mediums of flock improvement, and at a moderate cost," states John W. Goodman, superintendent of New Jersey's egg-laying contests. The poultryman who wishes to increase the egg production of his flock and also improve egg size and color, and to breed more vigorous birds, should send some of his best birds to an egg-laying contest."

* * *

THE five-year average total cost of producing potatoes in central New Jersey per acre was $153.62 with the total cost per acre for the individual years ranging from $136.32 per acre in 1929 to $159.97 per acre in 1926, according to a recent study. For the average of five years, 1926-1930, seed, fertilizer and man labor, nearly equally divided, made up 64 per cent of the total cost per acre. The cost of seed was most variable ranging from $21.67 per acre in 1929 to $41.20 per acre in 1930, and averaged $33.34 per acre for the five years. The cost of man labor varied from $26.62 per acre in 1930 to $35.44 per acre in 1928 or an average of $31.25 per acre for the five years. The labor charge includes the operator's labor and the five-year average rate for all man labor was $0.39 per hour for an average total of 82 hours per acre. The operator's labor in these costs was charged at what he estimated it was worth and this usually was about 50 per cent higher than the average rate for hired labor. The average cost of fertilizer for the five years was $33.07 per acre with little variation between the different years.

The five-year average yield per acre was 230 bushels and the range was from an average of 177 bushels in 1929 to an average of 288 bushels in 1930. The yield per acre has a direct bearing on the cost per bushel and is one of the most important factors causing a change in the average cost per bushel from year to year and between different individuals in the same year. The five-year average total cost per bushel was $0.68. The lowest average cost per bushel was $0.54 in 1930 when the yield was 288 bushels. The highest average cost per bushel was $0.78 in 1926 when the yield was 205 bushels per acre. The lowest yield of 177 bushels in 1929 resulted in a cost of $0.77 per bushel. This was also the year of lowest total cost per acre due to low seed cost and less man labor required to harvest the short crop. The five-year average price received was $1.04 per bushel with a range from $0.54 in 1928 to $1.50 per bushel in 1929. It should be noted that in one year of the five, the price received was below cost per bushel.

Maryland Notes

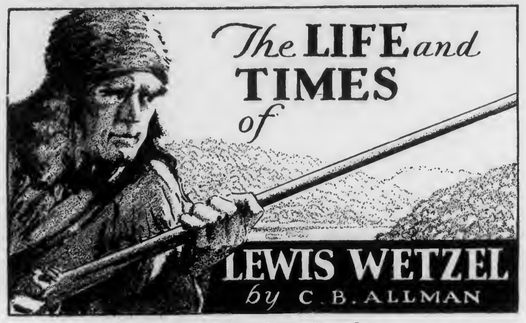
FIVE ram sales have been held in Maryland this summer, and it is possible that another will be held later in the far western part of the state. The La Plata Sale did not succeed. Only two rams were disposed of there, but these two sold at fair prices. The following tabulation shows in concise form the results of the sales held thus far:

	La Plata	Pocomoke	Boonsboro	Timonium	Centerville
Rams sold....	2	30	26	20	24
Total amount.....	$50.00	$385.00	$323.50	$342.50	$520.00
Average.....	25.00	12.85	12.44	17.12	21.67

* * *

THIS is a good year in which to improve the flocks of Maryland, says the State Stockmen's Association, if any early lambs are wanted in 1932 in the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington markets, Maryland lambs should find an active demand, for lambs from this state can be delivered in fine, fresh condition, only a few hours after leaving the farms on which they are raised.

Maryland has probably never before had so many good pure-bred rams at the head of flocks in the state, and the ram sales which have been held for some years past have contributed much to the interest in better blood for Maryland sheep. Scrubs will not fill the bill. Producers in other states are alive to the fact that pure-bred rams are a necessity if progress is to be made in flock improvement.



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JOHN WETZEL, Sr., met his death at the hands of Indians. Two accounts are given of this tragedy, one being that he was killed when the redmen captured Lewis and Jacob as youngsters, but the following is generally accepted as the more accurate.

In the summer of 1787 John with his sons Martin, Lewis and George, with a man named Scott, were returning home from work on a farm claim which John had taken up on Middle Island Creek, near Middlebourne, now in Tyler county, W. Va. They were in a canoe and had a dog with them.

Paddling up the west side of the Ohio they were nearly opposite Baker's Station in Cresap's Bottom when some Indians on the shore ordered them to land. When they refused the Indians fired and John was mortally wounded. George was also hit, and the same bullet killed the dog. George told the others to lie down in the canoe while he paddled out of range. Martin and Scott obeyed George's orders, but Lewis kept firing at the reds until out of range.

Shortly after they landed on the West Virginia side John died, and George succumbed that night. They were buried on the banks of Grave Yard Run, side by side, in coffins made of hickory bark. A common sandstone marked the graves, bearing the inscriptions: "J. W., 1787; G. W., 1787." In recent years the stones have been broken and carried away piece by piece, until none remains to mark the place. The largest piece of known stone is in a museum at Philadelphia.

The slaying of John Wetzel was a serious error on the redskins' part. While they had destroyed another white man they had further incensed one of their fiercest enemies. The high respect and affection in which Lewis held his father now fanned into fiercer heat his hatred of the killers. He had lived up to his boyish oath, but from the time of his father's death he was more industrious than ever in his only real trade or occupation, that of hunting savages. He and his brothers now hunted for sport and vengeance.

YEARS passed. The wandering Lewis roamed up and down the Ohio, branching off to right and left, living off the country and carrying his private war into the enemies' territory. This was a highly technical operation. One mistake and the annals of the frontier would have been shortened. But Wetzel was a thorough workman. He made no mistakes, at least none which landed him at the stake.

He was not forgotten, either, by the lively young lady for whom he had driven the tack and taken the scalp, nor by the military authorities, whom he had so boldly flaunted. Both hoped to catch him in the end.

After an absence of some time he showed up at Wheeling, and failing to locate his brothers lived a while with his sisters. He was respected by the public, for while the need for the protection of such men as he had not vanished his type was becoming scarce. With the growth of the settlement and the coming of more people from the East greedy for the fee-simple land of the West the character of the border was changing from the rough and ready, half-wild scout type to the more serious workers, the white-handed gentry, the wealthy and cultivated. In place of the cabin and the clearing little industries were springing up.

The Indian backed off, defiant, revengeful and crafty but helpless, before the steady advance of civilization. Individually he might feel that he could cope with the whites, but in the face of this mass movement he knew he was doomed. The place had become so quiet that Wetzel was pointed out to strangers and his exploits recounted. But Indians or no Indians in evidence things were not to remain in a state of quietude with Wetzel around.

Gossip said he had returned to see his sisters and his sweetheart Lydia Boggs. It is certain he did not return to see his mother; if he did he had a queer way of showing his affection for her.

"I am sorry mother is not here to see you," ventured one of his sisters timidly. "She was never strong after father's death and we had quite a time to get her over it. She often spoke of you and the other boys, but she thinks it rather hard she should be left alone without a son in her old days. She needs some one to console her."

"She has some one now, I have heard," interrupted the son.

"She has gone up the river for a spell to visit—"

"Her husband's people," he interrupted again. "Yes, I understand. But I did not come to see her. She is nothing to me. I have no mother. She forgot my father and now has a new husband."

"She was lonely," defended the sister.

"Had she not her children?" demanded Lewis.

"She had grown weak and querulous," said the girl.

"And married her husband in consideration of her weakness and querulousness?" replied Lewis. "Let it be so. My mother was a strong woman who helped to make a home for her children in the wilderness. She died with my father. She is better without me. She has a husband to take care of her. I could never like her husband, so I will not wait to see him. Good bye, my sister."

"But indeed, Lewis, he is not a foolish man," said one of the sisters. "He is even trying to find out the cause of the turkey-call and has left mother with his family while he is away."

"Turkey call?" inquired Lewis, interested at last.

"You know what I mean. The call that annoys us so much now," replied the girl.

BEFORE we judge our hero too hastily let us remember that the emotions of the border people were not worn for public exhibition. It was easier for them to express their hardihood in warlike pastimes than to show affection in a way that might be construed into weakness. It is possible that the knowledge of his mother's second marriage, together with his deep regard for his father, made him assume a harsh, indifferent attitude he did not really feel. However, in view of the absence of any consideration for the woman who carried him across the Alleghenies we can find little to excuse him for leaving her unprotected and then criticizing her for marrying.

So Lewis went to call on Lydia Boggs, who was more interesting to him than his mother. He asked her about the turkey-call and about his new father. Lydia told him that his mother's husband was a sensible, practical man.

"Then why did he marry my mother?" the model son questioned himself. He could not understand it, but he could understand the turkey-call which had mystified the settlement.

Lydia explained to him that a weird cry as of birds in distress flying overhead had aroused all the superstitious fear of the people. They thought it a harbinger of evil, some saying it meant punishment for the country that had rebelled against the king. People in their houses at night shuddered as they listened to the cry of the birds.

Men from the fort went out across the fields to find this evil bird of the night—and never returned. The cries seemed to come up from the earth, down from the sky; they were heard in the midst of gatherings; women alone in their homes trembled at them; they awoke folks at night. Now near, now far, the wailing sounds brought terror to strong hearts.

All sorts of stories were told about them. One young wife said that at noon, while rocking her baby to sleep, she heard the strange bird's cry come from the cradle, and that night the child died.

Another woman, old and bedridden, awoke in the night and saw in the far-off hill what she called a "death light," from which the frightful cry floated over to her in ghastly warning. Everybody had heard the cry and was anxious to tell about it. Some young women became hysterical in their excited recitals about this "witchcraft." Thus on Wetzel's tour of inquiry he got plenty of information about the strange noise; one account says he was told fifty stories in as many minutes.

These wild accounts led Wetzel to believe that something more substantial than spirits was back of the cries which were frightening the people. He therefore determined to do a little private investigating.

Evening finds him out in the hills and up in a tree, where he spent the night reposing in a crotch. From this cramped but commanding position he heard at long intervals throughout the night the unearthly cries of which he had been told. Sometimes they were faint and far away; again at his very feet. Once he heard the brush rustle beneath him, as if stirred by some passing agency. Then sad and gruesome rose the wail, to die away in a foreboding stillness. Again the soft rustling of bushes. Straining his eyes as he would he could detect no bird or animal.

In the east a glint of silver showed, and then the yellow moon peeped over the hills to see what this uncanny racket was all about. Paths of silver stretched over the forest floor as the moonbeams penetrated the dense shadows. Gluing his eye to a silver streak the ever vigilant Wetzel beheld a strange apparition.

OUT of the black shadows and across the moonlight path slipped a long, many-linked body—of was it a chain of bodies? Into the black shadows again slipped this fearsome being. And as it passed silently up toward the crest of the hill once more the weird cry arose from the heart of the wilderness and seemed to float along the path of silver and down to the inhabitants of the pioneer village.

Turning his eyes toward the settlement Lewis saw lights moving as the worried inmates wandered around in their homes, seeking an answer to the cries.

"I am glad my mother's husband is more practical," said the watcher in the tree.

At the first break of dawn the sounds ceased. Wetzel descended from his perch and examined the brush below. The place was trodden here and there. Down on his knees he examined the crushed grass. "It is as I expected," he said.

He followed the trail up the hill. It led him sixty feet above the water on the east side of Creek Hill, and there ended. Beating around he found the mouth of a cavern, its entrance almost hidden by dense foliage and vines.

Concealing himself in this wild growth he waited. All forenoon he hid there, and nothing happened. Once he thought something came from the cave's mouth, but hidden as he was he could not see the entrance, and there was no sound. All the afternoon he waited. Wetzel was a good waiter. He never got tired and gave up the watch, on this or other occasions of the kind. Late in the day he was rewarded by again hearing the mysterious sound. A weird turkey-cry cut the silence of the woods. It was followed by another and another, until it seemed as if a whole brood of birds were in agony.

The cries came from the cavern. Cautiously raising up Lewis looked over the tall grass until he could see the cave's entrance, but not a leaf or twig stirred. The patient watcher watched on. At last the tangled vines at the cavern's mouth trembled, then were still. Again they were agitated, and from their midst stretched forth a hand. "Not a dead devil," thought the faithful watcher.

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

VANITY, VANITY!

HE'S a mighty handsome bird, yes he is. There is beauty, on my word, in his phiz. He has dignity and poise, he's a leader with the boys, while at keeping up to date he's a whiz.

He can crow, he can crow with a vim, and his tones are all aglow, perfect trim. And at early break of dawn he is strutting on the lawn while his cousins and his aunts honor him.

How he boasts, how he boasts to his clan, and to all assembled hosts, maid and man. How he tells them, "I am I, and my head is mighty high, and just imitate my style if you can."

And he advertises big, loud and long, with a song-and-dance, and jig, great and strong. And he says, "I am the soup. I can rule the perch and coop, I'm the guardian and gulde of the throng."

Yes, he crows and he blows every day, and he tells how much he knows, by the way; but alas, when all is said, though he's mighty in his head, he has never laid an egg, brown or gray.

And he's never in his life made a nest; that's the duty of his wife, plainly dressed. He has never night or day sat one minute in the hay with a dozen shining eggs 'neath his breast.

He's a bluffer, he's a frost, I declare, and his mighty words are lost on the air. And I know a thousand men like this husband of the hen who are crowing, who are blowing everywhere. J. E. T.

The Farm Home

Double Construction

FOLLOWING the style of fifty or sixty years back our homestead was established on a little hill. Our ancestors felt sure they were doing the right thing when they put the house on the most exposed spot, for then the country had large tracts of trees and the high winds did not have such force over the knolls and knobs. The house was substantial but cold and we thought it leaked the warm air, so a coat of building paper was applied and then new siding put on though the first was perfectly good. It made so much difference that when the roof needed replacing a new roof was put on right on top of the old one.

Since that time I have seen many persons trying the same plan. A relative had a house that was cold though it had a good furnace. It was noticed that the snow melted on the roof very quickly, so a second roof was laid, and much of the trouble eliminated. Next it is to be resided which will make it double all over. The roof has helped wonderfully, so the owner feels that siding will save fuel still further. A house that once took twenty tons of coal annually now takes but fifteen, so it is easy to see that a few years saving will pay for the improvement. And it makes the house cooler in summer to be double in construction. Extra windows put in every fall will soon pay for themselves, or even if placed only on the north and west sides will help greatly in saving fuel.

Hilda Richmond.

Pickle Recipes

In answer to W. F. H. about pickles (in August 8th number) I will tell how I make my pickles.

One way is to soak in weak salt and alum water over night (just a lump of alum mashed fine), then make them as sweet or as sour as you prefer. Put on in vinegar and let come to a boil, then seal. Never cook them.

Another way is to soak in salt water over night, then use vinegar (if vinegar is too strong weaken it accordingly), put pickles in and bring to a boil. I use just a pinch of saccharin (buy it at a drug store—one-half or one ounce will be enough for a lot of quarts) to one quart of pickles. Pour hot vinegar over and seal. Do not use any sugar with saccharin. Use about one-fourth inch on a teaspoon handle. Do not use any more or the pickles will be bitter. These are fine.

This is a good way: Soak in salt water over night, make as sweet or sour as desired and add a small lump of alum to each quart of pickles. Put alum in jar. M. R. C.

* * *

W. F.H.—Will you please try this recipe with your pickles? Take three quarts of vinegar and one teaspoon saccharin in powder form. Let come to a boil. Add one jar of pickles. Let come to a boil again, then pack, fill with the vinegar and seal in this way. Add one jar at a time until all vinegar is used. If you wish sweet pickles add more saccharin. Do not put any other sugar or salt in. Mrs. E. M. M.

* * *

TO each half gallon of water use one-half cup of salt. Put pickles in, let stand twenty-four hours, longer if very large pickles are used.

Take pickles out. Put the salt water on the stove, let it come to a boil and skim. Then put pickles back in and let stand till almost cold. Then pack in jars.

To each quart of pickles use one pint of good vinegar, one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoon of dry mustard. Let come to a boil. Fill jars with vinegar mixture and seal air tight.

Take cucumbers about four inches long. Wash and drain them. Pick nice large grape leaves. Wash also. Put a thick layer of leaves on bottom of a crock, then a layer of cucumbers, then another layer of leaves, and so on till the crock is filled. Have the top layer of leaves.

Now pour over a rather weak brine and put on a weight. Put in a cool cellar and leave three or four weeks, when they can be taken out of the crock and eaten. Mrs. T. M.

* * *

Recipes Wanted

Would like to see a recipe published in your paper for making green tomato mincemeat. Mrs. G. H.

* * *

Would like to hear from some one who has a recipe for canning sliced cucumbers without paring cucumbers. They have onions sliced in with them. Mrs. Louis Noll.

With dresses or tunics to match their sun-suits, the children may be made fit for "company" at a moment's notice.

Peach Preserves

MISS MARGARET McPHEETERS, nutrition specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, suggests the following recipes for peaches:

"Peach pickle.—Six pounds peeled peaches, three pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, two ounces whole cloves (crushed), four ounces cinnamon, one pint water.

"Pare the peaches and drop into cold water immediately to prevent discoloration. Weigh fruit one pound at a time before putting in water. Put sugar into preserving kettle with hot water, boil and skim. Add vinegar and spices (tied in cheesecloth bag). Let boil and skim again. Drain peaches well, drop into boiling sirup and cook until you can pierce with a straw. Let plump in sirup over night. Pack in sterilized jars, heat sirup and strain over peaches in jars.

"Peach marmalade.—One gallon peach halves, one small can grated pineapple, two large thick-skinned oranges, sugar.

"Peel and quarter peaches and oranges and add pineapple. Cut orange peeling into thin slices, cover with water, and boil 15 minutes. Pour off water, add peelings to other fruits, and weigh. Allow three-fourths pound of sugar to each pound of fruit and cook until clear and a jelly test is made. Pack in sterilized pint jars and process 30 minutes at simmering point.

"Peach butter.—Peel and stone peaches; well-ripened freestone varieties are best. Mash the pulp and cook in its own juice without adding water. If the pulp is coarse, put it through a coarse wire sieve to make the butter a fine texture and uniform throughout. To each pound of pulp, add one-half pound of sugar. Cook slowly and stir frequently until the product is the desired thickness. Add six sliced peach kernels to each gallon of butter before it is cooked. The addition of the juice of one-half lemon to each one-half gallon of pulp improves the flavor. While hot, pack in sterilized pint jars."

BEES gather one sort of sugar then change that into two more kinds, and in the process of gathering and ripening, honey is packed with pep, due largely to the fact that nearly seventy-seven per cent of honey is sugar.

* * *

Skins may be removed from tomatoes by a light scalding or by turning them quickly over a flame.

* * *

A coat of aluminum paint inside the oven makes it easier to see what is going on there.

Some Popular Designs

No. 7259.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7262.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7267.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

No. 7260.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7256.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7274.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 6928.—Girls' dress. Cut in five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 7156.—Girls' middy dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7142.—Ladies' ensemble. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

HOW TO ORDER

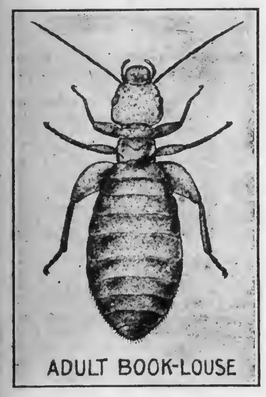
All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The Booklouse or Psocid

DID you ever open a book and see a tiny grayish insect, smaller than the head of a pin, scurrying across the pages? This was probably a booklouse, or "psocid" like the picture from the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, except that the photograph is many times larger than the actual insect.

These insects like to stay in damp, well-shaded rooms or other places which are not in general use. They feed on all sorts of vegetable and animal matter. They may be found in upholstered furniture, and in mattresses stuffed with hair, feathers, straw, husks or moss. They rarely



become abundant enough to do damage, but when they do they may be destroyed easily by sunshine and dryness. Heating the room where they are found long enough and hot enough to thoroughly dry it out will destroy all booklice in it. Fumigation is also recommended in certain cases where booklice have become so abundant as to be a nuisance, but it should be done by some one who has had experience with fumigants.

The Wise Old Owl

A wise old owl lived in an oak,
The more he heard the less he spoke,
The less he spoke the more he heard,
Why aren't we all more like that bird?

IT must have been about the barn owl that this verse was written, as he sat immovable on a tree limb and stared unblinkingly into space. Of all the owl family, the barn or monkey-faced owl is perhaps the most useful, because he is in nowise harmful and does not include in his bill-of-fare birds of any kind. A barn owl is about the size of a crow, rather top-heavy looking with large head and odd, triangular-shaped visage.

The owl is beautifully colored and marked. The foundation feathers and down are pure white, overlaid with feathers which most bird books speak of as buff with gray markings. This is hardly an adequate description of the soft, old-gold tint of the satiny head feathers,—the same tint that lightly edges the white ruche of feathers surrounding the face. His eyes are brown and stare at one steadily, their sight being dim in daylight but as good at night as ours is by day.

The barn owl nests in hollow trees, in crevices about towers, in pigeon houses, or under the roofs of barns. It is said that for many years a pair nested in one of the towers of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. A few sticks and some trash are the only materials used in building a nest. The owl lays from five to eleven pure white, oval-shaped eggs, and both father and mother birds incubate them. A pair may sometimes be found sitting side by side, each warming a portion of the eggs. The mother bird usually begins sitting as soon as the first egg is laid, so that eggs may be found in all stages of development. Young birds and fresh eggs are not uncommonly found in the same nest.

Although the owl's food consists mainly of rats, mice and moles, he is said also to include in his diet snakes and grasshoppers. So you see what a great benefit to the farmer such birds are, and how fortunate it is to have a barn owl family for near neighbors. The vast number of mice of various sorts — meadow mice, white-footed mice, house mice, shrews and even rats—that a family of these birds will consume in a season is almost unbelievable. When we note the estimate that every year in this country alone millions of dollars' worth of grain is destroyed by rodents, we can readily see how great a service the barn owl renders by waging war on these destructive pests.

Salutations of Many Countries

THE meaning of the word "salutation" is wishing health. Originally it meant an exchange of greetings by words, but it has come to mean also certain gestures that need no words. For instance, men lift their hats in acknowledging a friend or acquaintance. This custom has come down from the days when the removal of the helmet meant that the bareheaded one stood disarmed and defenceless.

Shaking hands with our right hand also is a sign of defencelessness. The right hand was the hand that held the weapon. So the custom grew of holding out that hand, showing no weapon was being caried.

Just as there are these customs which grew up in the western world in which we live, there are similar customs in other parts of the world.

1. African Tribes.—Join hands and press thumbs. In Lower Guinea friends greet each other, saying, "Akkio Akkio."

2. Arabian.—The salaam (a deep bow, sweeping gesture, touching hand first to the ground, then to the heart, then to the brow). The greeting is "Salaam a-lei-kum" (Peace be with you). The reply is "A-lei-kum essalam." (With you be peace.)

3. Chinese.—Rub noses on bended knees.

4. Congo Negroes. — Salute their families upon returning from a journey by calling out "Okowe." The family, kneeling, replies, "Ka Ka."

5. Eskimo.—Rub noses.

6. Greek.—Kiss hand or knee, saying, "What are you doing, what are you busied in?" or "Be joyful."

7. Hindu.—Hand clasp.

8. Israelite.—Bowing to the ground seven times is a salutation of great deference or is frequently used between equals. On meeting an acquaintance one says, "Shalom aleichen" (Peace be unto you). The friend replies, "Aleichen shalom" (To you be peace). Notice how much this resembles the Arab salutation.

(Courtesy of "The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.")

When Great-Grandfather Studied Arithmetic

By HILDA RICHMOND

ALL you boys and girls who lament about the hard problems in your school arithmetic take a look at some of the things that vexed your great-grandfather's soul when he was a boy. There was a time when in these United States different regions had different ways of computing money, and several pages in the school arithmetic had to be given to "Reduction of Currency." Federal money, New England currency, New York currency, Pennsylvania currency and Georgia currency must have made the poor little student wish that all states and regions would get together and have the same rule for their money. Instead of dollars and dimes and quarters they had pounds, shillings and pence to deal with. A man moving from New England to Georgia would have to adjust his calculations all over again.

And, in addition to that trouble, there were all sorts of trick or catch or intricate problems such as: "There were eighteen ears of corn in a crib and a squirrel carried out of the crib daily three ears. How long did it take him to empty the bin?" Or this in rhyme:

I am constrained to plant a grove
To please the lady that I love;
Nineteen trees in nine straight rows,
Five trees in each row I must place.
Or I shall never see her face.

The lady must have known before that her lover was a good hand at puzzles or she never would have set him a task like that.

Here is another: A man agrees to serve a farmer 40 years without any other reward than a kernel of corn for the first year, ten kernels for the second year and so on ten fold ratio till the end of the time. Allowing 1,000 grains to the pint and fifty cents per bushel for the corn he receives, what will he earn in forty years?

Answer: $8,680,555,555,555,555,555,-555,555,555,555,555,555, plus.

And then try this one: A man driving his geese to market was met by another who said, "Good morrow, sir, with your hundred geese." Said he, "I have not a hundred, but if I had in addition to my present number, one-half as many as I now have and two and one-half geese more, I should have one hundred."

Answer: 65.

And these problems in great-grandfather's little old text book were written in the very finest print that requires almost the constant services of a reading glass on a day that is not filled with sunshine to make the words and figures plain enough to see even by normal eyes. The school rooms of that day were poorly lighted often having nothing but greased paper for window panes, so from every standpoint the little boys and girls of the early days of our land must have had many difficulties with their "sums" as they were called.

Tommy Lightning Bug

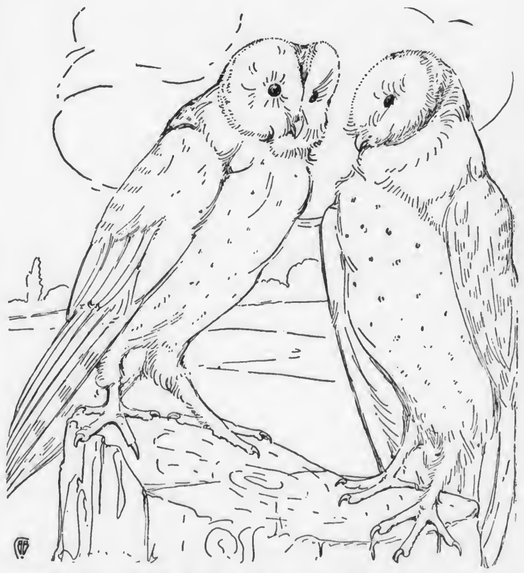
MY pet is a lightning bug. I call him Tommy. I caught him the other night out on the front porch. My sister helped me build a house out of mosquito netting in which he lives. I don't know how long I shall have him with me but I like to watch him light his lantern in the evening. I had my collar-bone broken Sunday afternoon while playing and now Tommy is a nice companion when I get lonely. Josephine Shaffer.

Bobby Locust

I THINK I had the queerest pet. It was a baby locust. I called him Bobby. I made a house for him and fed him green leaves and gave him water every day. One day Bobby fell in a pan of water and that was the last of Bobby Locust.

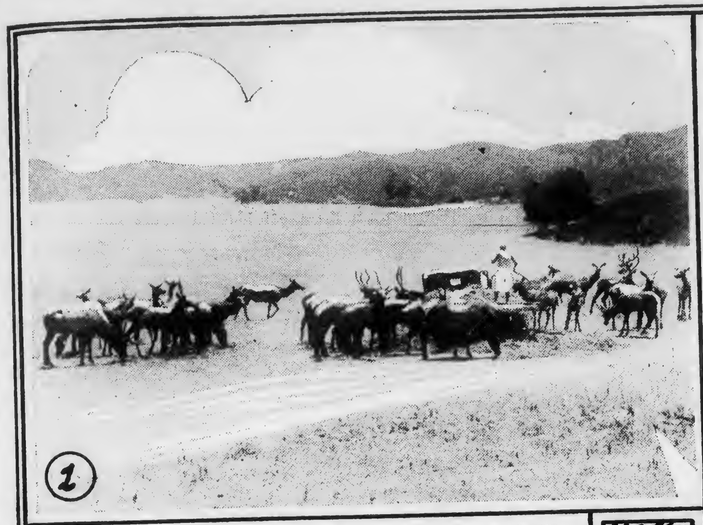
Marie Keplinger.

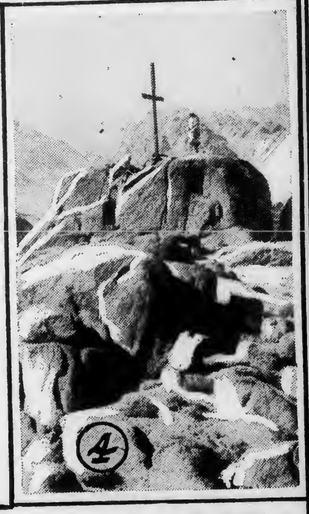
Little Folks' Corner



Read above just how the barn owl is colored. Return the picture, properly colored, with a four-line poem on "The Wise Owl" to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1. Saugus, Cal.—A round-up and count of America's largest privately owned herd of elks made a picturesque scene on the famous Nadeau Deer Farm, near here, as the animals were lured in from their foothill pastures during preparations for the Izaak Walton League's field day which will be held there during August.

2. Salt Lake City, Utah.—Miss Margaret Young, great granddaughter of Brigham Young, is shown in her costume for the big Mormon Covered Wagon Days celebration on July 24, 25 and 26.

3. Pomona, Cal.—Percherons of the Carnation stable in an advance showing preparatory to the horse show events of the Los Angeles County Fair here, which opens in September.

4. The inscriptions on Sinai, where the Bible says Moses received the tablets of the Ten Commandments, have been deciphered by Prof. Martin Sprengling of the University of Chicago. A view from the Mount where Moses received the law, looking northwest.

5. An interesting contribution from Westphalia, Germany, toward any collection of colorful and picturesque national costumes worn by European inhabitants. The outfits worn by these women of Bueckeburg (Westphalia) may seem antiquated to us, but they are the last word over there.

6. South Weymouth, Mass.—The oldest race track in New England and probably in the U. S. saw action once again as the Metropolitan Driving Club met the Old Colony Driving Club here.

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Best Quality CHICKS FOR SEPT. DELIVERY

	50	100	500	1,000
Cash or C. O. D.				
S.C.Tanc. & Bar'n Wh.Leg.	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60
S.C.Har.Rocks & R.I.Reds..	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Wh. Wyan. & Wh. Rocks.	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

Light Mix., $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Tancred Strain

White Leghorns	$6 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Reds	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	2.25	4.25	7.75	38.00	75
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.75	7.00	34.50	68

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.
ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box P. Port Trevorton, Penna.

$10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks .....$7.00 per 100
(Pennsylvania State College strain.)
Black Giants (N.J.) ..... $12.00 per 100
Mixed, 6c. Prompt Del. C.O.D., Guar
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HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	
Barred & White Rocks	$8.00 per 100
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Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
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HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED **CHICKS**

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	8.00 per 100

Postage paid. 100% live delivery.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box B, McClure, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $8.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.00 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Ready-To-Lay PULLETS, Leghorns and Black Minorcas. 12-week-old pullets and 8-week-old pullets. Prices right. Rocks and Reds.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CHICKS Barred Rocks, $8.00-100; $37.50-500; $70.00-1,000. Heavy mixed, $7.00-100. 100% guaranteed. We pay postage. C. O. D. or cash.
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DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

Jersey Bulls and Bull Calves. Mostly Oxford and Noble breeding. Accr. herd. Time payment if desired. C.F. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

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PIGS For Sale 7-9 weeks old. Selected Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed, Duroc and Berkshire crossed, $4.25 each, express prepaid on 2 or more. On orders of 12 pigs or more, $4.00 each prepaid. Ship C. O. D. We have some nice stock here.
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

QUALITY CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS. Spring boars. All sold C. O. D. on approval.
A. H. CROWNOVER, Mt. Sterling, Ohio

DUROCS.—Reg. service boars, spring pigs, sows and fall gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Best breeding. J. W. Williamson, Murrayville, W. Va.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.—High-class, Registered, some three months old. Boar pigs, very low if sold at once. G. S. HALL, Parmdale, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Sautley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

Registered Hampshire Swine
of best blood lines obtainable.
Visitors to farm welcome.
Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, New Jersey

100 FEEDING PIGS $4.00 each
Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

Read the Advertisements

in these columns. By their guidance you can obtain the best today; economize for the best tomorrow.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

A FRIEND of mine who has just returned from Kansas states that wheat was selling out there as low as 21c per bushel. Locally it is around 60c. It takes a mighty good crop to break even at 60 cents, and in most cases the crop will cost more than it will bring. However, the farmer with a good flock of chickens needn't worry about the low price of wheat, because it will make him a profit if turned into eggs. If these low feed prices continue, as they probably will, and eggs continue to climb as they are now doing, poultrymen are going to make some money this fall and winter. There is evidently a shortage of pullets, which will be a good thing for the poultryman who has raised a nice flock or can buy them.

* * *

WE have just been cleaning up a house for some early pullets. This is quite a job. The floors must be scraped down to the boards, roosts and dropping boards likewise, nests and other furniture taken down and thoroughly cleaned, walls and ceilings brushed down, curtains dusted, and when everything is scraped and brushed out clean the roosts and nests are given a coat of creosote, the drops and floors oiled, and the interior sprayed with disinfectant. It pays to assume that the hens which have been in the house have been carriers of disease and parasites, both internal and external, and to clean up the house for the new pullets so that they wont find any trouble in their new quarters.

* * *

HENS which are not to be kept as breeders can be forced to lay during the late summer and fall by putting lights on them from now on. They will probably quit in December, when they can be sold. It is not advisable to put lights on breeders, especially if the lights are continued after November 1st.

Hens Stop Laying

I have chickens that were laying every day until lately. They seem to have stopped suddenly, but they will go on their nests and sit for awhile, get off and cackle, but they don't lay. Bedford Co., Pa. Mrs. Chas. Schultz.

IT is natural for hens to slow down at this season, but they should not stop suddenly if properly handled. Any sudden change of feed or management might stop them, and if the houses are hot or infested with red mites that would stop them too. If you find mites about the roosts, give the house a thorough cleaning and paint roosts and dropping boards with waste crank-case oil. Be sure that the houses are kept clean and well ventilated. A wet mash at noon, made of the regular laying mash, or a pound of condensed buttermilk per 100 birds, will also help. R. L. S.

Trouble with Ducks

I have ducklings about three or four weeks old which are having trouble. Their nostrils close up which prevents them from getting their breath. They have to open their mouths to breath. Some of them soon die after their nostrils close up. We haven't been letting these ducklings have free access to water. Would this be the cause of the trouble? H. K. Reed. Washington county, Pa.

DUCKS do not require water to swim in, but should have drinking water in a vessel deep enough so that they can wash out their nostrils. Clean out the nostrils if they are plugged up, using the end of a stiff feather, and provide a trough or pan about four inches deep for the drinking water, and you should have no further trouble. R. L. S.

Garden and Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

S. C.—If there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seed I would expect timothy sown during August to make a good crop the next season. One of the best yields of timothy I have had was from seed sown in a field of early cucumbers during late July.

* * *

N. L. B. wishes to know the best time to cut choke cherries in order to prevent the suckers from coming up in greatly increased numbers. I don't know, but I do know that they cannot stand repeated cutting. That is the way we have subdued them wherever they have been an annoyance and out of reach of the tractor implements.

Did you ever have the weeds get too much of a start between rows of raspberry plants, rhubarb, currant or other crops of a more or less permanent nature but where plowing would be likely to result in serious root injury? An old-fashioned potato digger, without the apron or spreader device, will dislodge the rogues in an effective manner.

I expect most farmers or gardeners have at some time taken one of the thick heavy seed heads of the common pig weed and rubbed the tiny, black seeds out between the hands. The yield is amazing. One great plant will produce enough seeds to insure many, many hours of hard hoeing and weeding next year. Nor will that be the last of it!

* * *

SOON the foggy, dewy nights of late summer and early fall will become a common occurrence. Then celery blight may be expected to get right down to business. Early blight is bad enough but late blight not infrequently makes a clean sweep of unsprayed or carelessly sprayed fields. Or worse the apparent inroads may seem only moderately serious and the expense of harvesting and storing is undertaken only to experience disastrous spoilage later. To keep well celery should be clean and in most sections that means spray with Bordeaux mixture at weekly intervals.

* * *

BREAK O' DAY tomato! How has this new, extra early variety turned out for you? We will be very glad to have your comments. With us it has not made as vigorous growth as Bonny Best but has ripened a large proportion of its large, smooth tomatoes early. Perhaps a more satisfactory yield would have been secured on a heavier, richer soil, for this was on a rather gravelly site.

Bad Weeds

Will you kindly inform me what to do to kill a troublesome weed in my garden? It is the wild morning glory. A. M. F.

IT may not be good news, but I know of no better way to manage that weed infested garden than to cultivate and hoe thoroughly at very frequent intervals. If cabbage, corn and other crops that are easy to hoe are planted to a greater extent than carrots, parsnips and other crops that are difficult to weed the amount of labor required will be reduced.

An easier way, but you would lose the use of the land for a season, would be to plow two or three times and harrow every week or ten days between April and November. Such a course of treatment will kill out all growing weeds and will germinate a very large proportion of the weed seeds stored in the soil.

GRANGE SILOS

Buy That SILO *Now!*

Our quick 24-Hour service with three plants, insures prompt delivery, and minimum delivery costs.

LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS NOW PREVAIL—due to lower raw material costs, quantity production, continued large sales. You can't afford to do without that new silo this year, at present prices.

(Occasional bargains in reconditioned wood silos taken in trade on concrete silos—write for details.)

(N. J. Dairymen write direct to us at Hackettstown, N. J.)

GRANGE SILO CO., (Home Office) Red Creek, N. Y.

***Reach for* ABSORBINE if horses' legs swell**

Don't take chances on lay-ups. Rub effective Absorbine on muscles and tendons sore from heavy pulling. See how it reduces swellings due to strains. Never blisters or removes hair — and horse can work. A great antiseptic to aid quick healing. Keep horses earning — get Absorbine. $2.50 a bottle. All druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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Wooster, Ohio Friday, Sept. 4, 1931

45 ANIMALS from T. B. accredited and abortion free herds.

Sale includes some of Ohio's best Guernseys.

6 BULLS, A. R. COWS, Bred and Open HEIFERS.

Write for Illustrated Catalog.

OHIO GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, Wooster, Ohio

First Annual Ohio State RAM SALE

Sheep Barn, State Fair Grounds

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1931

An unusually fine offering of high-class rams from some of the leading flocks of the country gives you an opportunity to buy selected, guaranteed rams that will be real pure-bred or commercial flock headers.

PLAN TO ATTEND. Write for catalog to L. A. Kauffman, Sheep Specialist, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SHEEP

—DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—
Offering choice Rams (Lambs & Yearlings) suitable flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, purebred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY & ALLAMUCHY FARMS
Arthur Danks, Mgr., Allamuchy, N. J.

SHROPSHIRE AND SOUTHDOWN RAMS. one and two years old. Guaranteed to please.
HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

Young Reg. Hampshire Ewes — 20 Head. $200.00
Also rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Closing out, sale prices. C. M. Havlin, Atlantic, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIREDOWN RAMS from 1 to 3 years old. Best of breeding. low price, good quality. H. W. Allison, Mercer, Pa.

GOATS

THOROUGHBRED Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanens. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds.
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Beechwood SHORTHORNS
Bulls up to 15 months of age. Choicely bred and from excellent milking dams. Priced to sell.
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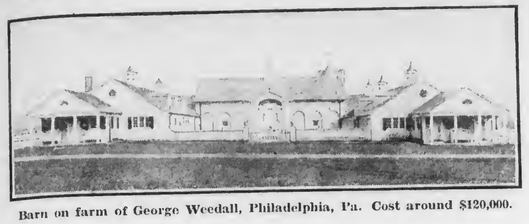
FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls, different ages. Good breeding.
LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

HOMESTEAD FARM, MILKING SHORTHORNS. Two bull calves, cows and heifers.
C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.



Barn on farm of George Weedall, Philadelphia, Pa. Cost around $120,000.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A NEW leaflet of instructions, which came to me from an experiment station the last day of July, seemed to have about all the items relative to practical and economical silo filling that I have spoken about in these columns for over a quarter of a century out of long silo experience.

First is a home equipment and a small filling crew. This has many advantages. The greatest is that we take the corn when it is just at the right stage. It will cure better and yield more nutrients than if cut too early or too late. The silo space will be filled completely by the slower filling.

In case of bad weather or breakdown there is no expensive crew to feed and pay. The corn is cut fresh as it goes through the cutter, while with the big crew much is cut ahead and often considerable deterioration occurs before it gets into the silo. Possibly I should have put this first: there is a regularity of program, an evenness of temper and an orderly procedure, whereas when the big filling or threshing crew comes general demoralization takes possession outside and inside the house. Hundreds of men will testify to this and the women folks will not deny it.

Also comes from the experiment station the information that tramping is not needed. This is indeed progress. According to my diary it is 27 years since I filled the first silo untramped. After a second experience I mentioned it timidly, and later very boldly, joshing the folks who were throwing away ten-dollar bills tramping silage. Not a few "wise ones" considered my plans picayunish, erratic and even worse.

I am not patting myself on my back, but it does make me feel good when I read the words of an experiment station authority confirming points I learned by long experience and advocated to the best of my ability for a long while.

Faith

Not theologically speaking at all, faith is belief and belief comes by demonstration. For generations it has been demonstrated that wheat is the one crop that in these climatic conditions fits in the rotation to get the land into grass for a sod. It is a valuable grain, the straw has much farm value and as August comes farmers are plowing the ground preparatory to the fall seeding of wheat. There will be less sowed than usual, considerably less, but every good practical farmer is getting ready to continue the rotation of crops that has stood by him well for so long a time. Wheat, a hay crop, sod for a corn crop and then oats followed again by wheat.

Persistence Will Win

One of our good farmers who has paid for several farms by farming told me lately that he feeds about a dozen large steers every year. He buys the best he can get, puts four to five hundred pounds on them and fattens them so as to make the very best beef and get the best prices and generally a little premium.

Last year he could get only six steers that seemed up to the standard he wanted them and so he fed only six. In the early summer when the steers were sold he balanced the books and found he was a little over seven dollars out of pocket, though he had put something over four hundred pounds on each.

Said he, "I had a fine pile of manure and it went on the land promptly. Now we will look at the crops."

All his crops were extra fine indeed.

"I have lost money before, but all considered I did not lose anything," was his comment. "This autumn I will buy earlier and put in my regular dozen. I have the feed and the straw. Always after a year or two of loss I would make enough to be able to say feeding steers pays well."

Galvanized Roofing

EXTENSIVE field surveys made by the American Zinc Institute showed without exception that in every case where galvanized roofing had failed to give satisfactory service it was due to the sheet receiving too light a coat of zinc in the galvanizing process. A heavier zinc coating gives longer life; in fact a relatively small increase in the coating will result in a very substantial increase in life and service.

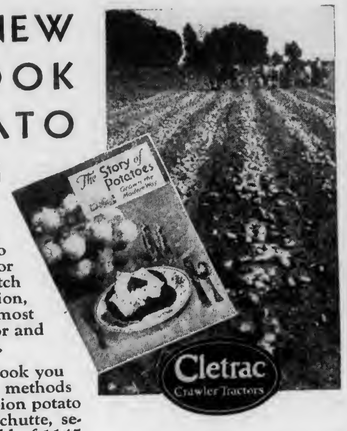
A great deal has been said about the nature of the base metal used for galvanized sheets, which may be Bessemer or open-hearth steel, copper-bearing steel, pure iron, copper iron, wrought iron, etc.; and the relative rates of corrosion (or rusting) of these materials when exposed in an uncoated state have been thoroughly tested. A galvanized sheet, however, is a sheet of one of these materials coated with zinc to protect it from rust, and the degree of such protection depends primarily on the weight of the zinc coating.

A sheet of any of these base materials, if insufficiently coated, will begin to rust and turn brown in a short time, the more "rust resistant" material then lasting longer before the sheet rusts through. Regardless of which of these materials one selects, it is necessary to use sheets carrying a fairly heavy coating of zinc to prevent rust and the need of painting over a long period of time.

Heretofore every manufacturer has used any weight of zinc coating he pleased and there has been no way whereby the consumer could tell an adequately coated product. To meet this need, the "Zinc Institute Seal of Quality" has been arranged, and sheets bearing this seal or trademark will carry standard weights of zinc coating which tests have shown as being most suitable for the service desired.

For roofing and siding for farm buildings, such sheets will be produced in No. 28 and No. 26 gauge, with a coating of 1.75 ounces of zinc per foot including both sides, or .875 ounces of zinc per foot each side. This coating is from 40 to 100 per cent heavier than coatings on most of the galvanized roofing now on the market, and will preserve the sheets from rust for a much longer period than the thinner coatings. For more severe atmospheric conditions sheets will be made in 26 gauge and heavier and carrying 2.00 to 2.50 ounces of zinc per square foot. I. W. Dickerson.

Get this NEW FREE BOOK on POTATO GROWING



WHETHER you go into potato growing in a big way or plant only a small patch for home consumption, you want to get the most out of the time, labor and land that you invest.

In this interesting book you can learn the exact methods by which the champion potato grower, Mr. L. G. Schutte, secured a certified yield of 1145 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre of ground. You can learn how deep he plows; how he prepares the seed bed; how much seed he uses and how deeply he plants it.

You can learn also the tremendous part his Cletrac Crawler Tractors play in his profit program. How their steady traction enables him to plow to a depth of 14 to 18 inches and to pull a large size digger which lifts great quantities of heavy soil. How their light tread enables him to cultivate thoroughly without packing the soil. And how their sturdiness, handiness and ease of operation save him time and money on every crop.

This book of money-making facts on potato growing is yours free for the asking. Send for it today.

L. G. Schutte, Champion, with a Cletrac Crawler Tractor RECORD: 1145 bu. per acre.

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19363 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Send me, without obligation, your FREE Book, entitled "The STORY of POTATOES Grown the Modern Way."

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Address_____

Which of these* Extra Dollars *could you use?

$20.85 more from every acre of corn.
$25.00 more profit from each cow.
$ 1.22 more per 100 lbs. of beef raised.
$ .35 more on every 100 lbs. milk.

EXPERIMENT station tests definitely prove that this extra income results when silage is fed instead of dry fodder. Experiment station tests also show that a Papec Ensilage Cutter requires less power per ton. Many Papec owners pocket as much as $75 to $100 extra corn profit each year because their silage costs them just that much less money.

E. R. Pennebaker, Thompsontown, Pa., says, "Last year it cost me $1.00 a load to fill. This year with my Papec it cost me only 20 cents a load." Sorem & Sons, Northfield, Minn., say their Papec "cut their filling time squarely in half, a saving of $75 in labor alone."

More Papecs are in use than any other make because Papec saves a man at the feed table, does not clog, lasts longer and gives better service.

Send for Free Feeding Booklet

Every feeder should have our new 48-page booklet "More Profit from Home Grown Feeds." Includes valuable formulas. Sent free! Your name and address on postal or margin of this ad will bring it, also our new catalog on Papec Ensilage Cutters. Write today.

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Ensilage Cutters Feed and Roughage Grinders Hay Choppers Feed Mixers

PAPEC NON-CLOG ENSILAGE CUTTERS C-29

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

Big Hatches August 12-19-26, September 1-8-15-22-29. Can ship C. O. D

Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1000
Large Barron Eng. S. C. Wh. Leg. (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$3.60	$ 6.70	$33.00	$63.00
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks	4.00	7.70	37.00	72.00
12-weeks-old pullets, English S. C. White Leghorns				85c each

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
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SILOS Special Direct from Factory Prices
FAMOUS AUTOMATIC-TAKE-UP-HOOPS
Buy the Best and Pay Less. Order Now and Save Money.
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When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

Farmer's Business Letter

COOL week, weather more favorable for meat consumption, and moisture has come to many sections that needed it. Corn prospect more favorable than it was two weeks ago. Business still in the dumps though some forecasters seem to see the development of encouraging signs.

Livestock producers appear to be in better position than most others. Cattle reached $10 this week, lambs worked higher, but there were too many hogs for the demand. The opinion generally expressed in livestock trade is that the outlook is good not only for this year but also for next year.

Storage stocks are running low. In spite of quite generous slaughter in July all meat stocks except lard showed reductions, and the comparison with five years ago is even more favorable. The August 1 stocks of pork, at 715 million pounds, compared with a five-year average of 754 million pounds; of lard, at 122 million, with a five-year average of 172 million; of beef, at 41 million, with a five-year average of 45 million.

Not only this, but competitive foods are selling higher, and the stocks are smaller. Butter and eggs are 40 per cent above their level two months ago, and cheese is 25 per cent higher than two months ago.

The Crop Report

The August crop report said that a record crop of winter wheat had been produced in this country. Winter wheat was put at 775 million bushels, a gain of 62 million over the July report. Spring wheat is not so good, either in this country or Canada. Only 118 million bushels of spring wheat will be harvested in this country, the report said, while the Canadian crop was placed at 215 million bushels, compared with 375 million last year. A wheat crop of 2,600,000,000 bushels will be harvested in 23 northern hemisphere countries, according to a compilation just made, this being a reduction of 416,000,000 bu. from last year.

Corn yield is put at 2,775 million bushels, a reduction of 193 million from the July 1 report, due to drouth. Oats was likewise reduced from the July estimate, the crop being placed at 1,170 million bushels.

Good Week in Cattle

Cattle trade was better this week. Tops reached $10 for the first time since April. The average price of steers moved up to $8.55, from $8.10 the previous week, and the average is now only 30 cents below a year ago. Receipts at the leading points showed some little falling off from a week ago, and the proportion of finished cattle is relatively light, accounting for the good trade. Top heavy steers were also higher, reaching $9.65, against $9.25 last week.

Reports indicate that the interest in feeders has increased markedly over a week or two ago, but that is also seasonable and has been stimulated by assurance of a corn crop over wide areas. Many sections are now certain of corn even if it doesn't rain any more before harvest. Good to choice feeders will now cost $6 or better, with the top quotation on fancy yearlings at $7. The western stuff will start moving soon, and when it does we shall have a better idea about prices. A factor this year is expected to be increased finishing in some western states where feed is plentiful, notably Texas.

Hogs Sell Lower

The hog market worked lower this week, until the closing days of trade when there was a sharp upturn. The result was that the average price dropped to $6.20, which was 30 cents under last week, and a dime over $3 under the same week last year. Tops sell high enough to give the producer a fair return, but all the heavier sorts sell at a sharp discount, as no one wants lard. Receipts were moderate, 335,000 at eleven markets compared with 345,000 last week, and 374,000 the same week last year. Shipping demand has been very good, and weight, averaging 257 lbs. this week, is about normal for the season.

Active Call for Lambs

Receipts of sheep and lambs were larger here and at the other leading markets this week, but in spite of that trade was good and prices quite a bit higher. At the best time lambs sold a dollar higher, with top for the week at $8.75, and the average lamb price was $6.95, 55 cents above last week, though $2 under the same week last year.

Interest in feeder lambs is beginning to pick up, though neither offerings nor sales have been large so far. While quotations for desirable lambs are now at $5 and some higher, experienced feeders expect to secure their thin stock at $4 or perhaps $4.50, for the good ones. At that price it is figured that the feeding prospect would be favorable, as the lambs fat would have to sell under $6 to bring a loss. It is expected that good western yearling ewes, laid down at home, will be available at around $5 a head, and at that figure they should be a good buy, as they are likely to be worth $8 or better a couple of years hence, in the meantime having paid their way in lambs and wool.

Chicago, August 15, 1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

PHILADELPHIA, August 15—Practically all lines of fruits and vegetables from the nearby sections, with the exception of onions and tomatoes sold at lower prices on the local market today. Supplies were liberal with considerable stock held over from Friday. Rains early in the morning retarded trading to some extent, according to the Pennsylvania and U. S. Market News Service.

The onion market was firm with a fairly active demand and nearby stock sold at 75c to $1 per bushel. Tomatoes of good quality were in fair demand and sold at 50@75c per ⅝ basket. The bulk of the stock sold at 15@40c. Corn was about steady and sold at 75 to $1.25 per 100 ears.

String beans were dull and green varieties sold at 30@60c per ⅝ basket. Lima beans were weaker and sold at 50@75c per ⅝ basket with a few extra fancy lots higher. Bushel baskets sold at $1@1.25. Beets were about steady at 1@2c per bunch, but carrots were weaker and sold slowly at ½@1½c. The cabbage market was steady for good stock with Pennsylvania stock bringing $1.25@1.50 per barrel.

Cucumbers met a slow demand and sold at. 50c to $1 per bushel with a few pickles bringing $1.25. Escarole brought 30@40c per bushel, and kale 40@50c. Peppers sold at 20@40c per ⅝ basket and white squash at 25@40c.

The white potato market was about steady with nearby Cobblers selling at $1.05@1.10 per 100-pound sack. Apples were steady with a limited demand and various varieties sold at 15@35c per ⅝ basket. Cantaloupes were dull and brought 25@60c per ⅝ basket, with most sales at 25c@40c. Blackberries sold at $1.50@1.75 per 32-quart crate and huckleberries at $3.75@4.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotatoins

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 29½@32½c; 92 score, 28½c; 90 score, 26c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 30@32c; nearby whites extras, 24@26c; nearby brown extras, 23@28c; nearby mixed colors, 22@24½c; nearby current receipts, 19@21½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13 @ 26c; broilers, 19@32c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 25@75c. HUCKLEBERRIES, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $3.75@4. BLACKBERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crates, $1.50@1.75. PEACHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@35c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J., bus., 75@80c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., 25@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J. & Pa. ⅝ bskt., green flat, 30@60c. CELERY, N. J. & Pa., hearts, 20@5c bnch. CABBAGE, N.J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 30@50c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., ½@1½c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 50@75c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts, Cobblers, 35@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yams, $1. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@40c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 20@40c. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., bus. hmpr., red, 50@75c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—higher than extras, 29½@30c; extras, 29c; firsts, 25½@28¾c; 90 score, 26½c; 89 score, 25¾@26c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 27@31c; extra firsts, 24½@26c; average extras, 26@28½c; mediums, 27@28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 25@40c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@25c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@18c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 30@34c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. BLACKBERRIES, 12@15c qt. PEACHES, 8@10c qt. PLUMS, 8@10c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 8@10c ½ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 10@12c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 8@15c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20 @ 25c pt. box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk; 50@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 25@30c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 1@3c each. PEAS, 25@30c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 15@18c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 5@10c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 22@26c; pullet, 16@18c.

Poultry.—Hens, 18@26c; Leghorns, dressed, $1.25@1.50; Rocks & Reds, dressed, $1.35@2.25; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.35.

Fruits.—APPLES, new, 18c ½ pk. PEACHES, 10@20c ¼ pk., 50c@$1 per bskt. PLUMS, 8@10c box, 15c ¼ pk. CANTALOUPES, 5@15c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 25c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 2@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. RADISHES, 5c bunch. BEETS, 5c bnch. TURNIPS, 10c box. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CARROTS, 5c bnch. STRING BEANS, 18c ¼ pk. LIMA BEANS, 15c pt.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 29¾c; standards, 28¾c; 89 score, 27¼c; 88 score, 25¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 19@20c; fresh, extra firsts, 21@22c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 23@24c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 17@20c; springers, 19@23c; colored broilers, heavy, 26@28c; light, 21@23c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 15@17c; pigeons, 25@30c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES

Dairymen's League.—Members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association will receive a base net pool price of $1.52 for July milk, according to a statement issued at the New York office of the Association on August 15th. This is an increase of 18 cents over the June price.

* * *

Sheffield.—The net cash price to be paid the members of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for the milk sold by them in the month of July, 1931, is $1.54½ per hundred pounds for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to $1.74½ per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis. It is an increase of 11½ cents per hundred pounds over the June price.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

The D. C. S. Company quotes the following net prices to dealers as the basis of payment for 3.5 per cent milk delivered in July:

District 1.—County plants, basic $2.005 per cwt.; surplus 96 cents. Direct shipped $2.645; surplus $1.34.

District 2.—Basic $2.305; surplus $1.09.

District 4.—F. o. b., $1.56.

District 5.—F. o. b., $1.37.

District 6.—Basic $2.005; surplus 96 cts.

District 7.—F. o. b. $2.655; surplus 85 cts.

District 8.—F. o. b. $1.75.

District 10.—Basic $2.305; surplus $1.04.

District 12.—Basic $2.125; surplus $1.145.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts continue light, only 30 carloads appearing for Monday's market. Good fat steers were higher in consequence of last week's upturn in the West. Not many steers were here and prices were unevenly higher. One carload of good handyweight grassers brought $7.75 and another carload $8.15, the latter having eaten some wheat hay along with their grass. A weightier and much thicker load sold on approval over the telephone, the buyer to pay $8.60 if they proved to be as he expected and a minimum of $8.40 in any case. Owing to the peculiarity of this deal only the $8.40 price can be reported, other bids of $8.25 or better having been made here. Some very useful weighty grassers went at $7.50, others a little plainer but fleshy at $7.25. Good light butcher steers were quotable at $7@7.25, fair kind $6.50@6.75, and from there on down to $5@5.25 for little common steers suitable for neither feeders nor killers. Heifers were stronger, a few good ones selling at $7 per cwt., bulk of the fleshy grassers $6.25@6.50. Fat cows were firmer also, a few good ones going at $4.75@5, but medium cows and canners showed little change. Bulls were rather dull, especially heavy kind. Good light and handy-weight butcher bulls brought $4.75@5, with heavy hard to cash at $4.50 or better and ordinary bolognas around $4.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$8 00@ 8 50
Good to choice, do.	7 50@ 8 00
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 75
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 85@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 25@ 6 75
Fair to good heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 65
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Monday's supply was about 12 double-deck carloads, including hold-overs. Good handy-weights were higher, selling mainly at $8.15, the good 140-150-pound hogs going in with them. Other light hogs brought $7.40@7.50 and pigs $7.25@7.50. Heavy hogs were very dull. One carload was made up at $6.75@7.25 as to weight, but good hogs of around 250 lbs. would probably bring $7.50. Heavy sows went at $5 per cwt., lighter kind, below 300 lbs., up to $5.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 75@ 7 50
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	8 10@ 8 15
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	8 10@ 8 15
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Roughs	5 00@ 5 50
Stags	2 00@ 3 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 15 double-deck carloads. Very few sheep were on sale and few indeed were wanted, slaughterers preferring ordinary lambs to the best of sheep. Probably $3.50 per cwt. is a liberal estimate of the price of good handy wethers, and common old ewes were almost worthless. Lambs were generally easier, the bulk of those grading as firsts going at $8.25, but a few decks sold at $8.40 and some smaller lots to local butchers at $8.50. Medium lambs brought $5.50@6 largely and common $4@4.50, some skips as low as $3.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 40
Medium lambs	5 50@ 6 50
Culls and common	3 50@ 5 00

Calves

About 1,000 calves were on sale. Veal calves of standard quality went mainly at $9.50 per cwt., some closely selected $10. Seconds brought $7@8.50 and others on down to $4.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Aug. 17.—One thousand head of cattle were on sale. Fed beef steers and yearlings were slow at steady prices; grassers and short-fed cattle weak. Early top on grain-fed steers was $8.50.

With 450 calves on sale best vealers sold at $10.50 per cwt.

About 1,600 hogs were offered. The market was slow at steady prices. Good 170 to 220-lb. hogs went at $9.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Receipts were 17,000 head. Best cattle firm, others weak. Top yearlings sold at $10; best heavy steers $9.50; bulk $7.50@9.50.

Hogs

Twenty-eight thousand hogs were on hand. The market opened steady to a dime higher and closed weak to a dime lower. Top hogs sold at $7.75; bulk at $4.80@7.60.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 30,000 head. The market was 50@75c lower. Top lambs brought $8.25, while the bulk of supply went at $5@7.50.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Aug. 15.—Domestic wools of 56s and 48s, 50s qualities (⅜ and ¼-blood) received the leading interest in a somewhat quieter market than had been observed for several weeks, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. All grades from fine to the lowest were active, but the greatest strength was shown in the medium quality wools which have been the most widely sold ahead of grading. Prices generally were firm to slightly stronger.

Fleece wools exhibited considerable strength although trading was not very active. Sales were closed on strictly combing 64s and finer Ohio wools at 25@26½c, in the grease, with some houses asking 27c for their best wools. Fine strictly combing at Boston is quoted at 25@26½c, half-blood 24@25c, three-eighths 23c, quarter-blood 21@22c, low quarter 20@21c, fine clothing 20@21c, half-blood clothing 19@20c, three-eighths clothing 21@22c and quarter-blood clothing 21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No| 2 red wheat, 49¾@50c; No. 2 hard wheat 51c; No. 2 yellow corn, 47¾@48¾c; No. 2 white corn, 50½@50¾c; No. 2 white oats, new, 21¾@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 38c.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—Eight weeks old up to laying—large American strain—from hens laying eggs weighing 24 to 27 oz. per dozen. Same breeding as Storrs Contest pen which averaged over 264 eggs per bird. Prices right. Steelman Poultry Farm, Box 300, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4½c up. Blood-tested. State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 8c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS.—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

S. H. LIVINGSTON, LANCASTER, PA., wants your name if you have sheep or wool.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $6.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

HOME-GROWN NEW CROP Timothy, Clovers, Seed Wheat, and all Field seeds. Write U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

RECLEANED BEARDED WINTER BARLEY Seed from 75-bushel per acre yield. Price $1.00 per bushel. C. H. Gamble, Elkview, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

DOGS

REGISTERED TOY black and tan ratterriers, $15.00. Either sex. Long's Kennels, Route 5, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS. Make real dogs. Edgewood Farms, Sylvania, Pa.

HONEY

NEW CLOVER HONEY, 10-lb. Pail, $2.10. Bulk Comb, $2.25 Postpaid. Edw. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Farm Conditions

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Aug. 7: The farmers in Snyder county are blest with showers. We are having enough rain to keep everything growing nicely.

Harvest is past. The people are plowing for fall seeding and getting ready to thresh. Wheat 50c, oats 30c corn 85c, eggs 29c, butter 30c, rye 67c. Henry S. Martin.

Upshur Co., Central W. Va.

Aug. 10: Very hot and dry, no rain for last month except light showers. July the hottest known for years. Hay crop good, pastures drying up. Potato crop small in size. Wheat crop good. Peaches plentiful, $1 bu. Apples half crop. Eggs 17c, butter 20c, young chicks 23c.

A. S. Gum.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Aug. 4: Last month was the hottest July in ten years, also the wettest. Rainfall 8.74 inches.

There was a bumper hay crop. Some fields of oats show rust, others smut. Berries of all kinds have been plentiful, also cherries.

Farm produce low in price. Curb markets have opened with a plentiful supply of vegetables and are well patronized.

Potatoes 25c per pk., Bantam corn 30@35c per doz., cabbage $1.25 per bbl., butterbeans $1.25@1.50 per bu., early apples $1.25, spring chickens 25@35c, red raspberries 30c qt.

A. A. K.

Lancaster Co., S. W. Pa.

Aug. 7: Thursday afternoon, August 6th, E. H. Vogel, fruit grower, removed a peach tree, ten feet high and loaded with ripe peaches, from his orchard for shipment to Harrisburg. About three tons of early was left on the roots of the tree.

The tree was left in Harrisburg for 24 hours where it was used in the celebration of the opening of a new store there. After the celebration the tree was returned to the orchard and planted in the same spot. Whether it will be damaged by the exploit remains to be found out in the future.

M. B. D.

WANTS TO KNOW

O. W. Milburn of West Virginia desires some of the subscribers to write of their actual experience with cross-bred hogs. Any breed so the hogs are full stock.

Pennsylvania Wool Pool Sales

BELOW are sales of wool reported by Pennsylvania's local cooperatives, with comparisons in some cases and a statement of cost of handling in most cases. It should be noted that the sales are for cash on board cars at co-operative's shipping station. Early sales were generally at lower prices than later sales, the market having shown some improvement. Further discussion of this matter is found on Editorial Page this week:

County	Year	Number Pounds	Price per Lb.	Cost of Handling per Lb.
Centre	1930	14,030 (¼, ⅜, Fine)	25.13c	$0.003
		738 Rejections	20.26c	
	1931	12,741 Merchantable	16.77c	.003
		886 Rejections	13.25c	
Cambria	1930	5,612	26c flat	.00375
	1931	6,815	17.56c flat	.0031
Columbia	1930	(no pool)		
	1931	7,213.5	17.56c	.0033
Somerset	1930	19,404	25.6c	
	1931	26,374	16.10c flat	
Tioga	1930	27,891	25.5c Medium	.005 Med.
			22c Fine	
	1931	24,332	16.26c	.00226
Jefferson	1930	5,903	25.15c	.00415
	1931	5,884	17.27	.00410
Blair	1930	13,330	24c	no charge
	1931	12,936	15.55c	no charge
Juniata	1930	9,224	25¼c Quarter	.0032
			22c Fine	
	1931	9,484	15.57c flat	.0025
Perry	1930	11,029	24.51c flat	.005
	1931	12,511	17.35c	.0035
Northumberland	1930	502 Fine	20c	.005
		2,000 Medium	24c	.005
	1931	2,980	15.13c	.005
Franklin	1930	45,337	25.02c	.0034
	1931	35,974	15.77c	.0031
Fayette	1931	51,731	21.16c Fine	.005
			18.41c Medium.	.005
Mercer	1930	53,045	26c Med. & Fine	.009
	1931	55,450	17.53c Med.	.0025
			20.53c fine	
McKean	1930	16,444	26c flat	.00167
	1931			
Lawrence	1930	52,512	26c	.01
	1931	61,218	20c Fine	.0075
			17c Medium	
Berks	1930	(no pool)		
	1931	9,009	17.56c flat	.003
Northampton	1931	6,000	17.56c flat	.003
Clarion	1930	13,079	26c	.006
	1931	12,676	17.13c	.0038
Indiana	1930	42,516	26.05c flat	.0049
	1931	44,303	16.4c	.00328
Sullivan	1930	none		
	1931	46,730	18.38c	.005
Venango	1930	17,841	26c Medium	.01
			18c Rejections	
	1931	23,500	17.53c Medium	
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Published Weekly

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Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

August 29, 1931

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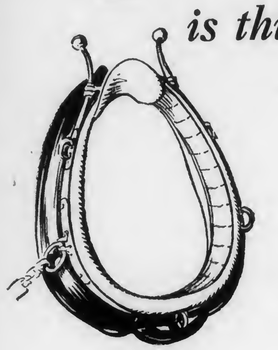
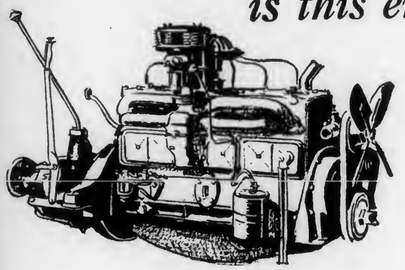


As powerful as the horse you put in it

How Powerful is this engine?



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ETHYL GASOLINE

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

SOME prejudice may be a good thing. If it chances to be on the right side it serves as a valuable anchor. But the rule is that prejudice is in the way of good progress. In some study of results of research at our experiment stations one of the interesting things is the demand it makes on me to surrender some favorite beliefs. Some things that one has been so sure about in farming must be set aside as wrong when it is clear that the scientist has taken all factors into account and weighed them aright. Pride of opinion is a poor sort of pride, and all I ask is certainty that the other fellow is right. Then, too, there is the fact that when two farms may be exactly alike some practice may be right for one of them and wrong for the other because their owners are not alike.

Feeding the Soil

That good farmer W. D. Zinn expresses regret now and then that he formerly urged so strongly the growing and plowing down of vegetable matter for soil improvement. He has learned to use commercial fertilizers freely and finds that better than to plow down whatever would make feed. Of course he is right, and yet I believe he was right for himself twenty-five years ago when he counted so much on plowing organic matter under. In that day commercial plant food was costly, we did not know how to use it to the best advantage, and there was too much disinclination to invest in it to let it be a sure dependence in maintaining fertility.

Just as a guess today I should say that half of our eastern farms still would fare as most land would have done twenty-five years ago if much dependence were not placed on organic matter as a soil-builder. Taking the situation "as is," the old "truth" remains dependable for a great acreage of farming land. Skillful and free buying of plant food remains out of the question for many and many a farmer—it is a forward step in commercial farming that not only the members of our association of owners of homely farms but many others do not yet see their way clear to take. This being so, their faith in nature's method of soil-building is the salvation of their land. They need to continue to know that organic matter is the life of the soil.

Sods and Manure

Hooked up with this waning sense of dependence on organic matter is the reduced valuation we place on manure as a result of station tests. There was a day—maybe it continues—when a banker much preferred to loan money on a livestock farm than on one that fed no livestock for market. His sense of security was greater. Now, I have some good friends who depend almost solely on heavy applications of fertilizers in growing crops, and they are so skillful about it that they could not afford to become livestock farmers. This is true. On the other hand there must have been something in the experience of these conservative bankers who preferred that their debtors be farmers who depended on sods and manure in maintaining fertility.

One Way of Safety

While a goodly percentage of men, it may be, have made their farming highly commercialized, and their soil grows more productive with rather small consideration of its supply of organic matter, there is a host of others finding farming safe because they value feeding and the maintenance of sods for the organic matter they provide for the soil. The figures of the stations on manure values do not fit into their experience, or rather these men simply know that they are better off with plenty of grass and manure than they believe they would be without them. That does not sound like a convincing statement, it may be, but it is a judgment they base on comparisons in their neighborhoods.

We Were Right

Now Bro. Zinn will say that I am reading into what he has said much more than he meant. Always he has believed in feeding and in preserving manure. When he fertilizers heavily he gets a big root growth of crops that add much to the supply of vegetable matter. There is much in that. Decaying crop roots are fine soil-builders. The fertilized grass gives a heavy body of sod to turn under. He is getting good supplies of organic matter. I see all that, and I see how right he is for a great number of our progressive readers but, granting the influence of a little old-time prejudice on my thinking, I cannot see that we were not right for the day when the most of us would not have used fertilizers skillfully and freely, and that day continues with those who do not get their farming on a strictly high commercial basis—and for very many who do get it on such a basis. A hungry soil likes humus.

Traffic Troubles

I have a neighbor who keeps three automobiles for the use of his family. He needs one in his work. His wife rightfully wants to be free to go and of course his car is not available for her. Then there are young people in the family, and to leave the mother's car free for her use it finally was decided to get a low-priced car for the children. The instance is a common one wherever the family has income to meet the expense, and even when there is not income enough to justify the expense.

Now, a car uses up considerable room on the highway. Just visualize the space a single car uses—an area thirty feet long, let us say, and ten feet wide if one is making much speed and has some safety. When the members of this small family want to move about, there must be a big total area of highway available or undue congestion. And they certainly have a right to go.

The other evening I met a train that formerly carried many Pullman and day coaches. Few people were on the platform and I asked a porter whether the train-time had been changed. He told me that there was no change and that people were not using the railroad as formerly. It chanced that within a day of that time I learned that two friends were seriously injured in their car by a collision, a neighbor nearly lost his life when he hit a wall, and a young man could not afford to wait when my car was half through an intersection but came pell-mell. I should rather own stock in an automobile repair shop than in a railroad.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

R. R. B.—Poison ivy is very hard to eradicate but it can be done. Two or three sprays of sodium chlorate will do it and it will kill most everything else. Several sprays of crank-case oil will also kill the vine I think. I have never tried it on ivy, but I have killed hickory sprouts with but one application.

* * *

G. S. W.—I would not allow a man to plow corn stubble for wheat if he did it for nothing. Wheat wants a loose surface soil but a firm subsoil. This can be had by harrowing but not by plowing. The latest on corn cultivation seems to prove that corn wants the same condition.

Twenty cows of medium weight will consume about 150 tons of silage in 12 months. It will require about 12 acres of good land to produce this silage. If you figure grazing land at $100 you will find it cheaper to grow the corn and put it in a silo than to buy the grazing land. I think if you will cut the price of the grazing land in two you will find the silage still the cheaper.

* * *

P. J.—Glad to know you have never been misled. Hope all my readers can say as much. I am as liable to err as the sparks are to go upward.

It is hard to pay too much for good rich level land in West Virginia. On the other hand you cannot buy thin hilly land cheap enough. In many instances such land is a liability. Judging from what you say I would buy that farm if I were in your position.

* * *

M. H. A.—I thought when I was saying I had seen Sudan grass grow 60 inches in 62 days I was telling what my readers would call a "big one," but I can prove my statement by my friend John D. McReynolds who grew the Sudan. Now you come along and say you grew in 43 days Sudan 72 inches high. I am believing your report and will notify Mr. McReynolds to get off the track.

Cut the Sudan just as it has come into head. I would not be far wrong if I said cut all crops intended for hay at the same time.

* * *

L. L. B.—You make no mistake in sowing wheat and vetch to cut for hay. If all the farmers in the East would quit wheat for the grain and sow it for hay they would be ahead. We cannot compete with the combine in growing wheat.

Sow two bushels of wheat and 15 pounds inoculated winter or hairy vetch per acre. Where you have applied manure use only superphosphate, 250 pounds per acre. Where you do not apply manure put on 250 pounds of a 4-16-4 goods or as near that formula as you can buy. The vetch will improve the soil and the hay.

You are right in wanting a cover crop for the winter. Both wheat and vetch will grow without lime but they will grow better with it.

* * *

R. H. A.—That soy-bean ground should be a good place for wheat and vetch. Sow the vetch and wheat now and the sweet clover in the spring. If you can get the unhulled sweet clover seed you can sow it now also.

* * *

H. R. D.—The party who told you that you could get three times as much out of your soy beans if you would turn them down as you would if you were to make hay out of them is simply mistaken. I can take half the value of the soy-bean hay and with it purchase a good fertilizer and grow better crops than if you turn the beans down. If you are a millionaire and farming for the fun you get out of it turn the beans down. Otherwise make hay out of the beans and feed it to your stock.

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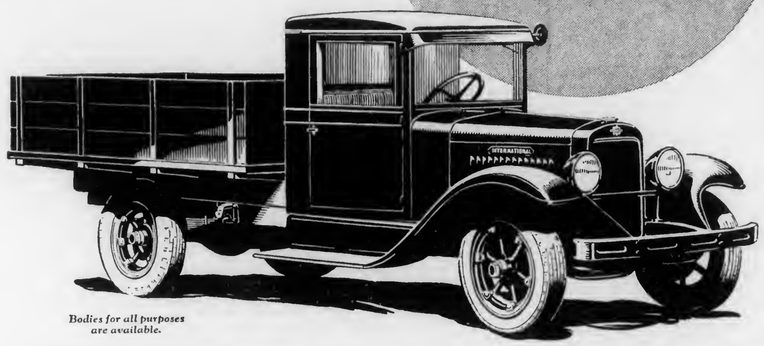

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Ask a dealer or a nearby International branch for a demonstration of the new Model A-2. Drive it. In no other way can you appreciate the quality that has been built into the Model A-2. It is another International achievement that will add to the ever-increasing popularity of the International line. Other Internationals are built in ¾-ton to 5-ton capacities. A size and type for every business. See the International Model A-2 at your first opportunity. Folder on request.

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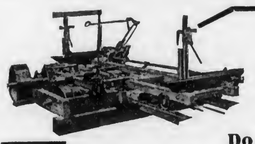

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By R. P. KESTER

I NOTICE the question is raised in Mr. Agee's column as to the psychological effect of the depression on farmers. He is of the opinion that there is little outward evidence of it, and so far as I have observed I agree with him. As is always the case in hard times, some people give up, and some of them have been farmers. But in the main, people who live on farms and are fairly well situated, have a better time of it than a lot of people who have to pay rent and buy every mouthful of food.

* * *

I read recently of a city barber who had to raise the price of shaves because men's faces are now so long. But I attended a gathering the other day where most of the people were from the farms and a jollier bunch I have not seen in many a day. There were no long faces there.

* * *

I sat at a restaurant table the other day with a man who liked milk to drink with his meals, but who objected to paying ten cents a glass for it. It had always been his custom to eat a sandwich, a piece of pie and drink a glass of milk, and he did that, or something like it, for years. But when the law made the bottling of milk for restaurant sale compulsory the price of a glass of milk at once jumped from five to ten cents. I talked with a big restaurant manager about it some time ago, and he said their sales of milk fell off nearly fifty per cent as a result of the doubled price. The only milk you can buy for five cents a glass now is skimmed milk and buttermilk.

* * *

Of course, critical people are willing to pay more for a thing that is presumably clean, but the great army of city people who eat from one to two meals a day in public restaurants are not so critical, and more than that they must save nickels. I do not know who promoted the idea of compelling the bottling of milk for retail trade, but the practice has not tended to increase the use of milk at eating places.

* * *

Putting milk in bottles at the dairy house and keeping it there until delivered to the customer is a much more sanitary way of handling milk than the old way of dipping and slopping it several times on its way to the final consumer. This is one of the many things that have been done in recent years in the interest of sanitation, convenience and comfort of the human race. But it all costs more than the old careless, happy-go-lucky ways of living.

* * *

Prohibition and up-to-date salesmanship on the part of dairy organizations increased the sale and use of milk tremendously in the last ten years. The dairy industry has had a longer period of profitable prices than has any other branch of agriculture. But the two factors which have brought disaster to every other industry, the depression and over-production, are having their effect this year on dairy products. It is time to take heed and stop expansion right now. One more cow on each dairy farm next year would spell disaster for the industry.

* * *

But to get back to the question of the mental state of farm people. I am sure it is better than it is with any other class of people. Farmers can look forward to the coming winter with more assurance than wage-workers or business men. With no people is Pope's statement, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," truer than it is with those who live in the country. Hope and patience are born and bred in the true countryman. He does not live from hand to mouth and he is well aware of the slowness with which the mills of the gods grind.

* * *

Progress has not slowed up as much on the farms of the country as in other places. Farm machinery, and especially electrical equipment, has been added at a rapid rate. An electrical dealer told me the other day that he had had an exceptionally good trade in electric refrigerators the past year, and that most of them had been sold to farmers and other rural residents. Electric lights and automatic water systems have been added in great numbers.

No, I do not think that farmers as a class are down-hearted or discouraged. They know from past experience that the sun will shine again, and that they can stand it until it does.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

YOU cannot make a good man out of a boy by telling him all the time what a miserable little fellow he is. You must pat him on the back when he is good, and when he goes a bit wrong help him to get back on the right track with kindness and encouragement.

Give a kicking horse a slap over the back with the butt end of the lines every time he shows signs of kicking and you will get more kicks.

The farm can't think; we have to think for it. When we run it down and speak mean of it, it will not and cannot do its best. Such talk has a direct influence on the man who does the running down and that influence is reflected in the crops he grows. This is one of nature's great laws and it will not be repealed as long as the world stands.

We have listened and yielded to the oft-repeated assertion that farming is going to the dogs. Such talk hurts. It hurts the man, it hurts his neighbor, it hurts his corn and wheat and oats, and it hurts his markets. Worst of all, it hurts the farmer's boys and girls and makes them want to get away, anywhere except on the farm.

This points the way out of the dismal swamp in which we are groping. Down in our hearts we know there is no better business than farming. It is the foundation occupation of all society. The farm is the best place to be happy, to be comfortable, to bring up boys and girls and to boost the world to higher and better things. Why should we not speak well of a business like that? Have we our own best interests at heart? Do we really love our fellow men? Do we earnestly desire to see better times? Then let us stop belittling the farm and speak well every time we have a chance. That is the way sunlight can be brought to farm life.

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What Our Readers Say

AS you are asking for experience in growing winter barley, I thought I would give my one year's trial. I think two men grew it for the first time in Burlington county, N. J. I prepared our ground and sowed the same as we do for wheat. Sowed October 3rd, which I think is most too late, as it did not get much top. However, the winter was favorable and we got 60 bushels per acre, as against 28 bushels of wheat. All received the same treatment. We shall continue to try barley out, as we think it has considerable merit.

As a dairy farmer I grow wheat to get straw and a nurse crop for clover. Barley straw looks superior to wheat straw for bedding. We cut the barley two weeks before wheat, so by the time we cut the wheat the clover and alfalfa were from two to eight inches above the barley stubble, which was an advantage.

If we farmers could get a fair share of the consumer's dollar when wheat is sold as prepared breakfast food, which the consumer buys at the rate of $24 per bushel, I would say grow wheat, but the dairy farmer can better grow barley if he can get the bushels I did and not buy it in his dairy feed. Herman Croshaw.

New Jersey.

Should Corn Be Suckered?

SOME time ago two of Pennsylvania Farmer's best writers waged a written controversy on this subject of whether corn, especially sweet corn, should be suckered. I have forgotten the names of the arguers and the side each one stood for, but I remember that both were positive that the side he represented was the right side.

Now from experience on the home farm, I am rather reluctantly forced to espouse the side of the author who was so positive that corn should not be suckered.

Several years ago we were so busy that we could not find time to sucker our sweet corn patch of about an acre. I was greatly concerned about this, because from boyhood it had been preached into our heads—there were seven of us youngsters—that if the sweet corn were not suckered the strength would enter the suckers and therefore there would be no ears to eat. So we suckered and suckered the sweet corn every year and painstakingly picked every weed that sprang up after it had had its last working. We had the finest tasting and biggest sweet corn ears in the county. I wish our good writer friend Kester could have sat down to the table with us in those olden times. He would know what really good corn tastes like.

When our neglected (?) corn was fit to pick some of the tallest stalks were the veriest Indian Chiefs. Suckers not feathers stood out from head to foot, but what was the fine part of it is that never in all my life have I seen such monstrous ears of corn and with such a fine flavor.

We all know that a plant or a tree cannot live unless it has leaves. A plant stripped of its leaves cannot breathe, for they are its lungs; it cannot catch the falling raindrops and draw them to itself and it cannot get food from the air. Therefore it must be plain that for the maximum amount of growth a plant must have the maximum amount of leaves.

However, although I changed my mind about corn suckers, I leave it to readers to draw their own conclusions. The world is large, climatic and other changes are stupendous and soils vary so greatly that what is true of one locality may not do for another. It is good to remember that we should look before we leap. In other words, experiment for yourself before going at a thing big.

Lebanon county, Pa. Robert I. Weigley.

Michael Cromer, Cradler

I READ with much interest in the issue of July 25th about the centennial of the reaper as given by E. S. Bayard. It is quite true that Mr. McCormick's invention of the reaper was a revolution in agriculture.

The statement that one man with a cradle could harvest only two acres per day may be a fact to a certain extent. Some men might not do even that well, some considerably better.

It is my intention of calling to readers' attention the advent of Michael Cromer in 1858. He was a native of Franklin county, Pa. He set a record for cradling that was never reached or beaten and likely never will be. In July of that year Michael Cromer cut 12½ acres of wheat in one day without even eating a bite of dinner except taking the juice of raw beef which he carried in his teeth. He wore no shoes to do it.

Michael commenced in the center of the field and cut outward. He had a cradle scythe 68 inches long, the cradle being made of willow. He worked from sun-up to sun-down. It took one man over two days to rake and bind this day's cutting and he was no loafer. The wheat yielded 275 bushels of grain. This was fairly good grain, although much heavier has grown since and likely before.

Mr. Cromer was six feet two inches in his stocking feet and cut a thirteen-foot swath of grain.

It also was a record for cradling that established a championship which Franklin county might be proud to own. Not all men could do that much, not even half and possibly not one-fourth. He did it and we find no record where he ever lost his championship. His cradle is being kept as a remembrance of his wonderful day's work. He served for years afterward as conductor on the South Penn Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad which runs through Williamson, Lehmaster and into Mercersburg, Pa. John B. Shank.

Franklin county, Pa.

Opposes Tax on Cats

I HAVE seen in recent issues quite a number of articles dealing with the taxing of cats. Well, well, what will become of the next generation or two if we keep on making queer laws? The idea of taxing cats is ridiculous.

It wouldn't be much at 50c for each cat, but it's 50c too much. If a farmer had five or six cats it would still be enough to buy the kid a pair of shoes. In your issue of July 11th a writer said if the cats are worth anything they should be worth 50c a year. That may be true enough, but how many other things has a farmer that he'd rather pay from $5 to $50 a year for than do without? He'd pay $50 a year rather than do without a wife. He'd rather pay $10 tax each for five horses than do without; he'd pay $15 tax on his auto rather than do without it; he'd rather pay $25 tax on his mowing machine than cut the grass by hand, and same with the binder. Figure these up and see what it amounts to in a year. Of these mentioned it would mean $165. It's ridiculous to think of it.

If cats were taxed would that stop them from killing game? If the farmer would reduce the number of cats the rats and mice would gain so much the more foothold. I know a farmer who had lots of rats about his buildings. He was very careful to close his chicken house at night, but the rats became bold enough to enter in daytime, and before the farmer was aware of what was going on they had killed several hundred young chicks.

Penn'a A. K.

Farm of H. E. Robertson, Master Farmer, York county, Pa.

Rights

IN your issue of August 1st I read an article entitled "Rights of Property." The farmer has no rights of his property any more; all the farmer has to say about his property is to pay the taxes, if he can get money enough.

The state Highway Department comes along and tells you what you can do or not do. If you would have a chance to let some one set up a sign on your property it must be 30 or 35 feet away from the edge of the cement. If it does not look good to some one the caretaker is ordered to take it down regardless of what rent the farmer gets

(Cont'd on page 12.)

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NO SPECIFICATIONS

WE don't know how many persons have proposed to use the Federal Farm Board's accumulation of wheat to feed the hungry of this land. But it is rather significant that all the proponents of this plan stop short of telling how to carry it into effect. Have any of them ever tried giving away millions of bushels of wheat or billions of loaves of bread? If not they still have something to learn.

CHEAPER NITRATE

THE nitrate producers of Europe and South America have gone to competing for markets by price reductions instead of limiting output and attempting to maintain prices. Thus fails another attempt to stabilize an industry and maintain prices by international agreement. The producers of both continents appear to have confidence in their ability to meet their competitors in production costs and prices.

COMPENSATION

LAST summer's drouth proved that alfalfa will live where other plants dry up. As a result of the demonstration farmers this spring showed more interest in alfalfa than ever before. Many of them feared a hay shortage and planted soy beans. There are more soys growing in this territory than in any previous year, according to our observations. The personal acquaintance with these two legumes which hundreds of farmers are getting may in the long run mean a greater gain to the agriculture of this region than the loss it suffered from drouth.

TWO KINDS

W. F. SCHILLING, member of the Federal Farm Board, says: "Many organizations have been set up in which farmers and others may participate for the purpose of buying and selling agricultural products. These are sometimes termed farmers' cooperative organizations. Such organizations are not cooperative under the terms and limitations of the law. They are pure commercial organizations." We don't know exactly what the learned member is trying to say, but if such a commercial organization is successful in saving or making money for its participants it is a right good cooperative, law or no law. In fact it's a much better cooperative than one which is set up according to the strict letter of the law but fails to save or make money for its members.

THREE GUESSES

NOBODY knows what the future holds but anybody may guess about it. We are willing to "guess out loud" on a few things and let the reader decide later on whether our estimates were right or wrong. In spite of heavy supplies, Farm Board holdings and resulting uncertainties, and all other burdens on the wheat market we guess it will be higher before the end of the current crop year next June. On the day this is written May wheat sold for 58c per bushel in Chicago. We believe that the unfavorable influences have been largely expressed in that price and that future influences are likely to be toward improvement. We guess that the official August estimate of the corn crop will prove to be too low when the final figures are made. That estimate was 2,775,000,000 bushels. And we guess that the cheap feeder lambs now available will more than pay their feed bill when they go to market next winter. That's enough guessing for one time—and we don't expect to make a habit of it.

ON HORSEBACK

A MAN on horseback is commonly supposed to be safe from assault by a bull but this is not always true. Robert Brady of Greely, Ia., mounted on an 800-pound pony, was attacked August 16th by a vicious bull which knocked the pony down and then knocked Brady down several times. He managed to escape without his overalls but with many bruises because the bull attacked another horse which came up. Two farm hands were severely injured at Newton, Pa., August 16th, while jointly leading a bull. It tossed Edmund Layman and inflicted severe lacerations. It broke John Wrobleski's leg and bruised him. On the same day near Trenton, N. J., John Yestrebsky attempted to lead his bull to the barn. It became angry, he fled but fell, and it overtook him and broke his shoulder and his right foot. So Trenton hospitals held at one time three men injured by bulls. One of these bulls had always been "passive" but suddenly became active. There is only one perfectly safe bull!

A SWISS SOLUTION

A SWISS professor ventures to tell how the wheat problem may be solved. Evidently he thinks that each exporting country should agree to put a certain limit on its shipments to importing countries, which would result in higher prices. But he fails to tell us what good the higher foreign prices would be to growers who were not allowed to sell their wheat abroad. Or what effect compulsory limitation on exports would have on interior prices of countries with huge surpluses. The best solution of the wheat problem is a free and open market wherein prices may be made by actual trading and these prices may have their full natural effect on production and use. The problem will never be on the way to solution unless the market is of this nature. The first essential is to get rid of the artificialities which now hinder and hamper the wheat business, free trading in it and free consumption of it.

DISTANT VIEWS

WASTE and extravagance in local government impress the tax-payer. Their nearness make him better acquainted with conditions than he is with state and national affairs. This should lead to a study of conditions and the repair of leaks where possible. Too often, however, the oppressed tax-payer shuns the responsibility of this obvious method and instead favors shifting control of local affairs to the state government, his thought being that officialdom at a distance and in high places is more competent or less careless than the local variety. If this theory goes far enough it may disappoint its advocates, for honesty and ability are not necessarily concentrated at a distance. The state is no more benevolent than its citizens, and the farther away authority gets the more arrogant it may become. Some parts of our local government have grown obsolete and they might well be consolidated in the interest of efficiency, but simply passing the buck to the state or national government is not a solution of the tax problem.

A MARKET MATTER

AN important and much denounced feature of our exchange system of trading is short selling. That is the privilege of selling a contract to deliver certain quantities of grain, cotton or other commodities at some future time, for convenience certain specified months. The short seller, who agrees to deliver what he does not actually possess, is accused of unduly depressing the price and of doing it at a time when farmers usually sell most of their products. He is accused of creating wide fluctuations in prices. His operations are classed as legitimate in some cases and purely speculative in other cases.

Let us look at this matter. A short seller can sell no more than somebody else is willing to buy, so that his operations result in just as much buying as selling at the time. Besides that he is later compelled to buy, at a profit if the market goes down or at a loss if it goes up, but he becomes a compulsory buyer in any case. This compulsory buying tends to support a market too rapidly declining, just as short selling retards a too rapid advance. Consequently short selling is a valuable market stabilizer.

Some short selling is admitted to be legitimate by all critics of the system. One example is the selling of elevators against the actual wheat they are receiving or expect to take in—their insurance which guarantees them a certain price and thereby allows them to return to the producer something near that price. Such short selling is called legitimate, no matter if the buyer of the contract is merely a speculator. But a speculator's short sales may be just as useful, for his buyer may be a mill desiring price insurance or an exporter doing the same thing. The only short sales which can be classed as purely speculative, therefore, are those in which both buyer and seller are merely speculating. Considering which, and the fact that just as much is bought as is sold, it would appear to be the part of wisdom to attempt no interference with such selling or buying but preserve the hedging or insurance feature for the benefit of producers, millers, bakers, exporters and all others concerned in eliminating risks and excessive costs.

There is no way to distinguish and separate the so-called "legitimate" short sales from the others. Attempting to do it will merely deprive business men of price insurance, so essential to economy in marketing and distribution, and will compel all of them to speculate instead of shifting their risks to others. These others are the speculators. They carry the risks which somebody must carry. So the question really is whether business is to attend to business with price insurance, or whether business is to be compelled to speculate without it. Better let the speculators do the speculating, let the business men attend to the business, and quit worrying about the activities of the bulls and the bears. They will take care of each other and do it properly and promptly under the equitable rules of our grain exchanges, our open market.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

NEW JERSEY dairymen are meeting at Washington Crossing State Park on Saturday, August 29th, for an afternoon outing where they will renew contacts with old friends. This dairy field day is being held under the auspices of the New Jersey State Dairy Committee with the idea of bringing together more dairymen in the state in the spirit of fellowship in order that these dairymen may be able to cooperate in solving their many problems and better appreciate each other's problems.

Families are asked to bring basket luncheons. Following luncheon O. E. Reed, chief of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, will discuss, "Developing Milk Supplies Near Points of Consumption." Other speakers on the program are William B. Duryee, Dr. J. G. Lipman, H. E. Taylor, David H. Agans, Hon. David Baird, Jr., and Hon. A. Harry Moore.

* * *

THE Burlington county extension service has recently inaugurated a new service to dairymen in that county who wish assistance in determining the causes of bacteria in their milk supply. The dairymen pay the cost of having their milk samples analyzed by a competent bacteriologist. From these results the direct cause of high bacteria counts have been traced in many cases to individual cows in herds and also to the method of handling the milk. Burlington county dairymen who have taken advantage of this service are very well pleased with the results and the knowledge which they have obtained concerning their herds.

This summer there has been much criticism voiced by South Jersey producers concerning their bacteria counts, especially from those dairymen who are attempting to produce a high quality milk for which they receive a bonus. Failure to keep their count down during the months of July and August means loss of the bonus during the remaining months of the year. At the present time there is active discussion of possible legislation which will provide state checkup on the counts made by milk distributors, a checkup similar to that provided by the state in regard to the butterfat test.

If such a system could be made possible, the dairymen in the state are entitled to it. At the present time these dairymen have no redress concerning their bacteria count analyzed by the distributors. Although state inspection for bacteria would be more difficult than inspection for butterfat test, some means of checking up on these reported counts no doubt would have a beneficial influence on both the producer and the distributor. Loss of this bonus means loss of thousands of dollars to many producers of Grade A milk.

* * *

NEW Jersey has a large acreage of cantaloupes this year and they are now coming into the Philadelphia markets in large volume. Prices are based on the quality, which in turn seems to depend largely on the variety of cantaloupe. Fordhooks are topping the market with Hearts of Gold placing second in price class.

A large part of the shipments are a mixture of varieties which would indicate that New Jersey growers are in the habit of saving their own seed and are none too careful in the selection. Judging from the price being paid for the various varieties offered, it might prove profitable for the growers to start next season with a better strain of seed and in some cases to change varieties.

Most of the cantaloupes are being shipped in ⅝ baskets, a package which appeals to the local trade but one which cannot easily be re-shipped. Those few growers who have been packing in bushel crates have attracted a trade for re-shipping with higher prices.

* * *

FUTURE milk legislation will be discussed by dairymen, health officials and consumers when they meet at the College on October 8th in an effort to reach an amicable settlement of many questions that plunged health authorities and dairymen into controversy last winter.

High quality milk will be the central theme of the meeting and the subject will be considered from viewpoints of producers, distributors, health officials and consumers. Sessions will be held in the morning, afternoon and evening. It is planned to have internationally organized authorities discuss such questions as the comparative values of raw and pasteurized milk, the place of health regulations in producing and distributing milk, New Jersey's dairy industry, milk production, milk legislation and other related topics.

Organizations, associations and institutions represented in a preliminary conference include the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, State Department of Health, Bureau of Markets of State Department of Agriculture, State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, New Jersey Grange, National Dairy Products Corporation, the Borden Company and New Jersey Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

Other organizations and groups that are to be invited to send representatives to the meeting include the State Health Officials' Associations, New Jersey Dairymen, Ind., Consumers' League of New Jersey, New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, New Jersey League of Women Voters and the State federation of Labor.

This World-Wide Business Depression Is of Some Benefit.

* * *

TO say that the South Jersey boys and girls, members of Junior Dairy Clubs, who showed their animals at Alcyon Park last week have made remarkable progress during recent years in the breeding of better animals, as well as in the fitting and showing of these cattle, is but a part of the praise which they and their club leaders deserve. The 66 animals exhibited last Thursday was convincing proof of this to those who have observed this Four-H Club show during former years. Some of the classes were unusually good and almost without exception the animals entered were of show-ring quality.

The Alcyon Park event was the first of the tri-county junior cattle shows being held by club members in Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties. County show herds in the Guernsey and Holstein breeds were exhibited with Salem county carrying off honors in both breeds.

Two Gloucester county boys were awarded well-bred calves on the merits of their showmanship and the fitting of their animals. Thomas Clendenning with his senior and grand champion cow, Minnie's Hope, received from Hon. David Baird, Jr., a Jersey heifer calf for showmanship and fitting in the Jersey classes. In the Guernsey classes two calves were awarded, both won by Willard Eachus. He received a heifer, the gift of Locust Grove Farm for the best shown and fitted Guernsey in the show, and a bull calf from the State Guernsey Association for the best fitted and shown Guernsey from Gloucester county. Prize showman among the Holstein breeders was Walter Davis of Gloucester county.

Senior and grand champion female among the Guernseys was a six-year-old cow, veteran of the show ring, Myrtle of Hedge Farm, shown by McMaster Tweed of Salem county. This animal was not shown last year but only once in the past has she been beaten in the show ring. Junior championship went to Hardwick's Hazel of Locust Grove, owned and shown by James J. Pettit, Jr., of Salem county. Grand champion Guernsey male was Glenburnie Faithful, owned by Joseph Atkinson of Cumberland county.

Sheman Edwards, Gloucester county, exhibited the junior and grand champion Holstein heifer and Samuel McAllister of Cumberland county received the purple ribbon with his senior champion cow. The grand champion Holstein sire was shown by Irwin Lawrence, Salem county.

Thomas Clendenning, champion Jersey showman, carried off senior and grand championship with his entry, Minnie's Hope, while junior championship went to Maxwell Buzby, Jr., with his single entry, Safe Interest.

Several Milking Shorthorns were shown by George Jones, a Gloucester county club boy who has taken an interest in this breed. The only Ayrshire entry was made by William Curley of Salem county.

All of these prize-winning animals will be groomed to compete for further honors at the Salem County Fair which starts on September 2nd at Woodstown. It is through these junior dairy shows that young cattle breeders are learning to appraise the value of good animals in the show ring. Besides becoming better breeders and showmen these boys and girls are receiving early training in good sportsmanship and community citizenship.

The following list gives some of the ribbon winners at the show:

Guernseys—females, 1 to 6 months: 1, Lawrence Borden, Gloucester. 6 to 12 months: 1, James J. Pettit, Jr., Salem; 2, Jos. Atkinson, Cumberland; 3, Frank Coles, Cumberland. 12 to 18 months: 1, Stokes Homan, Gloucester; 2, Willard Eachus; Gloucester. 18 to 24 months: 1, James J. Pettit, Jr., Salem; 2, Julia J. Beal, Salem; 3, William Beal, Salem. 2 to 3 years: 1, Julia J. Beal, Salem; 2, Samuel Beal, Salem; 3, Joseph Atkinson, Cumberland. 3 years and over: 1, McMaster Tweed, Salem; 2, Edna May Beal, Salem; 3, C. Allen Patrick, Salem.

Males, 4 to 12 months: 1, Willard Eachus, Gloucester; 2, Robert Davis, Cumberland; 3, George Wheaton, Cumberland. 1 to 2 years: 1, Joseph Atkinson, Cumberland; 2, James J. Pettit, Jr., Salem; 3, Allen Patrick, Salem.

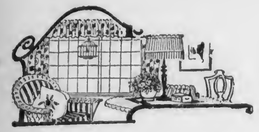
Holsteins—females, 1 to 6 months: 1, Carl Coleman, Salem; 2, George L. Shimp, Salem, 3, Ephraim Walker, Cumberland. 6 to 12 months: 1, Elmer Mixner, Cumberland; 2, Stanley Gaunt, Salem; 3. Thomas Clendenning, Gloucester. 12 to 18 months: 1, Walter Davis, Gloucester. 18 to 24 months: 1, Irwin Lawrence, Salem; 2, Edward Lawrence, Salem; 3, Edward Urion, Salem. 3 years and over: 1, Samuel McAllister, Cumberland; 2, Margaret Lawrence, Salem; 3, Irwin Lawrence, Salem.

Males, 4 to 12 months: 1, Edward Crispen, Salem; 2, George Shimp, Salem. 1 to 2 years: 1, Walter Davis, Gloucester.

Jerseys—females, 6 to 12 months: 1, George Leddon, Salem. 12-18 months: 1, George Leddon, Salem. 18 to 24 months: 1, Maxwell Buzby, Jr., Salem. 2 to 3 years: 1, Thomas Clendenning, Gloucester. 3 years and over: 1, Thomas Clendenning, Gloucester.

Delaware Notes

THE Kent county grape growers, in connection with County Agent Russel C. Wilson, held their ninth annual grape tour this week. They visited the commercial grape growers in Kent county mostly around Dover and Wyoming where there are over one thousand acres of bearing vineyards. The committee consisting of Ed Willim, John M. Roe, B. B. Chase, Denney Pleasanton, N. W. Taylor and W. S. Short, had arranged a special program at which special talks on grape diseases and insect control and other interesting subjects were given by Dr. T. Manns, plant pathologist; Dean C. A. McCue of the University of Delaware.



The Farm Home

The Sandwich

THE season of bigger and better sandwiches is always in, since the sandwich comprises such a large proportion of America's diet, small dainty ones for afternoon tea, more substantial ones for lunches, picnics and even dinner on warm summer evenings when it is almost too much exertion to spread bread for oneself.

Honey sandwiches.—Dainty afternoon tea sandwiches may be made with slices of gingerbread spread with butter and honey and fine chopped English walnut meats.

* * *

Baked bean sandwiches.—Spread thin slices of Boston brown bread with baked Lima beans and a little tart jelly. Cut crosswise. These are especially delicious served with glasses of chilled tomato juice.

* * *

Olive sandwiches.—Spread nut bread with one cup chopped olives mixed with mayonnaise. Lay whole olive on plate with each sandwich.

* * *

Cheese and nut sandwiches.—One-half pound American cheese, one cup fine chopped English walnut meats, one-third teaspoon salt, enough cream to soften mixture, two tablespoons mustard, pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly and spread on buttered bread.

* * *

Raisin-cheese sandwiches. — Two small packages cream cheese, one cup fine chopped walnut meats, one cup chopped raisins, two tablespoons honey. Mix together and spread on slices of buttered graham bread.

* * *

Roquefort sandwiches. — One-half pound Roquefort cheese, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, six dill pickles, chopped. Enough mayonnaise to mix for spreading. Spread on slices of large loaf rye bread. Serve with whole olive on plate.

* * *

Cucumber - cheese sandwiches. — Grind one-half pound American cheese and one large Spanish onion through food chopper. Spread slices of white bread with butter, add lettuce leaf, then cheese and onion mixed together to form spread by adding mayonnaise, and slices of fresh cucumber. Add a little more mayonnaise to cucumbers before adding top layer of sandwich.

* * *

Cold roast beef sandwiches. — Spread buns with butter and place cold slices of roast beef on. Chop onion and mix with mayonnaise and spread over top of the roast beef.

One mother sends her children on a picnic nearly every day in summer, though it may be only in the corner of their own lawn, and in this way she has the minimum of dishes to wash, and the children are highly pleased with the idea, but this mother is glad to learn of a new kind of sandwich whenever possible so as to keep the element of surprise in her little ones' lunch. Arlene Putnam.

A Second Dining Room

A FRIEND with a small house solved her hospitality problem, as well as her threshing, silo filling and reunion dinners, by dividing her large basement in half. She shut the furnace and coal bins partly out of sight and hearing, except that they still furnished heat in cold weather for the emergency dining room. The partition was simply made of home constructed screens that could be set out of the way on butchering day or when the family washing was going on.

Before a company dinner the coal to be used was thoroughly wet down to save dust, the room well swept and the long table set up on "horses" leaving the little dining room and the living rooms upstairs for the guests to circulate about in. An oil stove in the basement for making coffee and heating dishwater is about the only luxury together with some very large utensils for big occasions.

Any one who has never had such a luxury can hardly believe what work it saves and what pleasure it brings. Here the ladies retire and get the food all ready at a social, leaving the husbands and children upstairs. There is ample room to serve, it is clean and well lighted and when the party is over is easily scrubbed as it has a cement floor. The owner of it declares that they need never enlarge the house with that fine entertainment hall always at hand. It is also a good play room for the children on stormy days.

Ex-Teacher.

Pickles

IN the August 8th issue I saw a little item headed "In a Pickle." I know just how that lady feels, for I had the same trouble a few years ago. Now I can pickles and I have helped many others.

After gathering your pickles from vines, wash them and dry each one thoroughly. Wash jars and dry each one. Pack pickles in jars not too tight, and cover with the following:

One gallon vinegar (I use three-fourth gallon vinegar and one-fourth gallon water), one-half cup salt, one cup dry mustard, 15c worth of saccharin.

Put salt, mustard and saccharin in a kettle. Mix to a paste with a little of the vinegar until smooth. Add remainder of vinegar and it is ready to use. Stir liquid each time you fill a jar. Seal and your pickles will be ready for winter use. You can pack in crocks to use at once if you wish.

Wish you luck this year with your pickles.

Mrs. M. J. A.

Never beat a cake after folding in the egg whites.

* * *

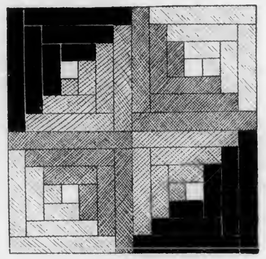
Serve fruits raw whenever possible to get all possible vitamins.

* * *

Back-aches can sometimes be prevented by raising a sink, work table or washtub.

Four Favorite Quilt Patterns

1



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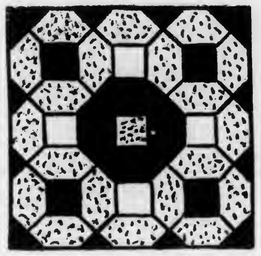

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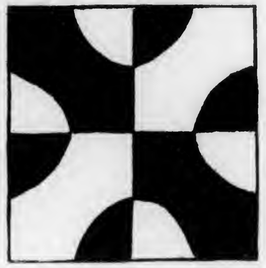

4

1. Grandmother's Basket is a dear old favorite of by-gone years. It is at its best when made with three colors. Blocks are ten and one-half inches square.
2. American Log Cabin wins prizes everywhere for its history and beauty.
3. Pacific Queen, an eleven and one-half inch square block, empties the piece bag of tiny patches—a real thrift bed cover.
4. Airplane is a modern type quilt using two colors. Blocks ten inches square. These four patterns or any four we publish may be bought with fifty cents. If you yearn for others write us or ask for our free picture sheet. Address Quilt Pattern Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dutch Cheese

THE old-fashioned Dutch cheese is easily made, cheap, tasty and decidedly wholesome. Set a pan of clabbered milk over a kettle of hot water. In twenty minutes or half an hour the curd will have separated and toughened sufficiently that when cooled it can be dipped out by hand and the whey squeezed out. Then season with pepper and salt, and make into balls. These are of such consistency that they can be sliced.

A more delicate product liked better by some is to cook the curd less. One rule is to leave it over hot water until it is just too hot to bear the finger. Then drain in a cheesecloth strainer until dry. The curd at this stage is not firm enough to admit of hand pressing as for Dutch cheese. Season, add sweet cream, and you have a delicious smearcase. Either this or the Dutch cheese is fine for sandwiches especially with a lettuce leaf laid on the buttered bread before adding the filling.

Did you know that surplus sour milk is quite as good as sweet milk with baking powder for biscuit, cookies, etc. Use soda instead of baking powder and you will find it one of the little economies worth recognizing. One level teaspoon of soda to each two cups of sour milk is about the right proportion for milk that has just reached the clabbered stage.

Bessie L. Putnam.

My Kitchen Pet

MY kitchen pet is a double portable washtub. It does away with lifting benches, carrying tubs and other back-breaking drudgery. It is made of white enameled steel, fitted with drain taps to which a hose may be attached and it sets firm into a heavy steel frame; blue enameled, with easy rolling casters.

There is a division through the center on which I can fasten the wringer. A set of blocks fastened together with strong cloth to form a hinge is put on the ends, or through the center on which to fasten the wringer firm and save enamel.

The steel galvanized cover is put on when not in use for washing, and turns it into a table with a white enameled top. Mrs. E. A. Kern.

Some Requests

I WOULD like to know how to make pickled corn on the cob put down in kegs or crocks. Also stuffed peppers in kegs and mustard pickles in kegs.

* * *

Pickle Relish

Here is a recipe we found to be very good:

Sweet pickle relish.—One peck cucumbers or small pickles, two heads cabbage, one-half dozen peppers red and green, one-fourth peck of onions.

Cut cucumbers in small pieces or whole small pickles, chop cabbage, onions, peppers up coarse. Put in kettle and add one cup salt, one and one-half cups sugar, one gallon vinegar (weaken if necessary), one box mixed spices tied in cloth. Boil until tender. Put in sterilized jars and seal.

Mrs. James C. Kelley.

Puddings We Like

BERRY and fruit puddings are among the easiest desserts to prepare beside being delicious.

Steamed berry pudding.—Sift together two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt. Add enough cold water to make a soft dough. Fill a three-pint basin about half full of berries or sliced fruit, cover with dough and steam.

Baked berry pudding.—Sift together one and one-half cups flour, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder and two-thirds teaspoon salt. Add one egg and enough milk to make a very soft dough. Stir well. Fill a deep pie pan nearly full of berries or sliced fruit, cover with dough and bake. B. K. L.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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THE hand pushed aside some vines and the twisted tuft of a redskin arose from the opening. A villainously painted face appeared and looked to right and left. The mouth twisted into a "long horn-like shape" and the long wailing cry rent the air. The head disappeared as if by magic.

"Not a dead devil," said the watcher again.

After the Indian's head disappeared Wetzel looked down the hill and saw three or four white men approaching, searching the bushes as they came. He could hear what they said.

"It was around here," said one.

"Do you think it was a bird or a spirit?" asked another.

"No doubt of it," responded the first. "It is a spirit."

"That must be my mother's husband," thought Lewis grimly. "My father would never have spoken thus."

"If I had thought it was a spirit I would not have come after it with a rifle," spoke a third for the first time. "Nor had I thought it was a turkey either. My son is not an Indian murderer, but this is an Indian ruse."

"Your son. You mean Lewis Wetzel?" inquired one of the party.

"Yes, my son. Did I not marry John Wetzel's widow, their mother?"

Wetzel turned his attention toward the cave, ready with cocked gun. This time he did not have long to wait. Up from the tangled vines poked a gun barrel, then a scalp-lock. Again the weird note sounded through the air. As the uncanny sound sped toward the valley Lewis took a fine aim at the polished head. The deadly rifle spoke, just as the Indian raised his own gun at the whites below. A curl of smoke, and the dreadful cry was silenced permanently.

"A dead devil," said Wetzel, as the vines sprang back over the form that fell in their midst.

"That was a rifle shot," said the foremost of the whites, hurrying toward the sound. "It means something."

"Might it not be a decoy?" asked another. All paused.

"Even if it is we might as well look into it," spoke the man who claimed Lewis as a son. They plunged forward.

Wetzel got to the mouth of the cave without the whites seeing him. He pressed down the vines from its entrance so that the Indian lay in full view. A yard from the redman lay the body of a settler.

"They will understand," said the scout. He turned away, hesitated and returned. "Can I or can I not?" he asked himself. He could see the manly figure of his mother's husband breaking his way across the stubble. "Never mind. I do not know him. I cannot know him. He may not be a coward, but he cannot take the place of my father—with me. But my mother shall not be a widow at the hands of the redskins a second time. Poor mother." He plunged into the tall grass and hid from the approaching strangers.

The whites came up and started when they saw the dead Indian.

"This explains it all," one said.

"Who fired the shot?" asked another.

The others turned over the dead body. "Here is one of Lewis Wetzel's bullets," said one, holding up something between thumb and finger. "It went straight through the Indian's head."

On hearing this Wetzel departed without making himself known to the whites. He had not only avenged his father's death, saved the life of his mother's second husband, but he had turned the trick in approved style and knew that he would get credit for it. For Lewis was an artist. He did not do his work in bungling fashion, but finished every enterprise with a flourish and with due regard for dramatic effect. As far as his affection for his step-father is concerned, it is said that Lewis never saw his mother's second husband again.

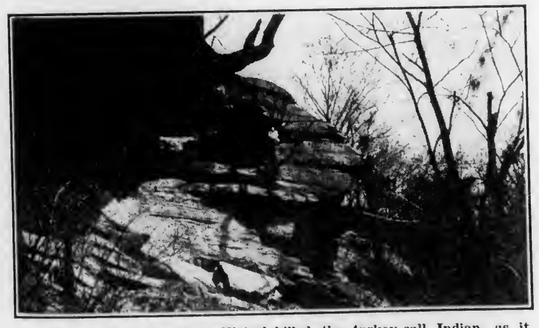
THE Wetzel luck was good, but not perfect. Even this alert and cautious scout could be caught napping. How it happened we do not know, but one night following the turkey-call experience Indians captured Lewis. Here was a prize, indeed. The most famous and ferocious of their foes delivered into their hands. It was an occasion for celebration and ceremony.

Like Lewis the Indians were also artists in their lines. They took pride in their calling, and were not indifferent to the applause of their home folks. It would have been a simple matter to kill the captive and bear his long-haired scalp home in triumph, but what would the warriors' wives and sweethearts say? Public opinion and personal pride demanded that the arch enemy of the redman be presented in living stature for his foes to gaze upon, and then to wreak vengeance on.

The white man was guarded day and night as his captors moved toward their Sandusky towns. No chance appeared for the Wetzel cunning to contrive an escape. So assiduous was his guard that he reached the Indian village alive.

A meeting was held to determine his fate.

(To be continued.)



Cave and rock, where Wetzel killed the turkey-call Indian, as it appears today. Note hole through which the Indian's head appeared.

two

CAN DO IT EASIER THAN

one

AND YOU GET TWO IN FELS-NAPTHA

When you do your wash with Fels-Naptha, you get the *extra* help of two cleaners. The *extra* help of soap and naptha, instead of soap alone.

Naptha is excellent for dissolving grease. Fels-Naptha, your nose will prove, brings you *plenty* of naptha combined with unusually good golden soap. And common sense will tell you that when you get these two active cleaners tackling your wash together—it's bound to be easier on you, and easier on the clothes, too.

Just try it! Wash any way you wish. Use tub or machine. Use hot, lukewarm, or even cool water. Soak your clothes or boil them. But use Fels-Naptha! See how quickly dirt disappears—how sweetly clean your clothes come—without hard rubbing on your part. Notice, too, how gently Fels-Naptha treats your hands. (There is soothing glycerine in Fels-Naptha, you know.) Remember, you can have this *extra* help to lighten every wash, and all your household cleaning—just say Fels-Naptha to your grocer!

Special Offer—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-8-29

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* * *

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The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you get the most for your money.

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* * *

For full value—buy standard products. Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The Diamond State

By Elizabeth Williams

Prize Awarded

WHERE is the ideal location not only for your new home, but for your vacation, for an enjoyable climate, for motoring, for duck hunting, for wonderful fishing, or for a profitable farm? Where can one make a better living? Where can he purchase a water-front home? Where can one find a location that will enable him to give the members of his family the advantages he covets for them? Where can he go when he retires from business and turns to a garden for both occupation and recreation? Where can one get full value for his product? Where will his products purchase the most comfort? Why, Delaware, of course, offers the solution to all these perplexing problems, which are in the minds of the American people constantly.

Natural Resources

The Diamond State well deserves its name; we are small and rich—rich not only in actual money, but in resources. Our climate is mild, the soil generous, and our streams and rivers are beautiful as they wind in their courses. The coast is one long line of oyster beds and clam banks, the inlets abound in fish, and our marshes are alive with fowl of some kind all the year. What else could one ask for a home? Our resources, of course, vary, but they are always here. Delaware is not the kind of a gold mine that can be dug out and depleted. When the bubbles of gold fields, oil wells and other attractions for the minute wear away, the glamour of our native state will not be faded then and it never will. The same fertile fields, the same broad expanses of river water gently caress the ever-winding shores—shores surrounded by wooded regions that the sun kisses by day and the mellow moon touches at night—all of these things are here in Delaware today just as they were hundreds of years ago when the first settlers came to this region.

There is one change in conditions, however, and that is for the better. Constant improvement and development of these resources is going on, and we have many more opportunities to offer a visitor or a new "settler" today than we had years ago. Commercially we are well situated also; there is a fine network of railroads and roads which connect the smallest village in Delaware with the metropolitan world. And, last but not least, we are hospitable! We are waiting to welcome you to our home-state and help you to make it your home, too. We are willing to share our small possession with you; come and see for yourself if we do not have just the "nicest" state in the Union. "The best always comes in small packages," you know, so don't be afraid to "open us."

DARNING STOCKINGS

My mother says she's proved it true
It never pays to fret and cry.
No matter what you have to do,
There's something you can glorify.

And, even in darning, you'll agree,
I'm sure that she is right indeed.
Just think how happy I should be
That I am not a centipede!
—Ethel Marjorie Knapp.

MY DONKEY

My donkey, Ned, is most unkind—
I give him bread and carrots, too.
The very biggest I could find—
I think he might be nice, don't you?

He's very rude to me instead;
I tried to have a ride today,
But no, he kicked and shook his head,
And brayed—you should have heard him bray!

He won't be caught, and when I shout
Pretends he does not notice me;
But when I bring his carrots out
It doesn't take him long to see!

GET READY FOR HALLOWE'EN

"Let's have a ghost story," we often hear about the first of October. Let's start in early this year and send in the best ghost story we ever heard. There will be prizes for the best ones.

Send your letter to Young Folks' Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Outdoor Cooking

ALL boys and girls should learn to cook some simple foods out of doors without elaborate equipment. Cooking in a hole in the ground, cooking with a discarded oven grate set up on some stones for a stove, cooking in an old kettle set over some coals can be done easily and safely if a few rules are observed. Of course there should always be an older person at hand, but the real work can be done by the boys and girls.

Here are some of the things that can be cooked in the open with little trouble—boiled or roasted roasting ears, meat and vegetable stew, toasted wieners, wieners cooked in a kettle of hot water, baked apples, baked potatoes, sweet potatoes rolled in the hot ashes, broiled ham, eggs hard or soft, boiled or fried, succotash made of a bit of bacon, beans, corn and potatoes, baked beans, fried fish and even flap jacks. Of course the best things are baked potatoes dusty and hot with sweet country butter, chickens rolled in paper and then covered with wet leaves, or earth, and roasted, and the good old roasting ear; but even canned foods warmed over taste good out under the sky with the birds and squirrels for entertainers.

Then Mother is saved the trouble of getting things ready except the bread and butter, and cooking becomes a most fascinating game with only a tin or granite dish to wash for each person.

Hilda Richmond.

Among the 4-H Clubs

DURING the early part of June, St. Mary's Four-H Club girls put on a little program at a Grange gathering, at which they netted $25. Songs were sung by Rita Jane Cassidy and Rosemary Bauer. History of the club was given by Marcella Schwabenhauer. Among the other girls taking part were Bertha Wehler, Mary Hasselman, Marie Ginther, Helen Cassidy, Ruth Meier, Marie Neuhert, Bertha Webler, Frances Glass, Helen Schilman and Catherine Grotzinger.

* * *

ON Saturday, June 20th, the Scott Ridge Boys' and Girls' Four-H Club sponsored a bake sale for the purpose of raising money to send delegates to the Club Camp which is held at Plain Grove, and to the State Club Week which is held at State College. The returns amounted to approximately $21.

* * *

THE Barlow Four-H Clothing Club of Adams county, Pennsylvania, was organized January 21st with twenty-eight members. Miss Dorothy Bowser, Home Economics leader of that county, presided. On June 18th at an entertainment and festival over $23 was cleared. The money will be used in sending one of the club members to Laurel Dam Club Camp this summer.

Miss Bowser has given us permission to print here her interesting lines on "What the Four-H Club Pledge Means to Me."

It means to me good Fellowship,
In work and play good Sportsmanship;
To make our way to Workmanship,
To fill each hour with Helpfulness
To try each for Healthfulness,
To our nation, our state, our community
and all its people use Truthfulness.

Cotton and Sweet Potatoes

I AM writing you and the Young People's Page to tell you why I think Virginia is the best state of her forty-seven sisters. I am not trying to argue that she is the best, but why I think she is the best.

Virginia has given "Ever bravest of the brave," and it encourages me to know that the Old Dominion has furnished more presidents and famous leaders than any other state. Has any state given a more truthfully great man than Robert E. Lee?

Virginia produced the Father of his Country, the first and greatest of all Americans, George Washington; so does the fame she has given to the world not make her the aristocrat among the states?

Beautiful Mountains

The mountains of Virginia equal the Alps. My native section has been called "Little Switzerland" by tourists. On these mountains we find President Hoover's summer camp, Natural Bridge and the Endless Caverns.

In schools and colleges no state surpasses those of Virginia. We have William and Mary, Mary Baldwin College for Women, University of Virginia founded by Thomas Jefferson, and so many other colleges and universities that every one has an opportunity for an education.

After all of Virginia's fame the greatest of all her advantages is her climate, and the restfulness of a walk on a June morning by a cool mountain stream is surprisingly great. Doreen Ralston, (Aged 13.)

Virginia.

Say It With Flowers

PAULINE BENDER says this is the first time she has written anything for our page and she thought you might like to know the language of flowers. Perhaps you can add something to her list.

Four-leaf clover—Be mine.
White clover—Think of me.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Colored Daisy—Beauty.
Dead leaves—Sadness.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not—Just what it implies.
Golden-rod—Be cautious.
Heliotrope—Devotion.
Myrtle—Love.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Rose—Love.
White rose—I'm worthy of you.
Rosebud—Confession of love.
Sweet pea—Depart.
Tuberose—Dangerous.
Thistle—Sternness.
Verbena—Pray for me.

So now we must all be careful how, when and where we bestow our bouquets.

Little Folks' Corner

Cat's Life Spent in Church

By Percy B. Prior

A BLACK cat that has lived for fifteen years in a church in Bristol, England, has attended every service held during that period.

A visitor found him reclining sleepily in an aisle of the centuries' old church of St. Mary Redcliffe, and heard something of his curious history from the church beadle, Mr. Taylor, who is one of his guardians.

"The story as I have heard it," said Mr. Taylor, "is that fifteen years ago the cat wandered into the church, and the late verger was about to drive him out when the vicar intervened, telling the verger to fetch him some milk. The cat has lived in the church ever since. Why, no one knows, as I have never seen any mice here.

"At night he sleeps close to the hot-water pipe near the Lady Chapel, and he attends every service.

"Our cat, which for some reason has never been given a name, always seems interested in the service, and usually occupies a seat in the nave, in the same way as any member of the congregation.

"Sometimes it is a seat in the front row, and sometimes it is a seat at the back, but in such a position that he has a splendid view of the choir and clergy.

"Occasionally he will sit throughout the service in the lap of some member of the congregation, usually a woman. At other times he will walk through the church, but so quietly no one is disturbed.

"A woman of the congregation sometimes brings him a piece of meat. Puss sits just inside the door of the church waiting her arrival. When she has given him the meat, he retires to the door-sill and eats it.

"Sometimes during the service puss gives a meow or two, but usually he is a model of reverent behavior.

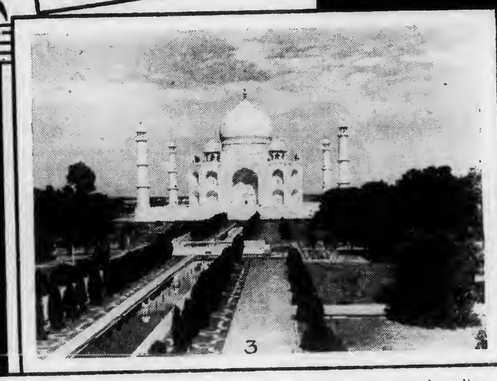
"One of his very rare lapses was when he perched himself on the altar table; and another when he sat among the flowers on the lid of a coffin brought to the church for a funeral service."

Ruth Fore of West Virginia isn't afraid of calves. Ruth was visiting Grandpa Taylor when this picture was taken

After fifteen years the cat has become as much a part of the stately old church as the oldest member of the congregation, most of whom are as attached to him as the verger, who supplies him with milk every morning, and the beadle, who looks after him during the day.

He seldom goes out, and has never been seen in the company of any other cat. At night he is alone in the great high-vaulted church, the noble architecture of which makes it one of the most beautiful parish churches in England.—Our Dumb Animals.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. At Chehalis, Washington, in the center of the great egg and poultry producing district of the Pacific Northwest, the biggest omelet in the world was cooked at the annual Egg and Poultry Festival. Ten thousand eggs were used in the making of the omelet.

Thora Yeager of Chehalis greased the big skillet, which was eight feet in diameter and weighed 1,000 pounds, with a slab of bacon strapped onto each foot as she "skated" about the huge frying pan.

2. A picturesque view of the beautiful waterfalls at Skytop Lodge, northeastern Pennsylvania.

3. The most recent photo of the world-famous Taj Mahal, beautiful memorial to a beautiful woman. It is located at Agra, India.

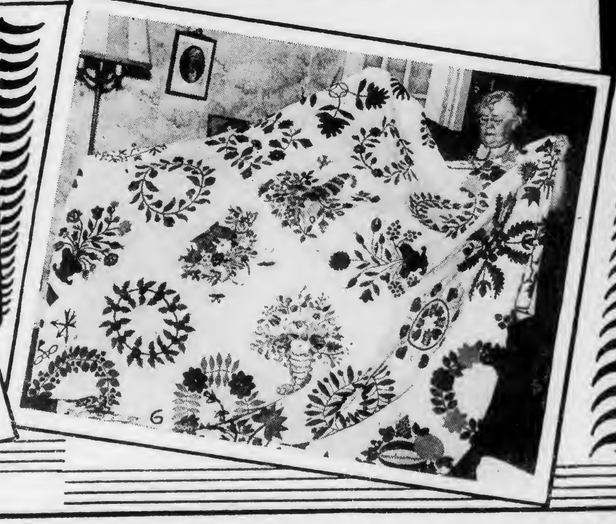
This view, made from the entrance gateway, shows the yew trees planted by Lord Curzon and the water gardens surrounding the Taj.

4. Soviet Russia hopes for a bumper crop of potatoes this year. Here we see a collection of mechanical potato diggers just turned out by agricultural machine shops in the United States.

5. Wilmette, Ill.—So as not to be mistaken for an optical illusion by careless motorists, the Chicago Northwestern Railroad, who value their crossing guards, have equipped them with these red and white striped safety belts.

6. A fine old "album quilt" made in 1820 and consisting of 36 blocks, depicting flowers, fruits and other designs, all carefully sewed by hand and treasured by several generations, will soon be added to the famous Henry Ford collection of early American relics at Dearborn.

Photo shows Mrs. Gertrude Schutmann Whittlesey, of Washington, owner of the quilt, examining it before packing it for shipment.



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S.C.Bar.Rocks & R.I.Reds..	4.50	8.00	37.50	70	
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Light Mix.. $6.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $7.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Order direct. Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.					

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Barred Plymouth Rocks...	2.25	4.25	7.75	36.00	75
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On the Baker turkey farm, Kent county, Maryland, a close watch is kept night and day on the flock of 1,000 or more birds which are raised every season. Mr. Baker has solved his night shift problem by the building of a small house on wheels in which he can sleep comfortably out on the range with the turkeys and still keep one eye and ear open to catch the first bark of a trusty dog or the noise of any unusual disturbance.—T. H. W.

Garden and Truck Crops

MARKET conditions are none too satisfactory. Prices for most products are low. Sometimes it is difficult to find an outlet at all. It is a time for real salesmanship, salesmanship that offers a dependable product that is bound to give satisfaction or profit to the purchaser and that aims to realize a price that bears some reasonable relation cost. Depending mainly on price to secure business may be an effective method of gaining volume of sales but it can hardly be termed salesmanship. In fact it may become a matter of giving away part of the labor or cash cost of production.

Of course supply and demand determine the market level. But like "sea level" the market level is subject to waves and the possibilities of profit are much greater for the grower who manages to sell as a rule close to the top of the prevailing market range.

I have in mind two strawberry growers both of whom moved much of their crop to the same large buyer. One realized $4 a crate on five of the biggest days of the season. The other realized $3.50. If it cost, for sake of example, $2.50 a crate for each to produce and market, then elementary arithmetic indicates that grower A's profit per crate was twice his neighbor B's profit. Whether the difference was due to quality of the berries, workmanship of the pickers, knowledge of the market or just plain nerve and salesmanship I do not presume to say. It really makes little difference for that matter, for all these factors are subject to control by the producer. W. R. W.

Worms Kill Cucumbers

Would you please give me a remedy for small wire worms in the roots of cucumber plants? C. E. G.

IT is quite likely that the small worms that killed your cucumber plants by attacking the roots were the young of the common cucumber beetle.

This pest may be held in check by dusting the young plants frequently with a mixture of one part of calcium arsenate to 20 parts of fine pulverized gypsum (land plaster) or limestone. G. S. W.

Poultry Problems

I had 227 White Leghorn pullets which I put in two houses last October. I gave them 100 pounds of a 20 per cent laying mash and enough grain so that they had mash all the time. I gave them corn and oats in the morning, sprouted oats about noon and more corn just before they went on the roosts, with about one gallon of skimmilk and all the water, grit and shells they wanted. I didn't lose a hen all winter except by accident.

In March egg prices got so low that I decided to let them out to gather part of their living. They have free access to all the stables and sheds. They still have their 20 per cent mash. I cut down to two bushels of corn per week and fed all the oats they wanted. They were eating about one-half bushel per day. Now ever since I have let them out of the houses they have been dying at the rate of two to three per week. They get a diarrhea and just keep on with it until dead. H. M. J.

THE best suggestion I can make is that you put your birds back in the houses and keep them there, and feed as you were doing last winter when you were getting good production and not losing birds. While it is true that hens will pick up part of their living running out, they will also pick up worm eggs and disease germs and decayed poisonous matter especially around barnyards and manure piles. If you will keep them in, provided you have good buildings, they will do better than if running around. Get clear of the diseased birds, give the others a dose of salts, clean out the house afterward and litter with fresh straw, give the birds good care, and they should pick up again. If the birds still show trouble, remove the ailing ones as soon as you see them.

With a 50 per cent production, you should show a profit, taking into consideration the low price of feed, but if you feel that the birds are not profitable when well taken care of, it would be better to sell them than to let them run out as you are doing and suffer losses in both birds and eggs. R. L. S.

Big Egg

I HAVE a Black Minorca hen which recently laid the largest hen's egg I have ever seen. It measures eight inches around lengthwise and six and one-fourth inches around the center. Did not weigh it.

Thought perhaps you might be able to find a reader who can equal it.
Harvey F. Artice.

What Our Readers Say

(Continued from page 5.)

for the use of the ground. On the other hand, in the fall of the year the Department goes along with large trucks and rolls off the snow fence regardless of the crops in the ground and strings the fence whether the ground is fit to go on or not. Then in the spring when the frost is coming out off comes the fence no difference how soft the ground. It that gives the property owner any right more than to pay the fiddler I would like to know something about rights along the highway. I live near the Lakes-to-Sea Highway and I know what I am talking about.
Jefferson Co., Pa. K. B. Deemer.

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Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

WE can understand why some Washington apple growers do not get rich, even with yields of 600 to 1,000 bushels an acre, after studying their cost accounts. Here are the figures for an average orchard in the Wenatchee Valley:

Land and trees, $1,200 an acre.

Buildings and equipment $300 an acre.

Depreciation, and six per cent interest on the investment, $130 a year. There is a charge of about $35 a year for taxes and irrigation water (not including the labor of applying it). The total fixed charge on an acre of bearing apples in the Wenatchee Valley, therefore, amounts to about $190 a year. The average in Pennsylvania would be scarcely one-third that sum.

The costs of production are equally high. An average of 80 orchards in the Wenatchee district is:

Spraying materials	$32.00
Pruning, including brush removal	26.00
Cultivation (disking alfalfa once a yr.)	2.50
Irrigation labor	17.00
Spraying labor	13.00
Thinning	31.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	13.00

The total investment of the Wenatchee apple grower, up to the harvest, is around $325 an acre; that is what he would have to sell the crop for, on the trees, in order to break even. If the yields average 500 packed boxes an acre, the cost of production, up to harvest, is 65 cents a bushel. This is considerably higher than the cost of production in the best commercial orchards of the East.

With this high fixed cost, the only thing that saves the industry is a heavy yield. Harvesting and packing costs, including the package, average 55 cents per packed box, making a grand total of $1.20 a box, which the grower has to get f. o. b. before he makes anything more than six per cent interest.

From the point of view of a conservative easterner, these costs are altogether too high—higher than is necessary. A valuation of $1,200 an acre for an apple orchard is not justified under present conditions in Wenatchee or anywhere else; $500 an acre would be more reasonable, and only exceptional orchards would justify this valuation, in the East.

The easiest and most futile way for a fruit grower to fool himself is to pad his inventory values.

Hand Pollination

At the Alder Run Orchard, in Blair county, Pa., Paragon always has been a shy bearer. It has not paid for its keep. This year, however, there is a fair crop, perhaps 50 per cent. Two limbs on two trees are loaded. These are limbs on which all blossoms were hand pollinated with Delicious. If the set generally was as good as it is on these two limbs, it would be 100 per cent.

At the last meeting of the State Horticultural Association, Professor Carrick of Cornell University reported that some New York apple growers have found it commercially profitable to hand pollinate McIntosh, especially the younger trees. The cost is 50 cents to $1 a tree. Mixed planting and bouquets are not effective if the weather during blossoming time is not favorable to cross-pollination by bees; hand pollination is the alternative. On the face of it, hand pollination seems wholly impracticable commercially, especially in large orchards, but possibly it may be used on certain varieties, especially when the labor costs are low.

Apple Grades

At a recent conference in Washington between representatives of several State Horticultural Societies and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it was reported that the proposal to include storage scald as a grade factor had been withdrawn; the solicitor of the Department advised that it would not be legal. A proposal to adopt the grade terms of western boxed apples for eastern apples as well, met with so much opposition that it did not prevail.

The whole grade term situation is chaotic. Consider the absurdity of allowing Yorks to be marked U. S. No. 1, except for low color; or Grimes to be marked U. S. No. 1, except for russet. It would be about as reasonable to mark Elberta peaches U. S. No. 1, except for brown rot. The inevitable result of these exceptions is to make the grade terms meaningless. Unless something is done soon to standardize the "standard grades" they will fall into disuse.

Dairy Problems

To Pack Butter

Will you be kind enough to publish a recipe for salting butter for winter use? Mrs. W. E. Rudolph.
Bucks county, Pa.

THERE are two methods of packing butter. In either case a stone jar which has been thoroughly washed and scalded is the best receptacle. The butter may be printed in one-pound bricks and then submerged in a salt solution, or it may be packed solid.

In case it is put into brine, this brine should be made by first boiling the water and then a sufficient amount of dairy salt added to make a brine that will float an egg. The prints may be wrapped in parchment or they may be submerged without being wrapped. It is a little more convenient in removing the butter from the brine and in its preparation for the table to have it wrapped.

In order that the butter be kept submerged in the brine, it is well to place a plate or a wooden circle over the top of the butter and to weight it down with a stone. If a wooden circle is used, odorous woods should be rejected.

If it is desirable to pack the butter solid in a jar, it should be covered with a white cloth which has been thoroughly scalded and then about one-eighth inch of salt should be spread over the cloth. The salt protects the surface of the butter and the cloth aids in removing the salt.

The next step consists in storing the butter at low temperatures. It will usually hold nicely when placed on the floor of a cool cellar.
A. A. Borland.

Milk House

Please answer the following questions about a milk house: Is it all right to have the floor about eight inches higher than the barn floor? What about the windows? Should the trough be on the west or the north side? E. H.
Lebanon county, Pa.

IT would be all right to have the floor of the milk house eight inches higher than the barn floor.

The larger the window the better. I would advise making it come as near the ceiling as possible so as to get as much light as possible into the milk house.

It would not make any particular difference whether the trough was located on the west or the north side of the room. I would put it wherever it would be most convenient.

It would be advisable to get in touch with the firm that is purchasing your milk and find out whether the location of the milk house is satisfactory from the standpoint of the state law, provided you are selling the product from your dairy as market milk or market cream. A. A. B.

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Farmer's Business Letter

AS corn nears maturity it becomes evident that while as a whole it will be a good crop, perhaps some above average, yet conditions are spotted. Thus we hear some reports of very poor returns, and a few of almost total failure.

There is much old corn in cribs over the Corn Belt, and owners are in a quandary what to do with it. They hesitate to sell it at the present level of prices, are reluctant to risk feeding, yet must soon have room for the new corn.

Varied Views

It is a time of great uncertainty, and opinions vary much more widely than usual. Thus we find among men regarded as well posted the belief that a good many spring pigs will come early and light because of lack of confidence in the late fall and winter market, and to take advantage of the present price level, so there will not be so many hogs next winter, and the price will not drop as low as some think it will; and, on the other hand, others say that because of the plentiful supply and low price of feed, hogs will be carried later than usual and made heavy. And in lambs, some expect feeders to be bought lower than they are at present, counting on a very liberal supply; and others say they are as low as they are likely to be, as the demand is certain to be good, and they are low now as compared with any past time. And in cattle, some are predicting higher and some lower prices of feeders, the former figuring on limited supplies of westerns because of the tendency toward feeding in the range states, coupled with strong demand from farm states; and the latter thinking the demand is likely to be under normal because of losses the past season and the supply liberal partly on account of drouth in range areas. Such contrary views are a reflection of the times. Conditions in all lines are abnormal, and no one knows what to expect.

Cut in Lambs

The cut in sheep and lambs this week was drastic, not so much on the top end as on the lower grades. The only class of ovine stock that held up was feeding lambs. It appears now that there will be a pretty good demand for feeders, though those who expect to feed hope to be able to lay in their supply at a somewhat lower level than the $5 or better now asked for good lambs. A good many half fat thin native lambs have been coming, and they sell for very little. Top native lambs sold here early in the week at $8.25, that being 50c under the extreme top last week. The lamb average was $6.35, against $6.95 last week, and $9.40 a year ago.

Hogs on Down Grade

Hog prices worked steadily lower this week. The average price of hogs dropped to $5.85, a loss of 35 cents as compared with last week, and comparing with $10.15 a year ago. The usual seasonal drop between last summer and fall is around 20 per cent. It is evident that if it is as much, relatively, this year, hogs are going to sell for mighty little money later on. No one expects any such low prices, but so far the only indication that the trend may be different from most other years is the fact that receipts the past two weeks have included an increasing proportion of light stuff from the spring crop.

Cattle Tops Higher

Tops in the cattle market did better again this week. Best price paid was $10.25, for both heavies and light weights, against $9.65 for the former and $10 for the latter last week. Finished stuff is relatively scarce. The other end of the market was not so good, quite a good many westerns appearing, particularly at the markets farther west (known as the river markets) for the first time this week. These cattle met with quite an urgent feeder demand, and stock suitable for feeding is moving at prices about in line with recent weeks—rather too high to suit most buyers. The average price of steers this week gained a dime, at $8.65, which compares with $9.85 a year ago.

World Wheat Conditions

Grain markets have shown continued weakness this week, and nothing new has developed to indicate improvement, though traders are said to be turning more to the bullish side of the market. On the wheat situation Broomhall, the English authority, says that Europe, exclusive of Russia, is harvesting 1,430,400,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 more than the amount saved last year. That he believes there is an increase in the Russian crop is indicated by a credit of 120,000,000 bushels to the exporting capacity of the Soviet, which shipped less than 100,000,000 from the 1930 harvest. In North America we have an official report indicating 804,000,000 bushels for the United States, showing an excess of 21,000,000 as compared with the 1930 yield, while Canada is unofficially credited with about 250,000,000 bushels, or 148,000,000 less than a year ago. What the southern hemisphere will harvest from its reduced acreage is too much of a hazard to talk about, but Argentina and Australia are still shipping old wheat.

Returning to the Broomhall calculations, it may be worth noting that he places the world's importing needs of wheat at 776,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 less than during the crop year just closed. The United Kingdom wants 248,000,000 bushels, Europe 320,000,000 and the Orient and other importers 208,000,000. These quantities are to be contributed as follows: United States, 224,000,000; Canada, 176,000,000; Argentina, 120,000,000; Australia, 80,000,000; Russia, 120,000,000; Hungary and the Balkan states, 40,000,000; India, North Africa and other growers, 16,000,000.

Chicago, August 22, 1931 Watson

Produce Market Review

PRACTICALLY all potato markets were weak and lower during the week. Potatoes are now moving from practically all of the late surplus producing states. Maine is shipping more freely and cars are moving from Pennsylvania.

New Jersey still has plenty of potatoes left and the season will probably extend into September. This state had shipped about 2,500 cars up to the latter part of the week, as compared with 6,600 cars during the entire season last year. The New Jersey crop was estimated at 5,940,000 bushels, compared with 6,210,000 bushels a year ago, which indicates that there are a good many left to market.

The price at New Jersey shipping points was around $1@1.05 per hundred-pound sack f. o. b. late in the week and the demand was very quiet. Many farmers were holding off from digging due to the condition of the market. There are larger quantities of Pennsylvania Cobblers coming on the Philadelphia market than usual at this time. This stock sold at $1@1.15 per 100-pound sack, with occasional lots of fancy stock higher. Poorly graded lots brought 75@90c.

Fruit

The grape season has opened and supplies have been coming freely from Delaware. Most of these were of the Moores Early and Worden varieties. Delaware is using a comparatively new container this season; a crate holding 8 two-quart baskets. These sold at 85c to $1 on the Philadelphia market. They are also using the pony two-quart handled basket which brought about 10@15c and the "jumbo" or 12-quart basket which sold at 50@60c. The eastern crop of grapes is liberal this year but there is a decrease of about 20 per cent in the California crop.

The apple market in Philadelphia continues quiet. Apples are meeting severe competition this year, since peaches and melons are plentiful and cheap. Wealthy apples are plentiful and show a great variation in quality. Prices on hand-picked stock ranged from 25@40c per ¾ basket. Gravenstein, Greening and Blush of good quality sold a little higher.

Eggs Firm

The Philadelphia egg market was firm on top grades with a fair sized price advance. Seconds and undergrades were steady. The quality of the nearby eggs arriving was very irregular and buyers found it difficult to obtain heat-free stock. Many dealers and jobbers were using their storage holdings to satisfy the demand for good stock.

White eggs of real hennery quality reached 38c per dozen by the middle of the week and although some buyers refused to pay these prices there were enough that did to clean up the light offerings. Local white eggs of "extra" quality brought around 30c a dozen. Fancy brown eggs were in light supply and sold readily. Pacific Coast white eggs advanced one cent a dozen and the best marks brought 34@36c.

The best grades of mixed colors sold at 29c while the majority of mixed colors grades extra firsts brought around 22c.

The New York egg market advanced during the week and closed steady. Nearby hennery whites ranged from 17c per dozen for very small poor stock up to 37c for the best marks. Brown eggs sold at 20@34c and mixed colors at 15@26c.

Poultry Slow

The demand was slow for live poultry in New York. Receipts by freight were heavy but the receipts from nearby sections were light. Leghorn fowl were quoted at 15@18c per pound and colored fowl at 18@22c. Leghorn broilers ranged from 15c per pound to 23c while Reds brought 18@25c. The best Rocks sold as high as 28c and as low as 23c.

Receipts of live rabbits were liberal and the market was weak. Prices ranged from 10@16c per pound.

Dressed poultry was in light supply and the market was steady. Broilers brought 25@35c per pound and chickens 33@37c.

The butter markets in the East were firm during the early part of the week and weakened toward the close. Prices during the past few weeks have advanced 3c to 4c per pound and as a result the price level has made it possible to use butter from storage and realize a profit. This use of storage butter lessened the interest in the fresh receipts and caused supplies of fresh goods to accumulate. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31@34¼c; 92 score, 30½c; 90 score, 27c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 33@35c; nearby whites extras, 26@28c; nearby brown extras, 25@29c; nearby mixed colors, 25@27c; nearby current receipts, 22½@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@27c; broilers, 19@32c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Del., bus., Transparents, 25@75c; N. J. Starr, ¾ bskt., 10@60c. HUCKLEBERRIES, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $2@4. BLACKBERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crates, $1.50@2. PEACHES, Ga. Elbertas, crates, $1.25@1.60.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J., bus., $1@1.50. TOMATOES, N. J., ¾ bskts., 25@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., green flat, 50c@$1. CELERY, N. J., hearts, 7c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J., ¾ bskt., 10@35c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 40@75c. POTATOES, N. J., 100-lb. sack, Cobblers, 75c@$1.15. SWEET POTATOES, Ga., bus., $2 and 2.50. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@30c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 25@50c. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., bus. hmpr., red, 50@75c. TOMATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@75c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@45c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 25@30c; pullet, 16@20c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 30@35c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. BLACKBERRIES, 12@15c qt. PEACHES, 50@10c qt. PLUMS, 8@10c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 8@10c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 10@12c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 5@15c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 10@20c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 88@12c ¼ pk; 50@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 1@3c each. PEAS, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 18@20c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 5@10c pt.; 45@60c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 28¾c; standards, 28½c; 89 score, 26½c; 88 score, 24¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 18½@19½c; fresh, extra firsts, 20½@21c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 22½@23c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 16@19c; springers, 19@21c; colored broilers, heavy, 23@26c; light, 20@22c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 15@17c; pigeons, 25@30c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 31c; hog dressed, 27c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 47@48c; No. 2 hard wheat 49@50c; No. 2 yellow corn, 40¾@41½c; No. 2 white corn, 42¾@44c; No. 2 white oats, new, 20½@21c; No. 2 rye, 36¾@37½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's receipts at Pittsburgh were around 40 carloads. In spite of the rather liberal supply the market was generally steady, especially on the better grades of cattle. Common and ordinary stuff, however, was slow sale. No choice dry-fed steers were offered, but a fair proportion of the receipts was good to choice grass steers. The best of these in carlots sold at $8@8.25, while pretty good grass steers were largely $7.50@8. A few light and fat individuals sold up to $8.50; one load of 1,330-lb. steers brought $8.25, while a load averaging 1,120 lbs. went at $8. Good butcher steers of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. went at $7.25@7.50, fair sort around $7 and mere common kind down to $6. No choice heifers were on sale, but good grass heifers brought $6.50, fair kind $5.50@6. Cows were slow on the basis of $5 for choice fat cows and $3.25@4.50 for the bulk of beef cows here. Canners went largely at $1.50@3, mostly $2@2.50. Bulls were in liberal supply and sold at about steady prices. The bulk of fair to good handy bulls brought $4@4.50, common kind around $3.50 and inferior bulls down to $3. Choice handy bulls sold up to $5 and one heavy bull was good enough to command the same price.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$8 00@ 8 50
Good to choice, do.	7 50@ 8 00
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 75
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 50@ 7 00
Good to choice heifers	6 00@ 6 50
Fair to good heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	3 00@ 3 50
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Twenty carloads of hogs were on sale. Western markets were lower and this one showed a decline of around 20c. Medium weights sold at an extreme range of $7.20@7.35, mostly at $7.30. Mixed lots went at $6.65@7, and heavies generally $6@6.50. The bulk of supply was in the handy-weight class, which is most in demand.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 00@ 6 50
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	7 20@ 7 30
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	7 20@ 7 30
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Roughs	4 50@ 5 00
Stags	2 00@ 3 50

Sheep and Lambs

Some 12 carloads of sheep and lambs were offered. Lambs were steady with Saturday and sold on the basis of $8@8.25 for choice handy-weights and down to $6 for light lambs of fair quality. Sheep were hard to move and hardly enough sold to establish quotations. Some right good wethers went at $2.85 and $3 would take about the best here.

Good to best wethers	$2 85@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 85
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 00@ 8 25
Medium lambs	5 50@ 6 50
Culls and common	3 50@ 5 00

Calves

With 1,000 calves on sale the market was steady. Choice vealers brought $9.50@10, seconds around $8, medium grassy heavy calves $4.50@7.50.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Aug. 24.—Today's market was strong to 25c higher on all classes of beef steers. Handy and weighty steers were in best demand. Top on cattle was $8.75.

Vealer top was $11 for best calves.

The hog market was weak to a quarter lower. Best hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class sold at $8.75.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Receipts totaled 21,000 head. Best kinds were steady; others steady to 25c lower. Top steers sold at $10.25, bulk of supply at $8@10.

Hogs

Thirty-five thousand hogs were on hand, including 8,000 "directs." Light weights were plentiful and a quarter to 35c lower; others 10@25c lower. Top hogs brought $6.90, bulk, $4.25@6.70.

Sheep

Sheep and lamb receipts amounted to 26,000 head. Best lambs were firm; others steady to 25c lower. Top native lambs sold at $8.10.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word per insertion

Minimum charge $1.20 — Cash must accompany order

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—Eight weeks old up to laying—large American strain—from hens laying eggs weighing 24 to 27 oz. per dozen. Same breeding as Storrs Contest pen averaged over 291 eggs per bird. Prices right. Steelman Poultry Farm, Box 300, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 6 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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BUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks. Egg, Big, Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks 7 and 8 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Busk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 5c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000. 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

GIANTS, 9c, HEAVIES, 7c, WYANDOTTES, 8c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

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INCUBATOR BARGAINS.—Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new. 2,000 to 50,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment. For summer and fall planting. New lower prices. "Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" the Sensation of the Strawberry world. Now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will produce lots of berries for next spring. Prices: Premier, Blakemore, Aberdeen, Aroma, Big Joe, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Townsend, Washington, $1.00 per 100; $1.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Howard's Supreme, Jupiter and Mastodon everbearing, $2.00 per 100; $6.00 per 500; $10.00 per 1,000. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Townsend's Nurseries, 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

HOME-GROWN NEW CROP Timothy, Clovers, Seed Wheat, and all Field seeds. Write U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

RECLEANED BEARDED WINTER BARLEY Seed from 75-bushel per acre yield. Price $1.00 per bushel. C. H. Gamble, Elkview, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

Farm Conditions

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

Aug. 17: Farmers have encountered hard plowing up until the past week when we had several good rains. A good growth to turn under for wheat. Corn thriving well. Early potatoes did fairly well. Threshing in progress and good yields reported. Some of the wheat was injured by that wet period. The price is only 44c per bushel.

Farmers are constantly interviewed by candidates of which a good supply exists. Many picnics being held. Employment remains dull. John B. Shank.

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

Aug. 14: Annual farmers' picnic held at Coudersport, August 21st. Largest gathering of Potter county people in the year, Four-H Club members in uniform will parade; there will be a band concert and many games.

Rain has delayed haying until after oats were ripe. Grasshoppers and unfavorable weather have injured oats, but fruit, hay, potatoes and buckwheat are in excellent condition. Eggs 25c, butter 25@30c, cheese 14c.

M. C. Smith.

Blair Co., Central Pa.

Aug. 21: Lots of rain recently and some damage done by washing out roads and fields. Harvesting is over and crops in general are good. Fruit is plentiful and cheap.

Some threshing is done. Grain yielding well. We have the promise of an extra good corn crop.

Prices of all farm products are very low and uncertain. H. E. Hetrick.

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Aug. 21: On Saturday of last week we had a good shower and on Monday of that week we had a very heavy electrical storm. It blew the corn down so it will be unhandy to cut.

The farmers through here are about through threshing and are plowing for the next year's crop. Wheat 55c, corn 90c, oats 30c, apples 25@75c, potatoes 70c, eggs 30c, cattle $13, dressed chickens 20c. Henry S. Martin.

WOOL SHORN IN 1930-1931

THE estimated amount of wool shorn or to be shorn in 1931 in the United States was 367,655,000 lbs., according to the preliminary estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is about 25,000,000 lbs. or seven per cent greater than the revised estimate of 342,667,000 lbs. shorn in 1930.

The increased production this year over last was due to the larger number of fleeces and increase in the weight per fleece. The estimated number of fleeces this year was 47,331,000 compared to 44,908,000 in 1930. The average weight per fleece was 7.8 lbs. this year and 7.6 lbs. in 1930.

R. L. Burrus.

TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

OF the 55 counties in West Virginia, 37 have been officially designated as modified accredited areas, signifying that bovine tuberculosis has been reduced until it now affects 0.5 per cent or less of their cattle populations. The number includes five new counties, Clay, Marion, Pendleton, Greenbrier and Raleigh, which were added to the list August 1st by order of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The infection of these last five counties was much less than the required minimum, and officials believe that, if the work can be carried on as satisfactorily in the remaining 18 counties, the entire state may become a modified accredited area within the next two years.

"The infection in the five counties mentioned was comparatively low," says Dr. A. E. Wight, in charge of tuberculosis eradication for the Department. "In fact, there were only 138 reactors, or less than 0.3 per cent, found among the 50,535 cattle tested. The work of testing was difficult in many localities owing to the inaccessibility of the herds. With so slight an infection in these areas it will not be necessary to incur great expense in the retesting of herds, in order to maintain these counties in the modified accredited status."

FAMILY IN CLUB WORK

WHEN family records of 4-H club work are written, a page or two will be needed for the Getz family of Carbon county, C. P. Lang, assistant state club leader of the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

Of eight boys and girls in the family of Robert Getz, seven are in club work this year. They have a total of 15 projects.

Last year four of the boys had more than 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. LeRoy had 472.9 bushels, Maurice had 441 bushels, Warren had 417.5 bushels, and Wilbur had 411 bushels. This was the third time that two of the boys had grown 400-bushel yields.

Maurice and Leroy also joined the bee club and the sweet corn club. Ella took care of 300 baby chicks and raised 140 pullets. Minerva was a celery club member and Lawrence belonged to a strawberry club.

LeRoy and Maurice attended Club Week last year at State College and the State Farm Show at Harrisburg in 1928. This spring they graduated from high school.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Aug. 21.—A moderately quiet wool market during the past week followed a seasonal trend in which business tends to slacken while new lines of goods are being offered and manufacturers are noting the response to the new lines in order to determine raw material needs, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service.

Slackened trade, however, was pronounced only in comparison with recent weeks when the turnover of wool was unusually heavy. The aggregate volume of sales would normally be considered fair. Price trends were steady to firm on 64s and finer and 58s, 60s qualities and very firm to higher on the lower grades.

Fleece wools were slow with prices steady to firm. Prices were steady on occasional sales of combing and clothing classes of 64s and finer quality Ohio wools, and firm on 58s, 60s of similar lines.

Quotations

64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) Str. Combing	25½@26½c
64s, 70s 80s (Fine) French Combing	22½@23c
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine) Clothing	20½@21c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) Str. Combing	24½@25c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) French Combing	21½@22c
58s, 60s, (½-blood) Clothing	19½@20c
56s (¾-blood) Str. Combing	23c
56s (¾-blood) Clothing	21½@22c
48s, 50s (¼-blood) Str. Combing	22c
48s, 50s (¼-blood) Clothing	21½@22c
46s (Low ¼-blood) Str. Combing	21½@22c
36s, 40s, 44s (Common and Braid)	19½@20c

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

STROUT'S NEW FARM CATALOG Money-Making 240 Acres. Priced about value buildings, income over $3,000 and for quick sale about $3,500 worth personal property thrown in; 100 acres tillage, good water, adjoining wood, sugar orchard, fruit; dandy 9-room home, hot and cold water; good 33 cow barn, other buildings, only few minutes drive town, $6,000 full price including 18 cows, 10 young stock, team, 100 hens, auto truck, long list machinery, all hay, grain and crops; part cash; pictures 196. 45 Strout's catalog. Write today for Free copy. Strout Agency, 1122 BB, Land Title Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSE, TEN ACRES, $800 Other farms. Easy terms. Chas. Wilmer, Crewe, Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA

36 ACRES, good buildings, Cow, Sheep, Chickens. Near school road. Very Cheap. R. A. Sutor, Marion Center, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $20.50 Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price. 5 gallons for $2.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 793 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIME.—Agricultural carloads, genuine Hydrated—Ground Burned, Burned Lump. Write for prices. Rose Point Stone & Lime Company, New Castle, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.45; 2 ply, $1.20; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six Beautiful, high-gloss prints, 25c. Regular price. West Supply, Huntington, Ind.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.75; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Georgia.

DOGS

ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS. Make real dogs. Edgewood Farms, Sylvania, Pa.

AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

SALESMAN WITH CAR WANTED for Western Pennsylvania. Address American Incubators, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP

WANTED.—Married man to take charge of dairy farm. Must be able to handle all types of machinery. Must know and have been successful in handling pure-bred cattle. Prefer one who has had Doctor Graham Breeding School Course. Give age, experience, education and references, together with expected salary. Address Box 292, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

SITUATIONS

MIDDLEAGED WIDOW would like home in country. Good treatment, low wages. Address Box 291, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

GOATS

MILK GOATS.—Superior Toggenburg Buck cheap. Rose Cottage, Marlinsburg, Pa.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Slim and Spud — *Inman*

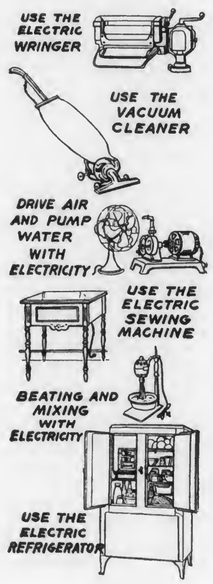
What MOTORS *can do*
MOTHERS *should* NOT *do*

The old saying "The farmer works from sun to sun, but mother's work is never done" is not true where electricity does the tasks of the farm and home in the form of light, heat and power.

Household motors work for 2c an hour or less
Most home-use motors are ¼ h. p. or smaller. A ¼ h. p. motor needs about 250 watts to operate. Current is sold in terms of K.W.H., meaning 1000 watts used for one hour. Thus, a ¼ h. p. motor will operate four hours in the use of 1 K.W.H. of current. Current ranges in cost mostly from 2c to 10c per K.W.H. If current costs 8c then the ¼ h. p. motor will cost 2c per hour to operate. At 4c for current the cost will be 1c per K.W.H. Smaller motors operate at less cost.

What is mother's time worth in the home?
Mother's time is priceless when ministering to the family, particularly the children. Her time is limited whether working about the house or helping with the chores of the farm and when she does work that motors can do at a cost of 2c per hour or less, her time is almost wasted. One Pennsylvania farmer said "My wife's time is too valuable to be spent doing anything that electricity can do about the house."

Work that motors, not mothers, should do



Use the Washer and Wringer—The ¼ h. p. motor operates both the electric washer and wringer, usually requiring from 2 to 4 K.W.H. per month, the cost of current ranging from 10c to 30c —from ½ c to 1c per day.

Use the Vacuum Cleaner—At a current consumption of 1 to 2 K.W.H. per month, the cleaner takes up and removes dust and dirt forever from the household at a cost of from 5c to 15c per month. Not only the hard work of sweeping is done away with, but also the stirring up of dust with the broom to settle down again throughout the house. When the job is done with the electric sweeper, it is a perfect one.

Pump Water—The size of motor needed depends on the amount of water used and the depth of the well; usually is ¼ h. p. motor for a shallow well system and a ½ h. p. system for a deep well outfit. The current required varies greatly but will usually range from 10 to 30 K.W.H. per month; an average cost for current of from 2c to 5c per day to have water maintained constantly throughout the entire system—kitchen, bathroom, barn and the tap for sprinkling the lawn or washing the car. Think what poor business it is to have mother or anyone else carry water in competition with a motor.

Drive Cool Air In, Hot Air Out—The Electric Fan placed near a window will carry off the fumes of cooking or bring cool breezes into a hot bedroom or sick room. The amount of current under normal use is negligible. An eight-inch fan will operate five hours for about 1c with a current costing 6c per K.W.H. Contrast this with trying to stir up a faint breeze with a hand fan.

Use the Sewing Machine—The sewing machine using a very small motor, will operate three hours for 1c with current at 10c per K.W.H. Again so small that under normal use no difference will be seen on the electric bill but think of the pedaling of the sewing machine it saves. In fact the daughter will want to run the sewing machine.

Beating and Mixing—There are many sizes and kinds of beaters and mixers on the market from the simplest kind suitable for beating up the whites of eggs to the larger equipment that will mash potatoes, mix dough for bread or pastry, run the ice cream freezer, etc. The current consumed is a small amount but the muscular effort in doing the beating seems like a large amount. A tip to Dad "Get your wife a mixer if you want plenty of pastries."

Use the Refrigerator—The electric refrigerator offers a cold compartment for storing food conveniently in the home. This saves mother thousands of steps throughout the year, saves much food that would otherwise waste, serves dishes in tasty, attractive form. Rates for current are so arranged that with greater use the cost drops so that many persons find their current for the refrigerator costing but 3c per K.W.H. or an average of $1.50 per month. Consider the saving in steps and food.

These are just a few home uses for the electric motor. It is also necessary about the farm for milking, grinding feed, shelling corn, grinding tools, hoisting hay, cutting ensilage, etc. No one can afford to do by hand work that a motor will do.

"It Costs More To Do Without Electricity Than To Use It"—Ask Those Who Have It!

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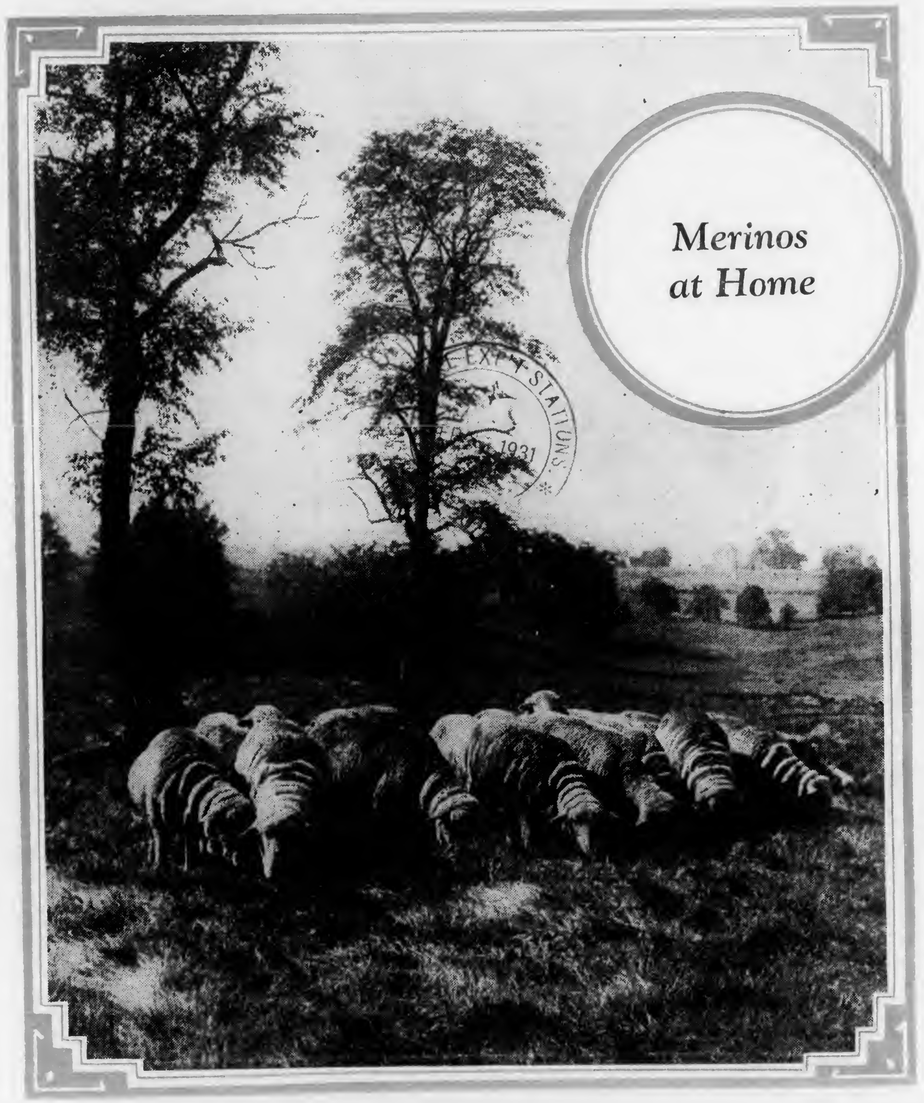

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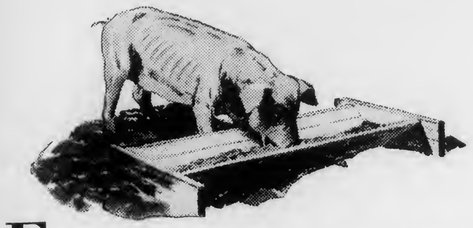


Feeding a poorly-lubricated tractor *is as costly* as feeding a wormy hog

You know how a wormy hog makes feeding costly. It's just the same with your tractor. When a tractor is improperly lubricated, fuel costs go up.

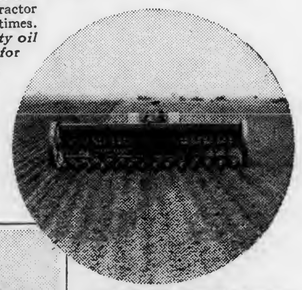
Why? . . . A cheap oil thins out dangerously and does not lubricate effectively. That means unnecessary wear. A cheap oil permits blow-by between piston and cylinder wall. That means lost power and wasted effort—and—higher fuel cost for less work!

If the oil is too heavy you are likely to get gumming, carbon and excess friction. Here again—you get higher fuel costs for less work!

Stick by these two rules for low fuel costs! (1) Keep your tractor in top-notch condition at all times. (2) *And use a high quality oil of exactly the right grade for your particular machine.*

Any farmer who has used Mobiloil knows that it helps to cut fuel costs. Mobiloil *stands up* to any kind of work hour after hour. Mobiloil is sturdy. It's built to stand the gaff. It is made tough. It holds its body under the hardest usage. That's why it can help your tractor deliver maximum power with the lowest possible fuel costs.

Next time you are in town, drop in to see your Mobiloil dealer. Ask him to show you the complete Mobiloil chart which tells you the exact grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask him to let you see samples of Mobilgrease described below.



(*below*) Don't let cheap oils run up your fuel costs during fall plowing. Give your tractor Mobiloil! Mobiloil stands up to the long grind of plowing. It keeps your tractor in top condition. Remember, it takes just as much fuel to run a poorly conditioned tractor that does only half a job as it does to run a smoothly-operating machine that is doing its full work.

(*above*) Here's another place where improper care and faulty lubrication can steal power and increase your fuel costs. Clean chains and open gears on the drill with kerosene and a stiff brush. Then brush on Mobilgrease lightly. Do this often. Keep every bearing and gear well lubricated with Mobilgrease.

(*right*) Improper lubrication of an implement can cause excess fuel costs in your tractor. On ensilage cutters, blowers, etc. use Mobilgrease freely. Mobilgrease supplies a tough lubricating film that helps eliminate power losses—helps cut tractor fuel costs. Mobilgrease is economical—it lasts 3 to 9 times as long as ordinary grease.

Mobiloil stands up

Because it is Made – Not Found

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

IF one thousand dollars measured the wealth of the world's richest man, one dollar's worth would be a sizable fortune for you and me. We can measure our good fortune only through comparison with others. We can be sorry enough for all who are less fortunate than we are and at the same time have our gratitude stirred that we are not so bad off. Now, I had to set these platitudes down as a foundation for something that needs to be emphasized.

The Eastern Farmer

It seemed bad enough when the new and productive lands of the states lying west of the Mississippi flooded our markets. Our oldest readers remember the beginning of that sort of thing. The enterprise of the men who went westward, the rich soil and the invention of machinery for broad farming brought a measure of hardship for all of us who had eastern land.

Now, do you realize that the best buying power today, and that means the ability to buy what you need and want, is on these eastern farms? Feeling poor? Yes, and rightfully so in many cases, and yet far more able to carry on and to buy what is needed than is the case in a great part of this country. Suppose you owned highly productive wheat land that is poorly adapted to any other crop, or cotton land in the Southwest, or most any other land whose product must have its price fixed in world markets. Temporarily, at least, there has been a shift in the desirability of agricultural regions and the farms of eastern states are treating their owners better than the farms in a richer territory.

Some Reasons

The ability of farms in the older states to support their owners, when demand for manufactured goods has fallen off so much in this country as a whole, is due to many causes. An outstanding one is nearness to consumers. Look up the statistics and see where the people live. The most of them are in the eastern states. This nearness to the man who does the eating counts big in dull times.

Another cause is diversified agriculture. I have friends who are ardent specialists and in good times they can come near convincing me that they are in the right, but the saving factor on eastern farms today is variety in the sources of income and, as in the case of dairying, a character of production that keeps one busy the year round. When times get dull we come to realize that the man who is busiest and gets some sort of return daily for being busy is safest. He has some money in his pocket to get what he needs, and the specialist far from market, with prices below the cost of production, would rather be busy the year round if some sort of a cash return were in sight for his labor.

These Comparisons

It is idle to be comparing unless the reason is good. Any individual farmer is better off when all the country is prosperous. Right among us are persons who thought they were rich two years ago and now have lost even their homes. That is bad for them and for us. We want to see the wheat and corn and cotton and livestock of the western farms making money, but the point I emphasize is that the ability to treat oneself well, and to ease along while many people on and off farms are mighty hard up, is found in highest degree today on the farms of the eastern states. Skill, diversified farming and nearness to the consumer are saving factors today There is a living income when many people do not have it. These farms are desirable property in this day of uncertainty.

Cheaper Nitrogen

The agreement between manufacturers of nitrates and those marketing nature's stored supply in Chile has broken down. The net result to the farmer is the continuing prospect that nitrogen can be supplied reasonably freely to crops that need it. Always we have hesitated to apply this relatively high-priced plant food, making use of phosphoric acid and some potash and trusting too much for the needed nitrogen.

If it is not in the soil, and the field must be cropped, it pays to buy nitrogen. Any reduction in price is a direct saving in cash, and it means much more when it keeps one from doing without the nitrogen and putting up with a poor yield. Cost of production on the farm works lower slowly, and every little helps.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

H. L. C.—I have always recommended that the inexperienced farmer who wants to grow alfalfa start with sweet clover. Sow the sweet clover in oats or buckwheat and the next year after the sweet clover hay is harvested sow alfalfa without plowing the ground.

There are a great many rotations that would prove profitable on your farm. A three-year rotation of corn, wheat and vetch for hay and clover. A four-year rotation of corn, with sweet clover and vetch sown at the last working of the corn to be plowed down for soy beans, the soy-bean stubble sown to wheat and vetch to be cut for hay, and clover sown in the wheat in the spring, is a rotation hard to equal for building up the land and at the same time being profitable. A two-year rotation of oats and sweet clover is a soil builder and rather profitable. I would cut the oats for hay.

* * *

A. F. R.—I have a lot of sympathy for a young man who starts on a thin farm, for I started that way myself. It will take, to make that meadow productive, a lot of lime and fertilizer. You can do no better than to grow sweet clover on it. You should do as much in five years toward making that farm productive as I did in fifteen, for the information is now obtainable and fifty years ago it was not. You may have the benefit of my fifty years' experience for the asking. I had no one to whom to go at that time. Alsike clover is a fairly good soil builder but it is not in the same class with sweet clover. It will pay you better to cut the hay and sell it if you do not need it to feed and with half the money buy commercial fertilizer. Start with a few acres and gradually build your land up by the application of lime and fertilizer. There are four steps to take in building up a soil, namely, lime, fertilizer, humus and good rotations.

* * *

E. R. R.—It will be much better to prepare that oats stubble by harrowing rather than to plow it. If you will spend as much time harrowing as it would take to plow and harrow it you will have a much better seed bed for the wheat. This grain requires a loose surface soil and a firm subsoil. You will conserve the moisture by harrowing.

* * *

T. R. M.—Clover seed will often lie in the ground for more than a year.

Readers' Views

IN reply to requests about the seeding of winter barley, to replace wheat, will say that I have grown winter barley for at least 16 years with splendid results.

I began sowing winter barley by sowing two acres in the year 1929. I sowed ten acres and got a yield of 55 bushels per acre in 1931. It will grow wherever winter wheat grows. It can be cut about June 20th and threshed at once, or left in the field till after harvest. Comes in handy in case of short feed, as was the short corn crop of 1930.

Winter barley can be grown successfully on corn stubble, but should be seeded by September 10th in my locality. The straw is as good as wheat straw for bedding.

Everything on my farm eats barley; horses get it as a grain; cows, hogs, calves get it as grain or in chop. Chickens also do well on it as a scratch grain. Henry Sprenkle.

York county, Pa.

Residue from Sprayers

FARMERS who use poison sprays to protect crops against disease and insects are cautioned by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, against dumping the residue from the sprayer near ponds or streams in such manner as to contaminate them with the poison.

Such an oversight might endanger human life and livestock, as well as fish. Also all kinds of empty paint or varnish pails should be burned out and not dumped near water. We always burn them. A. A. K.

Too High Salaries

THIS is the way I see the tax situation. I feel that there is no justice to the taxpayer when we, the people of Cambria county, Pa., have to pay four judges $48,000 a year, (and they are trying hard to get five), three commissioners $15,000 a year, one school superintendent $7,000 and from ten to fifteen clerks in the Commissioner's office drawing from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. This makes a total of $70,000 a year for eight men, not including the clerks.

I say cut these high salaried men down to half and then they would still have three times as much to live on as most taxpayers in this county. A Reader.

A Monster Gum Tree

CLARK W. WRIGHT of Perry Valley in Perry county, Pa., had a large gum tree growing near his buildings. He decided to cut it. Now trees of this kind are often hollow, but this one was absolutely sound and made 15 ties, 7x9 full, and 256 feet of lumber. It measured 38 inches in diameter inside the bark.

Mrs. W. E. Hebel.

W. O. Priest of Braxton county, W. Va., with his two Percheron mares and their colts. He thinks that good horses will always be in demand in rough sections.

Bob Lee says:

WITH MY LETZ MILL AND ITS EXHAUSTER-FAN ATTACHMENT, I FILL MY SILO WHEN THE CORN IS READY . . . NOT WHEN MY NEIGHBORS ARE READY

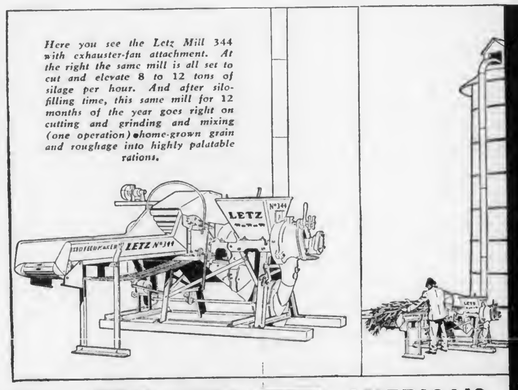
A NEIGHBORHOOD silo-filling gang fills your silo when they get to you. If you're the first one, your corn may be too green. If you're the last, it's probably too dry. But the man who has a Letz Roughage Mill with exhauster-fan attachment, he fills when his *corn* is ready. Instead of doing the job in just one day, he takes two—or three, for that matter. The first day's filling has a chance to settle. He gets more in and it keeps better. He saves himself the expense of extra labor and the time it takes to pay back work. *He turns silo-filling into a regular farm job.*

It's the easiest thing in the world to move a Letz Mill up to a silo and set it humming. The silage is cut uniformly, which means that it packs closely and that air pockets are eliminated. The exhauster-fan will blow the silage into the tallest silo.

And *after* silo-filling the Letz Roughage Mill goes right on working. It chops hay in haying season. It saves many times its cost by making home-grown grain and roughage more palatable and easier to feed. It cuts, recuts, grinds, and mixes grain and roughage in a single operation. And its exhauster-fan attachment makes itself useful right along by elevating the feed from the Mill to a bin or a wagon box or a sacking tower.

Get the exhauster-fan attachment for your Letz Mill and fill your own silo. If you don't yet own a Letz Mill, it'll pay you to get one before silo-filling time this very season! See the Letz dealer in your own town. Letz Manufacturing Company, 1936 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana.

Here you see the Letz Mill 344 with exhauster-fan attachment. At the right the same mill is all set to cut and elevate 8 to 12 tons of silage per hour. And after silo-filling time, this same mill for 12 months of the year goes right on cutting and grinding and mixing (one operation) home-grown grain and roughage into highly palatable rations.



LETZ AMERICA'S LEADING FEED MILL

WHO IS BOB LEE? *We have a booklet that tells who he is—and also how to make balanced rations from home-grown grains and roughage. And we have another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We'll send you these booklets . . . FREE . . . if you'll mail the coupon you see at the left. There's no obligation attached to this free offer.*

LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1936 East Road, Crown Point, Indiana

Will you please send the free booklets, which tell who Bob Lee is, how to make balanced rations from home-grown grains and roughage, and all about the Letz Roughage Mill.

My name is _____

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is _____

City _____ *State* _____

Hoffman's Message to Farmers!

Double Your Guard Against Inferior Seed!

Temptation is strong among many farmers to "let down" a bit—to be a little less particular about what they plant, and how. A very serious mistake that they may long regret. Let weeds and diseased seed get a foothold on your land now, and it may take years to overcome the harm you do.

Now, as never before, you must **watch out.** You must double your guard against impure seed.

You will need **high yields** and **high quality stuff.** That is the only right way to reduce your costs and get the top-of-the-market. And—good seed is the first essential.

For this reason, we have been stricter than ever before in the choice of our seed. Every grain of it must be top-notch—and the cleaning and grading has been done with extreme care. Prices, too, are w-a-y d-o-w-n.

Plant Hoffman's Seed and you will be safe in **any event.** Write for our prices "direct to you."

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box 419, Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

SEED WHEAT RYE **TIMOTHY SOIL-BUILDING CROPS** **ALFALFA VETCH**

Solving the Buying Problem

Good farming methods will produce bigger and better crops. A well-planned marketing campaign will bring you higher prices. And well-informed buying will bring you more for every dollar spent. This is the foundation on which the master farmer builds his economy program.

The third leg becomes an easy matter when you read the advertisements in your farm paper. Reading them saves you time and actual money. You can learn what goods are standard, where to get them, how much you are expected to pay.

Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

"AND DON'T COME BACK,

MR. WATER-THIN,

YOU'RE BAD NEWS TO THIS FARM!"

BAD NEWS is the word! For Mr. Water-thin is the quart or more of waste oil that ordinary refining

leaves in every gallon of motor oil. It's non-lubricating stuff. It's quick to vaporize under the heat of a tractor, truck or car.

But there's none of this useless material in Quaker State Motor Oil. Quaker State has developed and installed in all of its refineries *—the most modern in the world*—special equipment that

gets water-thin out. And Quaker State replaces this useless material with rich, full-bodied lubricant!

So there are four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon of Quaker State—not three quarts and one of waste. You really get an *extra* quart of lubricant! *That's why Quaker State is the largest selling Pennsylvania Oil in the world!* That's why it is the most economical oil that ever went to work on a farm!

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania

Grade Crude Oil. It is so free from impurities that it doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

Use Quaker State and you'll save money in oil and in maintenance costs. For that extra quart makes Quaker State lubricate not only *longer*, but *better!*

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

TRADE-MARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

By R. P. KESTER

SEVERAL years ago Editor Bayard began trying to impress on farmers and stockmen the ever present danger where there is a bull. There is no way of telling how much good this educational campaign has done, how many have taken precautions which prevented serious accidents. But without doubt many people have been more careful than they would have been when handling bulls if they had not read the number of incidents reported by Mr. Bayard.

* * *

This subject was revived in my mind the other day on the farm across the road from Neshaminy Gardens. The two hired men were stabling the dairy cows and doing the barn work. One of the men was trying to put the pure-bred Guernsey bull in his stable when the bull turned on him, throwing him to the ground and began maltreating him in a horrible manner. The man's companion came to the rescue, but the bull turned on him and gored him. The owner, who was nearby, grabbed a pitchfork and drove the animal away after severe treatment. The two men were taken to the hospital where it was found necessary to amputate one of the first man's legs, and the other received treatment for lacerations made by the bull's horns.

* * *

It has always appeared to me as if there was in most of us a feeling that what happened to other people could not happen to us because we are more careful or too smart. For that reason much good advice is lost. But it is a strange thing how a reputation for docility and safety on the part of a bull creates over-confidence in his handlers. People are slow to learn that it is always the "safe" bull which attacks human beings.

* * *

Years ago my father-in-law had a nice "safe" Ayrshire bull with long horns. He was one of the show features of the place. Mr. Davis was driving him down the lane to the watering trough one day when the big fellow turned on him, caught him on his horns, threw him up and he came down on the other side of a stake and rider fence. That probably saved him from a more serious fate.

Don't trust a bull!

* * *

With the passing of some of the activities and experiences of youth I find other joys which compensate—yes, more than take the place of those of other days. I used to wonder what "old people," those in and past middle-life, found in life that was interesting. I saw that they did not play ball, turn handsprings, nor run races, and, as a boy, I rather dreaded growing old.

* * *

But as time went on I found I never reached a point where these anticipated regrets were noticeable. As the years go by there always has been something new and, I think, better enjoyments to take the place of those which have become impossible or passe. If we are rightly philosophic and appreciative we take pleasure in living, by proxy, through the joys of boyhood and youth simply as on-lookers at the activities of children and grandchildren.

* * *

These thoughts came to me the other day, surrounded as I was by four sturdy, active little fellows from one to eight years of age. These grandsons held up a magic mirror, as it were, in which I could see my own boyhood and, although I have "put away childish things," I am glad to have them resurrected and brought to life in this way. Life, motion and intense activity, as exhibited in happy childhood, tend to renew one's youth if, mayhap, one is by nature a child lover.

* * *

Dressed only in "shorts," their brown, sun-tanned bodies gave them the appearance of young Indians. In their bare, toughened feet they skipped over the lawn with the fleetness of young animals, while their shouts of gladness showed that no cares or anxieties rested upon them. As a climax to my thoughts the words of Whittier's apostrophe to a Barefoot Boy came to my mind:

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lips, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy—
I was once a barefoot boy!

* * *

Cheerily, then, my little man,
Live and laugh as boyhood can!

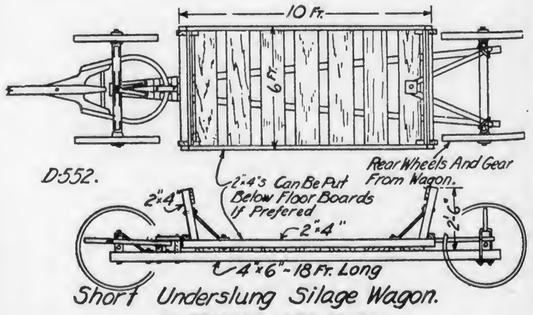
* * *

Ah, that thou couldst know the joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

Locust for Fence Posts

THE black locust tree still offers the best and cheapest source of wood fence posts. It can be grown cheaper on most Pennsylvania farms than it can be purchased. Seedlings can be obtained from state nurseries, but they should be ordered early this fall.

M. H.



TO PREVENT LAME BACKS

A low wagon for hauling corn saves a lot of heavy lifting when filling the silo. Above is shown details in the construction of such a rig for handling green fodder.

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Our complete special train was three cars longer than this. This is the Eastern Section after it dropped the two sleepers and diner of the Pittsburgh Section.

Seeing America First

By C. L. WHITE

THERE were 210 of us aboard our special train when it set out on July 29th on the first lap of the Pennsylvania Farmer Three-Nation Tour. The special was made up of three chartered sleeping cars from Philadelphia, three from Harrisburg, a club car, a parlor-observation car, and three dining cars which were provided by the various railroads as needed.

The eastern section of the train, comprising all but the Pittsburgh cars ran special from Philadelphia, meeting the two western Pennsylvania cars at Niagara Falls. There the complete train was made up for the 9,000-mile rail trip to the Pacific Coast and back. The train was our home and moving base of operations. We didn't change cars the whole time we were away.

The 210 tour members came from 36 counties of Pennsylvania, and ten counties of New Jersey. Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and New York also were well represented. The total mentioned does not include the most important members of the party—the able railroad men who acted as starters, guides and escorts. Thanks to their efforts, and to the work of many others we never saw, the long-laid plans for the trip materialized day after day without a hitch. Credit is due many more than can be mentioned here, but we cannot pass without thanking Frank Stuart, Pittsburgh City Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, who was on the job every minute of the tour, and for weeks before we left home. Only illness kept Karl Henderson of the Santa Fe Railway from making the round trip, too. We regretfully left him behind in Los Angeles, but we were fortunate in having W. C. Leese in his place for the return trip.

Russell East, Agricultural Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, saw us off to a good start and met us again on the return. So did William Saylor also of the Pennsylvania. Both have played an important part in every Pennsylvania Farmer Tour. Earle Reed of the New York Central did his share and there are many others to whom we are grateful but whose names must be omitted from this brief record. Their careful plans made some of our side-trips never-to-be-forgotten experiences. Their companionship aboard the train added much to our pleasure as they escorted us through the states they knew best.

A tour member, one of a family group that made the trip together, writes since returning home: "We put all our souvenirs on the table in the living room. Most of the family has been in to 'hear and see.' We each think of something different to tell and nearly fall over each other trying to get it out before we forget it."

That's the way it is trying to tell in a few short paragraphs about a ten thousand mile tour through this great country of ours, with dips into Canada and Mexico. Thoughts of the things we did, the scenes we enjoyed and the friendships we made just tumble over each other.

Although the 210 of us traveled over the same route, except on the optional side trips, no two of us saw all of the same things nor had all of the same experiences. That's why tour members are already talking about a tour reunion. Our evening experiences differed because some of us went to bed early, and others went late, but we all got up early—very early—to the great amazement of each new set of dining-car cooks. We ranged in age from nine to eighty-two years. That made a difference in outlook, too. Then some of us wanted to see how the westerners do their farming, while others wanted to forget all about farming for awhile. So every person's tour observations were different from every other's.

Any one interested in anything like a complete story of the tour should read the schedule that was published before we left home,—or spend a couple of months with any tour member. We followed the announced itinerary almost to the letter. But we also had countless experiences not mentioned beforehand. The itinerary said nothing about our riding nonchalantly by red traffic lights in the heart of Chicago, enroute from luncheon as Armour's guests, with motorcycle police and their screaming sirens escorting us, not chasing us. We felt like visiting royalty.

Nor did the schedule call for a friendly talk about us over a chain of 43 radio stations by that popular announcer, Wallace Butterworth, who turned out to be a Pennsylvania boy. He talked about us when we sat in on the broadcasting of the National Farm and Home Hour program from the beautiful Cathedral Studio of the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago. And he talked to us in his own cordial way in the intervals when parts of the program were put on from other stations of the nation-wide hook-up.

There were other unexpected attractions out in North Dakota. The Sioux Indians at Mandan made a new 100 per cent American by adopting one of our party into the tribe. Chief Bear Looking Back is this York county tour member's new name, but he continues to sign himself H. M. Anderson.

Cowboys at Medora, descendants of those who rode with Roosevelt in his ranching days, staged a rodeo for us. After their performance with bucking bronchos and wild steers we concluded that the Bad Lands must produce human bodies made of rubber and rawhide instead of ordinary flesh and blood.

In Yellowstone Park Old Faithful gave us the same show accorded every other visitor. But another geyser, dormant for forty years or more broke loose with a grand display to celebrate our arrival. From a respectful distance we watched half-ton grizzly bears amble out of the woods at dusk and scatter (Continued on page 15.)

Members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour at Yellowstone Lake Lodge.

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AGAINST PRICE FIXING

AFTER much experimenting and many sad experiences the people of Australia are getting back to common sense. At the recent wool conference at Melbourne the committee appointed to consider the policy of fixing wool prices reported "vigorously and unanimously" against it, stating that the conference should reject any plans that interfere with the law of supply and demand.

SEEDS AND WEEDS

A DRY season favors the growth of insects, for their eggs hatch and their numbers multiply. A wet year encourages weeds and the following season is likely to see big crops of these pests in our fields. While it always pays to be careful of the purity of seeds sown the flourishing condition of the weed crop this summer makes such care more important than usual. Few farmers are rich enough to raise weeds and none is too poor to sow clean seed if he sows

FOR THEIR SAKE

GENERAL approval should be given the order of the Director of Prohibition forbidding the use of federal funds to pay women for services in purchasing liquor as evidence, forbidding prohibition agents to purchase liquor for women or to be accompanied by women when purchasing it. There is another place where women should not be required or even allowed to serve. That is on the jury in criminal cases. Women should be protected from the filth that comes to the surface in criminal court.

TOO LIGHT

PIGS and light hogs are now too numerous in our markets and must sell at a substantial discount. The need of cash, the presence of disease in the country, the desire to beat the annual fall slump may account for such marketing now; but those who have healthy pigs and are in position to make hogs of them on cheap wheat and other grains are not likely to find any better market for their grain than these pigs afford. It may be well to do a little figuring on pigs as a marketer of cheap grain before selling prematurely.

POTATO EXPOSITION

SEVERAL thousand potato growers attended the second Potato Exposition at Pennsylvania State College last week. The exhibits, the demonstrations and the programs were all of high class but the crowds were hardly so large as two years ago. This is natural under present conditions and prices. But the growers are not dismayed by anything. They are going right ahead, studying economical production and believing that they can put potatoes on the market as cheap as anybody else can ship them into Pennsylvania. The 400-Bushel Club has now 972 members and more a-coming. When Dr. Nixon began his campaign for efficient production only a dozen big sprayers could be found in Pennsylvania. Now over 12,000 big machines are in use, and there has been a great increase in the numbers of other essential potato machines. One of the lessons learned during these years is being extended to other lines of production—the necessity of supplying enough plant food to grow a profitable crop. All crops are being fed better because of the results obtained with potatoes. Those who conducted the Potato Exposition have reason to be proud of their work, and the growers of Pennsylvania have equal reason to be proud of their leaders and their business.

FEAR OF A BUG

TO our farmers, who have learned how to handle the potato bug or Colorado beetle, the action of the Isle of Jersey will seem drastic. For that government has ruled that the importation of "all products of the soil, agricultural and horticultural, seeds and plants" be prohibited from France, where the potato bug is doing some damage. When the bug first appeared in this region it aroused much fear, and it has done plenty of damage since then, but it has not ruined our potato industry. A great many things are like the potato bug—they threaten to ruin agriculture, or a part of it, but at close range do not prove so frightful as at a distance.

AN ENGLISH BULL

MOST of the bull attacks reported to us are from this country, but the bad bulls are not confined to the U. S. A. One owned in England, while being taken to water by Frank R. Smith, an 18-year-old farm boy of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, attacked and fatally injured the lad before it could be driven away with pitchforks. In any land a bull will bear watching. The Michigan Farmer reports that two Oceana county farmers, H. F. W. Myer and Jesse M. Davis, are confined to their beds as a result of being trampled by an angry bull. More serious damage was prevented by the timely interference of a dog.

A HINT TO CANDIDATES

WE know little about politics, too little perhaps, but it is our opinion that the candidate who stands on the platform of taking and keeping the government out of business is going to win a lot of votes. For business men in many lines, farmers and others are weary of the dislocations which government meddling has brought about. There is no end to them. Several of our country's great industries have suffered directly and more of them indirectly by government participation in business under the specious theory of stabilization or the even more plausible theory of centralization of cooperation and its supposed "bargaining power." A big volume would be necessary to describe all the disturbances in production, marketing, processing, financing, exporting, storing and trading in commodities which have resulted from the intervention of government agencies and their subsidiaries. These efforts have resulted in so many complications affecting so many lines of business directly and indirectly that the total number of dissatisfied and resentful persons is very large. And they are the more resentful because of the many fair promises and bright predictions made and never realized except in reverse. The candidate who is looking for a popular platform can hardly afford to ignore this situation.

A GOOD SWAP?

A READER wants to know whether the Federal Farm Board made a good swap in trading 25,000,000 bushels of its wheat for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee. We don't know enough about coffee and its present and probable future prices to answer that question. According to one grain expert the Farm Board will net about 10c per bushel for the wheat after it has paid all the freight, commission, insurance, storage and other past and future charges that must be counted against it by the time it is delivered to the seaboard; but he may be too liberal in his estimate of costs. The people should know, however, all about this and every other deal of the Board, which is a public agency and has no moral right to operate in secret with public funds. When all details are available, as they must be some day on public demand, we can tell whether the Board has made a good trade or ought to retire to David Harum's "institution for disappinted hoss swappers." But if the Board is so expert at swapping why stop with coffee? Why not trade wheat or cotton for anything in sight and so put the government into all sorts of business and tie up the wheat and cotton markets with the markets for a lot of other things? And why not make our government the "protector of the poor" of other nations by "holding off the market" for a year or more the stuff so taken in trade—just as the Board has done with its coffee? But maybe we'd better not ask any more questions that can't be answered.

THE CANADIAN POOL

THE outcome of the great Canadian wheat experiment is about as anticipated and outlined in past issues. The central wheat pool has been dissolved but it will dispose of its remaining stocks. Its member organizations, the pools of the three provinces, are in a bad way financially. They owe the provincial governments about $25,000,000, for which are pledged their elevators and other properties. These elevators are to be operated as are private elevators, receiving grain from anybody and selling it on the open market. Growers may cooperate in pools as before the central organization or they may sell as individuals, for their contracts are no longer in existence. The creditor provincial governments are to be represented in each organization by a director with veto power. The debts of the pools to the governments are to be paid out of future earnings covering a period of twenty years. So does the greatest grain marketing organization dissolve, but it leaves its constituent members in bad shape. When they were assembled into a central body they were sound financially and strong in every way. Now they are in debt and demoralized.

Probably cooperative marketing of grain will continue in western Canada, organizations to carry it on being rebuilt or built anew. But it is a rather safe prediction that these organizations will attempt to market economically and will not attempt to control the price. Also that they will accept long established and well tried trade practices in marketing instead of attempting to put somebody's theories into effect. Their lesson at least has been costly enough to be remembered.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

WHEN Miles Horst and I visited County Agent Wait's office in Toms River last Friday he took us to see some of the constructive experimental work that a group of Ocean county poultrymen are carrying on with laying birds in cages. This winter a group of eleven poultrymen will have a total of between 5,000 to 7,000 birds in batteries of cages and will keep individual records on every bird.

This is not the first year that this has been tried at Toms River, for last year William Johnstone, whose plant we inspected, kept about 250 layers in cages. Now this group are working together in order to see just which way they are heading in this revolutionary method of handling laying birds. In spite of the fact that caging hens in a space of 15 inches by 16 inches by 17 inches seems contrary to all former teaching of the best method to handle the laying flock for profitable production, records for the past year favor the caging. These men are enthusiastic about the results obtained, but they are not letting their enthusiasm run wild before they give the system a thorough trial and have studied comparative production, health of birds, costs of production, etc.

As was pointed out by Mr. Johnstone, the caging system seems to have many advantages over the old type laying house. The most outstanding advantages indicated at the present time are: the poultryman is working with his flock as individuals, not as a unit; records on individual birds can be kept at no extra costs; chance for spread of disease is less and sick birds have a greater chance for recovery; and labor cost as well as feed costs seem to be lower.

Of course this type of laying house is new, in fact it is revolutionary, yet it is a development which profitably may be watched. Unless some unforseen thing develops this system of management will no doubt prove the foundation for a new knowledge and a more true knowledge of feeding, disease and control, and productive ability of individual birds.

* * *

MERCER county 4-H club boys and girls held the largest show on record in that county on August 25 when the annual county exhibit at the Trenton Fair grounds was enlarged to include the dairy, poultry, swine and flower shows.

Club Agent Joe Turpin told me that all of the heavy work and the details of setting up the show were handled by the club members. This should also be true elsewhere. These shows are sponsored primarily to develop initiative and a sense of responsibility on the part of the 4-H boys and girls. They must run their own shows with occasional guidance from their club leaders if full value is to be received in this work.

The outstanding winnings of the dairy show included the trophy to Edgar Savidge of Pennington for the best grown and fitted animal in the show. Margaret Tindall of White Horse exhibited the best fitted Holstein, while Alvin Smith, Allentown, won the title of "Miss Mercer County" with an animal of his own breeding.

The best trio of birds in the poultry show grown by a club member, and also the best cockerel, was exhibited by Edward Trockenbrod of White Horse, a breeder of Rhode Island Reds. Harold Schaible, Ewingville, exhibited the best pullet, a Barred Rock.

The flower show was much larger than anticipated in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

* * *

LAST week a meeting of milk producers, dealers and consumers was announced on this page as to take place at the College at New Brunswick on October 8th. The date of this meeting has been changed from October 8th to October 1st, one week earlier. At this meeting some of the perplexing problems which confronted the dairymen, health officials and members of the legislature last winter will be discussed in view of finding some answer satisfactory to all interests concerned.

* * *

DURING the past two weeks the production of poultry flocks furnishing eggs for the egg auctions has fallen off until the volume at the Flemington Egg Auction dropped below 600 cases for the first time in several months. At the same time prices have been soaring from eight to ten cents above New York top quotations.

* * *

FRIENDS of Miss Ida Amelia Hammell, member of the Sparta 4-H Homemaking Club of Sussex county, as well as all those who are interested in club work, will be interested in tuning onto the National 4-H Club Radio Broadcast this Saturday at 1:30 p. m. to hear her tell about the work of this club during the past eight years.

Miss Hammell and the local leader of the Sparta Club will speak from Station WJZ, New York, over a network of fifty-two stations.

* * *

IT is estimated that over 4,000 persons attended the second day of the Potato Exposition held at Pennsylvania State College last week. There was no evidence of the ill effect of the much talked of depression among this large group of farmers. The number attending the Exposition was equal to that of two years ago and the interest shown in the new machinery and equipment was an encouraging sign to the manufacturers.

Fourteen machinery companies displayed and demonstrated their implements, and a total of 36 commercial exhibits were on display. It was evident that not as many startling changes have been made in potato equipment during the past two years as previous to the first Exposition in 1929. Most of the manufacturers have added small improvements and corrected weak points on their implements, and these things drew the interest of the growers.

Scene at Flemington, N. J., poultry auction. Buyers from all over north and central New Jersey come here to buy.

The number of tractors, sprayers, etc., on display was not as great this year as in 1929 because the machinery people did not exhibit a complete line. Instead they exhibited only the number of machines which they could use for field demonstrations.

* * *

MIDDLESEX County 4-H Dairy Club members held their seventh annual show at Cranbury on August 22nd. The judges reported this to be the best exhibition of good type and well fitted 4-H Club animals ever shown in the county.

For the third time Joseph Staump of Jamesburg carried off honors as a showman with his three-year-old Holstein bull. The best fitted Jersey in the ring was shown by Henry Perrine of Cranbury. This year a special award was given to the best showman among club members who were exhibiting for the first time. This was won by Dennis Tangney of New Brunswick.

The winners in the regular classes were as follows:

Holsteins.—Females: Junior calves: 1, John Partridge, Jr.

Senior calves: 1, Henry Wilson, Jr.; 2, Stanley White; 3, John Partridge, Jr.

Junior yearlings: 1, Edward Skok.

Senior yearlings: 1, Alva Perrine; 2, John Partridge, Jr.; 3, George Allen.

Two-year-olds: 1, Stanley Lenard.

Three-year-olds: 1, George Allen.

Junior and grand champion: Alva Perrine.

Senior champion: George Allen.

Males.—Bull calves: 1, Stanley White.

Bulls over one year: 1, Joseph Staump, Jr.; 2, Raymond and Stanley White; 3, Alex Bohinsky; 4, J. Partridge, Jr.

Jerseys.—Females: Senior calves: 1, Henry Perrine; 2, Margaret Kendall; 3, Wm. Kendall.

Yearlings: 1, Robert Perrine; 2, Dennis Tangney.

Two-year-olds: 1, Margaret Kendall.

Grand champion: Margaret Kendall.

Bull calves: Wm. Kendall.

Guernseys.—Junior calves: 1, Arthur Sigle.

Junior yearlings: 1, Stanley Griggs; 2, Harry Perrine, Jr.; 3, Arthur Sigle; 4, Charles Sigle.

Two-year-olds: 1, John Perrine.

Grand Champion: John Perrine.

ALL who are planning to attend the State Horticultural Society's Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley fruit inspection tour on September 15th, 16th and 17th are urged by Secretary Farley to make their hotel reservations with him by September 5th. The first night will be spent in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and the following evening at Winchester, Virginia.

The New Jersey Society is cooperating with the Horticultural Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia and the tour committee anticipates a large crowd.

This tour will provide an exceptional opportunity to see some of the best orchards, packing houses, cold storage and by-product plants in the largest fruit growing section of the East. It is estimated that this section will produce this year at least one-fifth of the total commerial apple crop of the United States.

* * *

IN an effort to eliminate confusion among fertilizer buyers and dealers, fertilizer manufacturers have decided to substitute the word "nitrogen" for "ammonia" on fertilizer bags and tags, beginning in the spring of 1932.

The ratio of ammonia to nitrogen in a fertilizer is approximately five to four, according to H. R. Cox, extension agronomist at the college. In other words, the present 5-8-7 analysis will next spring be known as a 4-8-7 fertilizer.

"In changing over to a nitrogen basis, we may expect that ratios will be slightly altered. The old 7-6-5 analysis, for example, will become a 6-6-5 mixture. This new analysis will have slightly more nitrogen than the old, but for all practical purposes it will be equivalent," Mr. Cox tells farmer buyers.

Delaware Notes

THE fifth annual Delaware State Poultry Show will be held on the Community Building and in the Armory in Milford January 5-8, 1932.

This show will be conducted under the auspices of the Delaware State Poultry Association, in cooperation with the Delaware Fanciers' and Breeders' Association, Extension Service of the University of Delaware, the State Board of Agriculture, and a committee of business men of Milford. All communications in regard to this poultry show should be directed to H. S. Palmer, Secretary, Newark, Delaware.

* * *

THIS past week brought to a close the cantaloupe rush which has been going on for the past three weeks. The crop this year was shorter than in previous seasons due to the drouth when farmers began to pick lopes and later to the lice. Last week there was an almost continuous rain and what cantaloupes were remaining on the vines were damaged. It is estimated that the crop this season was worth around $300,000.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland bordering on Sussex county, Delaware, the large cantaloupe growers are still shipping large quantities and will continue to ship throughout September. Last season cantaloupes were shipped from this district until the first frost. The farmers near Rhodesdale fields have from 50 to 250 acres planted which rotate so that when they are through picking some patches other patches are just beginning to produce.

* * *

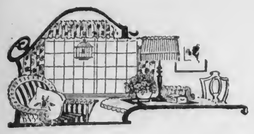
THE Department of Agriculture has instituted legal proceedings against a Delaware canner for the violation of the McNary-Maples Amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Acts, when they seized 76 cases of canned peas which were shipped to Lebanon, Pa. The charges were that the cans contained an excessive quantity of hard peas and were thus sub-standard under the pure food law.

* * *

SOME of the canning factories opened this past week and others are expected to open this coming week throughout the state. The farmers are receiving around $11 per ton for their contracted tomatoes. The tomato crop this year is very poor and very few tomatoes mature without being damaged to some extent. The long northeaster which was experienced throughout the state recently did considerable damage to the tomatoes and caused the ones touching the ground to soften.

* * *

IN a recent report given out it is estimated that the cucumbers on the Eastern Shore yielded the farmers around $262,699 for the shipments of the season which recently closed. The weather conditions for this crop were very favorable, the yield larger than in recent years and the prices for the first two weeks were very favorable. K.P.T.



The Farm Home

Requested Recipes

IN answer to a request from Mrs. G. H. in the August 22nd issue of Pennsylvania Farmer for green tomato mincemeat recipe, Mrs. W. S. L. of Pennsylvania sends the following:

Green Tomato Mincemeat

Three pounds green tomatoes, three pounds apples, chopped, two pounds small raisins, eight cups brown sugar, two tablespoons salt, one cup suet, one cup vinegar, two tablespoons cinnamon, two teaspoons cloves, one nutmeg ground, orange peel, if desired.

Chop the tomatoes and drain. Measure juice and add equal amount of water to pulp. Scald mixture and drain off the liquid. Repeat this process twice, adding fresh water, scalding and draining. To the mixture add chopped apples, sugar, raisins, salt and suet and cook until clear. Add remaining ingredients and cook mixture until thick. Pack immediately into clean jars and seal at once.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles

Mrs. B. E. H., also of Pennsylvania, has supplied a recipe for sliced cucumber pickles:

One quart sliced cucumbers (do not peel), one onion, one sweet pepper (ripe preferred); sprinkle with salt and let stand for three hours. Drain and add one cup brown sugar, one tablespoon white mustard seed, twenty whole cloves, one tablespoon grated horseradish, vinegar to cover. Scald but do not boil the whole mixture. If there is too much liquid, remove ingredients and boil down.

Where's That Book

BOOKS, pamphlets and farm paper clippings grow in number and unless cared for in an orderly manner, become mislaid and are not to be found when most needed.

How often these questions are asked: "Where did I put that book about concrete? It contains just the formula we need today and I cannot find it."

The farmer's five-foot shelf of books may be only a closet shelf or a mouse-proof box but there should be some place where such books, recipes, etc., are kept when not in use and to which they are returned after using.

The ability to get the needed information prevents loss of time when busy, frazzled nerves that result from frantic search for mislaid articles, and perhaps, in the case of the sick horse or the concrete job may save money.

In farm papers we often see an article or a recipe we wish to keep for future reference, if not cut out at once it is usually lost. An envelope keeps clippings safely and may be labeled and placed in or with books on the same subject.

Abraham Lincoln is said to have kept a large box filled with odds and ends and having on its cover this label: "If you can't find it anywhere else look here."

The box was handy anyway—more easily searched than the barn, the house, the garage and the work shop, all of them due for upheaval when some missing rule or recipe simply must be found. M. C. S.

Why Fruits Spoil

WHY do fruits float in the jar? Why do fruits discolor? Why do fruits spoil in the jar?

Miss Alma Garvin, extension nutrition specialist for the Ohio State University, answers these questions. Fruits float in the jar for one of four reasons, she says. It may be the character of the fruit to do so, as in the case of the strawberry, which is soft, tender and juicy. It may be due to improper packing; the jar may be packed too loose or too tight. The fruits may have been overprocessed or the syrup may be too heavy.

Discoloration of the fruit is due to a certain enzyme which is present only when the fruit is underprocessed.

Improper packing may be the cause of a lack of liquid in the jars, for if the fruit is packed too tight in the neck of the jar the gases and steam cannot escape readily. Other causes may be insufficient pre-cooking, improper manipulation of the processor; or air pockets may have been left in the jar, or the jars may have been too tightly sealed during the processing.

Miss Garvin lists six causes for spoilage. The first cause is imperfect jars and lids. These she says, should be tested carefully before using. Use of a poor sealing medium is the second cause; good, new rubber rings are essential. Overpacking jars may cause spoilage, and it is better to underpack than overpack, she adds. Underprocessing is another cause; be sure, she suggests, to count the time from the moment that the water begins to boil.

Your Vacation

HOW splendid, if you joined the great tour of the West! But many of us could not go. If we have cars we can be sure of a good time, and at small expense. Vacations rest largely with ourselves. Every part of Pennsylvania and neighbor states is rich in opportunities for the one who wants a short vacation. Be it only on the installment plan, a day at a time.

Get a good road map and look things over, first having determined the radius of your field. In northwestern Pennsylvania there are Conneaut Lake, Pymatuning with its proposed big dam which will make the largest inland lake in the state. Other interests are the old oil fields and Drake well, John Brown's old home, recently made a state park, Cook forest, with its acres of white pines never touched by the ax. The streams of the Allegheny foothills are within easy driving distance, and other parts of the state have equal though perhaps different incentives. There are great battle grounds, wondrous mountain scenery, beautiful wild flowers and birds to attract.

You think you cannot get away. There is in every neighborhood a neighbor who will willingly look after your stock and other things for a day or two with the incentive that you will do the same for him another week. Preparation for the entire family will be little expense unless the objective point is some fashionable resort—and don't choose such a place. Wear clothing which is both comfortable and serviceable—in which you can do what you wish in making the most of the outing. Throw aside worries, and be ready to come back rested, ready to take up the routine work with an added interest and strength, and to have gained broader visions of real life.

Bessie L. Putnam.

Fruit Pudding

MIX one cup sugar, one heaping teaspoon of flour, and add one cup of boiling water. Let boil up. Make a rather stiff dough as follows: Two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, one rounding tablespoon of lard. Mix thoroughly. Add just enough milk to allow patting dough into shape on floured board.

Fill three-pint basin two-thirds full of sliced apples or peaches, cover with dough, then pour syrup over dough allowing to run down over fruit. Bake.

Serve with sugar and cream.

B. K. L.

Stylish and Comfortable

No. 7289.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7291.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

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No. 7125.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 7302.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7307.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 7283.—Girls' Pajamas. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 7297.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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IT was gleefully suggested by the Indians that Lewis be burned alive, meanwhile subjected to the leisure tortures so dear to the heart of the redskin. However, one old chief arose and asked the privilege of adopting the captive. He argued that Wetzel was too good a fighter to be killed. And here the Wetzel luck returned.

If adopted he would add renown to the tribe, pleaded the old chief. Many warriors have fallen before his rifle and tomahawk, countered others. And thus the primitive trial went on. The outcome of the pow-wow was that Wetzel must pay for his sins by dying the next day. He was bound hand and foot, a guard placed to watch him, while the tribe eagerly awaited the morrow with its ceremonies. It was the judgment of the majority, and there was no appeal.

But the old chief was not satisfied with this decision and determined to take justice in his own hands. He did not want to see this great fighter roasting at the stake. So in the stillness of the night the redman crept through the rear of the shack where the captive was held, cut the thongs which bound him and led him out into the woods. There he gave Wetzel his rifle, ammunition and knife. Mounting a horse the Indian led the rescued prisoner toward the Ohio river. At the Muskingum the old Indian stopped. "Good bye," said he. And Lewis Wetzel, hero of the border, turned and shot his rescuer dead. So much for pioneer gratitude, or was it a streak of madness in this Teuton's blood, which explains his savagery on this and other occasions?

"He made me walk, and he was nothing but an Indian," was Wetzel's explanation when he turned up at an Ohio settlement with a fresh scalp at his belt. His explanation may have seemed sufficient to himself, but it did not advance him in the estimation of certain plain-spoken women, who let him know in no uncertain terms what they thought of such pay for his rescue. Lydia Boggs defended him. Whether he appreciated her loyalty we do not know, but this was not the last time that she came to his rescue.

No man on the border dared say a word. We are told they agreed with Lydia that he was no murderer. But probably in private they held different opinions, for he became so thoroughly ostracized that he left the country, going down to Kentucky, where this contradictory character in a measure redeemed himself.

Did the savage heart hide finer thought never yet brought to light, or has tradition, sickened by his monotonous slaughter, painted a pretty picture of the man to atone for its gruesome delight in his killings? Or did outraged public opinion knock some sense into this strange mind? We cannot say. All we know is that down in Kentucky Lewis Wetzel was a changed man.

Living around Limestone and Washington, Ky., he took part in hunting parties, helped harvest the grain and cut trees for winter firewood. He voiced opposition to making women captives. "Not a woman," he would say, "for our mothers are women." The reader will here recall his solicitude for his own mother!

"Our fathers are men too," he was told.

"Men can defend themselves," said Lewis. "But men to attack and capture women; that is not for me. That is for you."

It should be recalled that we have no record of Wetzel ever, either before or after his capture by the Indians, injuring a woman of any color. In view of his feeling toward the redmen it is also strange that the only kindness he ever showed to any woman, with the possible exception of Lydia Boggs, was toward one of the hated race.

AN Indian girl about fifteen years old was brought into a woods camp. She had had the privilege of seeing her three brothers and her father shot by the white men who brought her into the camp where the scouts were assembled. Some of these gallant specimens of depravity complimented the girl on her appearance and she turned away abashed by their rudeness.

"Let us make a vivandiere of her, such as the French have," suggested a young man.

"Let the girl go," commanded a stern voice.

"Who spoke in that tone?" demanded the young fellow, leaping up in anger.

Wetzel came up to him and putting his hand on the boy's shoulder said, "I spoke, lad. The girl must go. Have you sisters? If you have, think of their position in an Indian camp."

"Their position in such a place should make me detain this girl from revenge," said the lad.

"It should make you liberate her from pity," said the scout quietly. Walking over to the girl he said, "Go, child. Your people's camp is waiting for you."

The Indian maiden broke into tears and would not be quieted. The rough men who a few minutes ago were cruel and callous about her fate, gathered around in solicitude, trying to make her stop crying. Those tears were weapons they were not prepared to resist.

The girl peeped through her fingers and saw only sympathy on the rough faces before her. A smile flashed through her tears and two black frightened eyes softened as they gazed in affection at her stalwart rescuer. Obeying her impulse she ran up to Wetzel, caught his hand in both of hers and covered it with kisses. Here was a predicament for the Indian and woman hater, and the girl did not help him out of it, for she refused to be separated from him.

"Indian girl got no father, no brothers," said the maiden. "She like white brave; she go with him."

"But the white brave cannot take you," said Lewis kindly, as he always spoke to children.

"Pooh," said the squaw. "Indian girl don't want to be took. She take herself. She know every path. She follow after white brave." Retaining her hold on Wetzel's hand she seemed willing and capable of carrying out her promise.

"What am I to do with her?" asked the embarrassed scout. This was fun for the other whites, who appreciated the situation of the man, who was master of every occasion in which Indians were concerned, now at sea before a weak and insignificant member of that race. Getting no help from them the scout took the girl and they went through the woods until they came to an encampment of her people. Here the foxy Wetzel intimated that he wanted a conference with the redmen, so asked the girl to prepare the way for him.

Glad to serve him she sprang forward. When he saw her safe within the line of Indian pickets he dived through the underbrush and departed from that vicinity. But the native child was not to be shoved aside so easily. That night she walked into the white men's camp.

(To be continued.)

Furnace Heat at Stove Cost

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ALLEN'S — the friendly furnace—sends forth the cheer and comfort of an old-fashioned fireplace. This enjoyment of the visible fire is made possible by the ALLEN patented, transparent inner door construction.

Because Allen has designed and built these different models for burning hard and soft coals, coke, wood, gas, etc., you may use to advantage the fuels that are most available and cheapest. More than 500,000 people now depend upon the Allen for winter comfort.

Here's comfort for the thrifty! Allen's Parlor Furnace — with the heating efficiency of a basement furnace—circulates large volumes of healthful warmth throughout the house—yet its fuel requirements are only those of a stove. What a happy combination for 1931 incomes!

Allen's is an "Above-the-floor" furnace of extra heating capacity and longer service, gained by means of radiating fins which double the heating surface. Size for size, Allen's outheats and outlasts others.

NEW LOW PRICES

Allen Prices have never been so low. Wood and coal burning models for $37.50, and up. Now is your opportunity to secure a genuine Allen's at the price of an ordinary heater.

Why not provide your family with the advantages of an Allen's at the new, low prices? See the nearest Allen Dealer today. If you do not know his address, mail the coupon.

ALLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Inc.
Franklin, Tennessee
Stove Specialists for over a Quarter Century

ALLEN MFG. CO., INC., Franklin, Tenn.
I am interested in Parlor Furnace for burning ..... (state fuel)
Name .....
Address .....

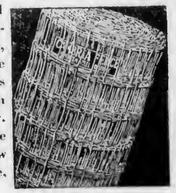
ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace

When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

FOR BIGGER FARM YIELD "Plant" CAMBRIA FENCE!

Every farmer is interested in a bigger yield from his farm. The erection of Cambria Fence properly located so as to separate and protect livestock and crops will aid you in securing crop rotation and farm sanitation. The net result will be a bigger farm yield. "Plant" Cambria Fence because it is strong, durable and easy to erect.

Cambria Fence is a woven-wire, hinge-joint, cut-stay, standard field fence. Full-gauge wire is used in its manufacture. The wire has a heavy coating of zinc, which does not crack, flake or peel. The fence can be tightly stretched and still retain its shape, because the Flexo Joint and Tension Curve give it resilience, strength and flexibility.



Cambria Fence is made in a size and style for every farm purpose. Your dealer will show you how easy it is to erect Cambria Fence, using Bethlehem Fence Posts.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, General Offices: Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A Dream Come True

By FLORENCE C. HEBEL

"Do you think you can soon make one?"

Bob laughed a bit sheepishly.

He had been studying the pictures of the big balloon again. He cut out every picture the papers contained and filed them carefully away. At every opportunity he took them out and studied them.

He had seen one once—the ZR2. Would he ever forget the shining beauty as she nosed slowly up over the mountain and floated so gently she seemed scarcely to move across the valley and out of sight behind the next mountain!

From that time his highest desire was to ride in one. He talked about it so much that every one in the community knew it.

At first the "skyriders" were so unusual that it seemed absurd for him to even think about it. Later commercial airplanes came into the community and folks had short trips in the air. Then a local man bought an airplane. Knowing Bob's great desire, he offered to take him a ride free. But the astonishing thing was that Bob was so fascinated with a dirigible, that he was jealous of the airplanes and would not go into the air until he could go in his favorite.

A Friend on the Ship

How he watched the papers for word of another flight and how he watched the day of the flight to see it! Again the neighbors were interested and if any one saw it first, the telephone was quickly used to acquaint Bob with the fact.

One day, wonder of wonders, he learned that Frank Stone, a chum of his father's in boyhood, but now an employe at a big hangar, would be a passenger when the big dirigible came across their valley to help celebrate the opening of a new airport. Some one he knew would be on it! He dreamed of it at night.

Stone's father and sister intended to watch, too. Frank thought they might pass right over their farm and wanted them to see him. They wrote to him, assuring him they would be on the ground, and then told of their neighbor and his adoration of the "big bag" and his refusal to ride in an airplane because it seemed like slighting the dirigible.

(To be continued.)

We Stand Corrected

ALTHOUGH I am not a young person I enjoy The Young People's Page as much as I do the rest of your paper, but in the issue of August 15th there appeared an Editor's note that I question. I am quite sure Lucy Saturna is correct as to the nest and habits of the redstart. They are not a common bird in this locality but a great many appear for a few days during the warbler migratory period, May 7th to 20th or about that time, depending on the season. An occasional nest is also found in summer.

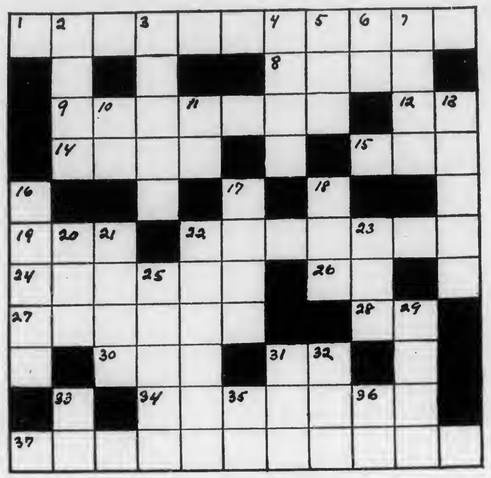
I have studied birds from childhood and have never seen a statement that the cowbird and redstart were identical. Perhaps you will feel like correcting your note as so many children read and learn from your page.

Mabel H. Brown.

Editor's note:—The only excuse we can give in saying the cowbird and redstart were identical is that we were rushed to death getting ready to accompany the Pennsylvania Farmer Three-Nation Tour and preparing material to be used on the Young People's page during our absence. We are glad Miss Brown checked up on us.

ANSWERS TO BUCOLIC BALLAD

Cricket, ants, slug, spider, cutworms, hornet, bee, grasshopper, caterpillar, fly.



Try This One On a Rainy Day

BETWEEN sightseeing trips, the 210 persons who took in the beauties of the Pacific Northwest and California on the Pennsylvania Farmer Three-Nation Tour this summer tried their hands at working crossword puzzles especially prepared for the tour by Miss Mary Twelves. Many of the questions and answers pertain directly to the tour and the places visited in the West. Watch for the answers next week.

HORIZONTAL

1. A city in New Mexico. A friend of mine once told me he could sit on the curb (if any) in this city and, if he wore a sombrero, no one would think it at all strange. Did any of you try it?
8. What every housewife is always fighting.
9. An ocean many of you will see for the first time.
12. "And" in Latin or French, though pronounced differently in the two languages.
14. What food needs to give it taste. There's a lake with a whole lot of it in a state the Tour does not enter.
15. What is left when wood or coal is burnt; also the name of a tree.
19. A cushion.
22. The Tour train has this sort of coach.
24. A malignant epidemic.
26. Abbreviation of the name of a state on the Gulf of Mexico.
27. A shrub whose leaves are used for wreathes.
28. Abbreviation of the name of a state on the southern border. You'll visit it on the Tour.
30. What some people call a small boy—right to his face, I mean.
31. This word started to give short yelping barks, but I stopped him in time, so you don't get the last letter in the word.
34. A kind of peach—the sort that grows on a tree, mister.
37. A national park you will visit in Wyoming.

VERTICAL

2. Say "prunes" and you'll pucker them.
3. Your father's brother.
4. One of the things your Tour Manager does when he is not managing a tour.
5. Add a final letter and you'll have something most people like in chicken soup, or made up as a pudding.
6. Abbreviation of the word for 24 sheets of paper.
7. A certain tribe of Indians.
10. Abbreviation for Athletic Association.
11. What someone always is in a game of tag.
13. Belonging to thee.
16. What Adam and Eve ate in the Garden.
17. What engines need.
18. Every one of us.
20. Abbreviation of a state almost entirely north of Florida.
21. To paint without skill. You have heard of the eminent artist who, when asked what he mixed his paints with, answered "with brains." Painters who do that don't usually do this.
22. A city in Colorado called "The Pittsburgh of the Rockies."
23. The creature whose works are mightily surpassed by much you will see on the tour; and you'll also see some results of his worthy efforts.
25. Invalid's soup.
29. Inferior or underhand—not quite playing the game.
31. The answer he hoped she would give.
32. Skill—and much more than skill.
33. Abbreviation of our most eastern state. You'll not find it on the map in the folder.
35. I called on several of my friends to tell me what they thought these letters might stand for. My cautious friends said they stood for "Be Watchful"; my traveled friend said "Beautiful World"; my breezy friend said "Blowing Weather", and the cop on the corner told me it must mean "Bad Whisky." I leave it to you.
36. A preposition meaning in the direction of.

Mischievous Pooly

I AM going to tell you about my pet crow. His name was Pooly. He was very tame and played many tricks on us. Sometimes on very hot days we would set the table outside and just as we would have the table all set and think that Pooly was not near, he would dive down and get into the butter dish.

Another trick that Pooly played on us was when we would just get a good clear tub of rain water and be ready to wash, Pooly would dive down into the tub and take a bath. Pooly was beginning to be more of a nuisance than a pet so we had to do away with him.

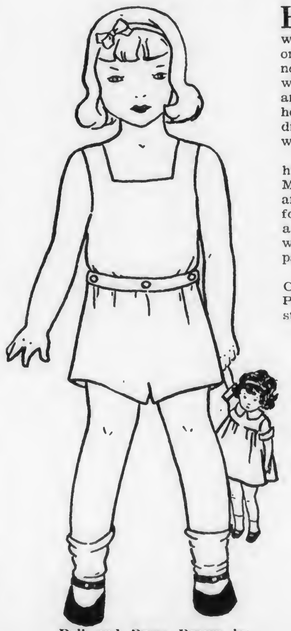
Eleanor Riter.

ANSWERS TO GEOGRAPHICAL STORY

1. May
2. Marion
3. Charlotte
4. Florence
5. Hiram
6. Henry
7. Sandwich
8. Hamm
9. Milk
10. Oranges
11. Nice
12. Greenwood
13. Rome
14. New Foundland
15. Night Hawk
16. Hyde (plural)
17. Bullfrog
18. Keene
19. Turkey
20. Canary (plural)
21. Yellow
22. Kane
23. Worms
24. Merrida
25. Tenn.
26. Miss Ouri
27. Spokane

Little Folks' Corner

What Shall We Call Her?



Doll and Dress Drawn by Ludmilla Jamerick

HERE'S little Miss ..... who wants to come to see you this week. She says if you'll paste her on a piece of cardboard you'll have no trouble with her backbone and she will just love to stay at your house and let you have the fun of dressing her. Every week there will be a new dress or coat and hat and soon you will have a nice wardrobe.

But, dear me! What shall we name her? Let's call a family council—Mother, Daddy, Grandma and you and choose a very appropriate name for this lovely little lady. There'll be a really truly babydoll for the one who sends in the nicest name, accompanied by a four-line poem about her.

Send your letter to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Please state your age.

THE problem of how to hide the flood light for the roadside market when there are no trees around has been solved by a Pennsylvania farmer by putting it on a pole and building a birdhouse around it. At the same time he has added another touch of "hominess" to the scene.

The house should be placed with its rear facing the object to be illuminated and made with a hinged back so that it may be easily opened or closed for day or night. The electric wires leading to the light should be run underground and then up the side of the pole.

T. H. Wittkorn.

Truck Crops

I enclose a clipping from Pennsylvania Farmer of June 6th, Garden and Truck Crops by Gilbert S. Watts. How do you make this soil? A. E. Opeil.

IN reply to your request for information on preparing soil for next spring's plant growing the most common practice is to make a compost heap. Whatever the method the aim is to incorporate a large amount of organic matter with the soil and in some cases it may be beneficial to add sand to make the mixture more porous.

Thus with my soil we find that an excellent plant growing compost can be made by piling alternate layers about as follows: Six inches of soil a light dusting of lime or pulverized limestone, two inches of sand, six inches of manure, a light dusting of superphosphate.

Piling is continued until a height of about four feet is reached and water is added during the making and later as required to keep the heap from drying out.

Every month or two the heap is turned. Usually about three turnings produce a fine even mixture.

Under other conditions it might be advisable to alter the proportions and on light soils the sand could be omitted. If sods can be used much less manure, even none, may be required.

G. S. W.

Peach Tree Dying

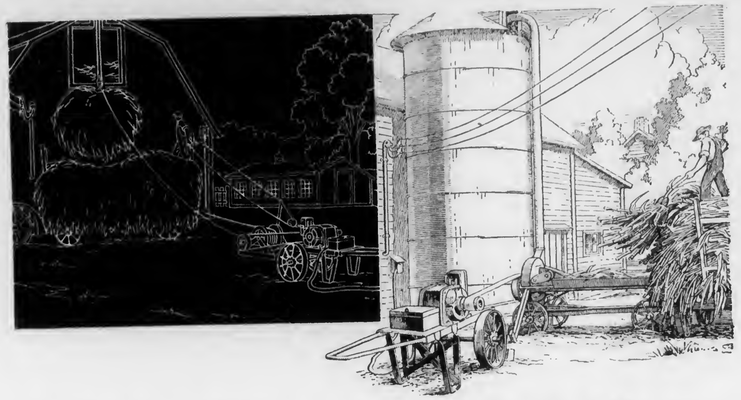
I would like to know what is making my peach tree die. The pitch is running out at the butt of the tree. The peaches seem to wither.

Butler county, Pa. Albert Miller.

ANY mechanical injury to the trunk of the peach or cherry tree causes the gum to exude. The most common cause of this "gumosis" is the burrowing of the peach borer. The worms may be dug out with the knife, in May and September; in large peach orchards a chemical—paradichlorobenzine—is used.

Another cause is winter injury. Unthrifty and unhealthy trees also are likely to have gumosis. In general, it is an expression of a weakened condition. Ask your county agent to help you diagnose the cause in your case.

S. W. F.



Fill the Silo with a G-E Motor

FILLING the silo is another job for electricity to do. It is the least expensive way, costing considerably less than any other form of power.

You can do it with a General Electric motor on the cutter, or by using a G-E portable farm motor—the same motor which will hoist your hay, saw your wood, grind your feed, elevate your grain, and serve you in a dozen other profitable ways.

One farmer says: "My G-E portable farm motor saved me $8.50 in filling the silo as compared with filling by previous methods. The work was done with the regular farm help, thus saving on labor too."

Another farmer says: "Our G-E portable farm motor runs a hay hoist for unloading hay, making a one-man job of this, at a cost of less than 2 cents per ton. It saws all the wood three men can handle, at a cost of about 3 cents per cord."

Farmers are finding that the electric motor is not only their cheapest kind of power—even less costly than wind—but also the most convenient. G-E motors and the G-E portable farm motor are available to handle every stationary farm job.

Send for our booklet, "G-E Portable Farm Motors." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

[Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N. B. C. Network]

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

SALES AND ENGINEERING SERVICE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

POTATO DIGGERS

The "Success Junior" for the small grower. Especially well adapted for digging the early crop with least skinning. The **Two-horse Elevator Digger** for both large and small growers. Does excellent work in hard, clayey, stony or mellow soils—on level ground or hillsides. Also Horse or Tractor drawn Engine Diggers. Let us help you make more money from your potato crop.

Ask for description of these Farquhar and Iron Age Diggers.

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Box 246 York, Pa.

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Quality Service Satisfaction

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
READING MEAT MEAL
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(This trade mark means quality)

Ask your dealer for Reading Bone Fertilizer.

We will mail a 5-lb. package of Reading Plant Food to any address upon receipt of $1.00.

Reading Bone Fertilizer Co., Reading, Pa

DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT—$1.00 per bushel

DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT. The best White Wheat.
DIBBLE'S FORWARD WHEAT. The best Red Wheat. Yielding from 40 to over 50 bushels per acre on our own farms.
WINTER WHEAT. For flour or feed 60c per bu. or $20.00 a ton. Bags free, of course.
DIBBLE'S RUSSIAN ROSEN RYE—$1.00 per Bushel.
COMMON RYE. For cover crop—75c per bushel.
D. D. NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED
Above 99.50% pure—$2.50 per bushel.
ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASS SEEDS, VETCH, ETC. EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM.
Circular, Price List and Samples—FREE.
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The Little Wonder Weed Exterminator
Will Positively Destroy
CANADA THISTLES
A spraying solution not a chlorate
Write for free illustrated booklet
Reber Chemical Co., Reading, Pa.

Run My Oil Agency
I'll Split Profits with You

No Investment Needed

I want to place my Cen-Pe-Co Oil Agency with an ambitious, energetic man in your locality. I'll make this man my partner, furnish everything, and **divide the profits** 50-50 every week. In this business you can **Make $50 to $100 a Week**

Johnson, Pa., made $839 first three months. Bodine, Kans., made $323 one month, part time. Belding, Ohio, built fine home from profits. **You can do as well** with full or part time. No experience needed. I'll show you how. **Everybody buys oil.** You simply take orders on long credit terms for nationally known Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils. We deliver from nearby warehouse and collect. **Pay you every week.**

Write Quick Give name of county and I'll send full particulars. Unusual opportunity with an old reliable company backing you. First applications get preference. Write me TODAY.

P. T. WEBSTER, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co. 909 CENTURY BLDG. CLEVELAND, OHIO

When horse goes lame . . . *Reach for* ABSORBINE

38-year-old Absorbine relieves lame legs strained or injured. Old-timers rely on it to get soreness from overworked muscles and tendons. No lost hair, blisters, or lay-ups. Kills infection; aids prompt healing of cuts, bruises. Get a bottle and keep it handy. All druggists—$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

You can readily sell potatoes and onions at higher prices if they are *guaranteed* to be Boggs machine graded . . . because buyers know, without seeing them, that they will not vary 3% from Government sizes and will not be bruised in grading.

Boggs Graders make No. 1's and No. 2's and eliminate culls and dirt while grading. That gives you the culls for feeding, and saves sacks, hauling and freight charges.

Boggs *The Standard* **Onion Potato and Grader**

is built to last a lifetime. If you have an old machine, you can add the many improvements recently made at small cost.

You can buy a Boggs to grade No. 1's at a speed of 150 bu. an hour for only $49.00. Later, if you wish to make two grades at as high as 350 bu. an hour, simply add another belt, power attachments, picking table, etc.

Then you have a power grader at no greater cost than if the power equipment had been purchased originally.

Quick deliveries from factories at Atlanta, N.Y. and Detroit Lakes, Minn.

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Outlet for Always **LIVE POULTRY**

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Reds	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
Light Mixed	6 per 100

500 lots 1c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAllisterville, Penna.

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$43.50	$85
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.

ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box P. Port Treverton, Penna.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.

Barred & White Rocks	$8.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7.00 per 100

Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HERBSTER'S PURE-BRED **CHICKS**

Barred Rocks	$8.00 per 100
R. I. Reds	8.00 per 100

Postage paid. 100% live delivery.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box B, McClure, Pa.

10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks (Penna. State College Strain) Black Giants (N. J.) Strong healthy chicks. Fully Guaranteed. None better. Low prices. Prompt delivery C. O. D. Folder FREE.
S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $9.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.50 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Barred Rocks, $8.00-100; $40.00-500; $80.00-1,000. Heavy mixed, $7.00-100. 100% guaranteed. We pay postage. C. O. D. or cash.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 2, McAllisterville, Pa.

Ready-To-Lay PULLETS, Leghorns and Black Minorcas. 12-week-old pullets and 8-week-old pullets. Prices right. Rocks and Reds.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Port Treverton, Pa.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

I WAS interested in a report of the output of a number of the largest mills in our land. It required 4.6 bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour on the average. The by-products are bran, dark and light middlings and "red dog."

When I was a boy I took two large bags of wheat to the mill three miles away. The bags were made of tow and easily held three bushels each. There were six measured bushels in the two bags. The miller took his toll of wheat, one-tenth, and then filled four cotton flour sacks with flour and the large tow bags with bran. Then he would laughingly say I brought two bags and he gave me six to take home. Later I learned he gave me two barrels of flour and 94 pounds of bran.

Some people did not take the bran, as it was considered worthless, but my father said it loosened up the corn chop and the cows got more good out of it. He valued bran only as a conditioner of the corn chop. Quite a lot of bran was pushed into the tail race and went down the stream when I was a boy.

But the thing that interested me was the comparison. The old miller with the burr stones could make a barrel of flour from a small fraction over four bushels of wheat and the bread that mother baked from that flour was surely better than the fluffy loaves we now get at the baker shop. It was not pale white but had a healthy cream tan color. The boys and girls who ate that bread were so hardy and robust that the village doctor had to run a drug store besides his medical profession to make a living, and then it was not much of a living.

"I Wish I Had"

Hereabouts are a number of farmers who have made poultry a good part of the cash crops on the farm for some years. Last winter they lost money for the first time in several years. I met several of them lately and they said, "I wish I had put the usual number of chicks in last spring, but things looked so blue I put in only a fraction of the usual number. Now cockerels bring an excellent price, pullets are in good demand and the price of eggs is fair for the price of feed." They have wheat which brings next to nothing but through the poultry they could sell it at a rather good price.

I know three turkey raisers on a scale of some size. I spoke to one lately and he is mad at himself for being disgusted last winter at the results. He swore off the turkey business and has none now. The other two stuck, the one has his usual hundred and the other his usual nine hundred.

Grain is cheap, insects superabundant and the turkeys are thriving nicely. The prospects at this date are that turkeys will sell comparatively well this autumn. The turkey growers who have none now wish they had some.

I know a number of steer feeders and several talked to me relative to the prospects. I of course told them they could see into the future as far as I can, which is not at all. But I said if you have fed ten or thirty steers a winter for some years the thing to do is to repeat it this winter.

One man said, "I fed only six last winter, while my rule is twelve. I lost six dollars per head last season and was glad I had only six steers, but this fall I will put in the usual twelve."

We hear much these days of cutting down on this or on that, but I have all along questioned the advisability of drastic cutting down. Humanity has to be fed by some means. Year in and year out if we know how to produce a commodity economically we can sell it and make a living.

The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

"WHAT can I gain from market reports?" asked a farmer. "I sell my produce locally and do not ship to the city."

The price of farm produce in Philadelphia or New York does not definitely set the price in Harrisburg or York, but it does influence it and offers a guide as to what it should be. The market report shows whether prices are advancing or declining and shows what retailers in your local market would have to pay for produce reshipped to their city.

When sweet corn, for example, is scarce in your community, it is likely that you can get a far better price for it than if it were shipped to a distant market. On the other hand, it may be very plentiful on your local market and in light supply on the city market. The market report and your knowledge of transportation costs will show whether it will pay to ship.

Factors Which Make Prices

In the long run the price of produce in any city is based on general underlying conditions such as the size of the crop, the demand, the amount of produce being shipped and the condition of the market in other cities and at shipping points. In addition to this there are purely local conditions, such as the supply and demand in any one city or town. Information concerning these underlying conditions which affect the price in all sections of the country can be learned from the market and crop reports.

The poultryman with a flock of one hundred pullets located near Carlisle may not think that the number of eggs in cold storage in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago has any influence on the price he receives in nearby towns, but if he follows the market reports he will find that it does. The rapid fluctuations which often occur in the terminal markets may not be noticeable, but the trends toward lower or higher prices are evident in all sections.

A Composite Picture

The farmer interested in any line of produce cannot learn much from a single market report. It is just like one section of a jig-saw puzzle, incomplete in itself, but a group of sections, such as a week or month, gives a more complete and understandable picture. The various State Departments of Agriculture and the United States Department issue daily, weekly and monthly reports on most important commodities and the grower can get them without charge if he writes for them. In writing for reports do not ask for market reports, but state specifically the commodity in which you are interested.

There are growers who claim that it never pays to ship to a city market, because they have tried it and never made a profit. Too often they wait until their own local market is glutted and then ship "blind" to the nearest city market with absolutely no knowledge of what market conditions are in that city. Folks who are out of touch with market conditions often lose a chance to make a nice profit. Even in a year of low prices, such as we are now experiencing, there are periods when some commodity is scarce and prices soar for a few days. The man who keeps informed on market conditions can often take advantage of these "breaks."

Do Not Take Worm Loss
[worms "Heavy Eaters" of profit]

FREE 2 Illustrated Worm Bulletins
Practical, helpful information on removing worms from Livestock and Poultry.

Save Your Profits!
USE **NEMA WORM CAPSULES**
TO KILL STOMACH WORMS, LARGE ROUNDWORMS, HOOKWORMS *in* SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS and FOXES

Safe—no long, costly setback—Easy to give, exact dose—Dependable, a Parke-Davis Product. "Thriving worms" are not tolerated in well-managed Herds.
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Priced to sell. Get a good herd sire while prices are low. We also are offering choice heifers cheap. GEORGE G. COCHRAN, Dawson, Pa.

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Pigs, $4.50 each, select, crated C.O.D. Prepaid $5. Shoats $6 to $7.50 on approval. Vaccination 50c to 75c. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

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The bundle carrier reduces work when loading.

Silo Filling Time

By R. U. BLASINGAME

ACCORDING to Wisconsin Experiment Station Bulletin No. 386, the costs of filling silos represent more than 40 per cent of the total costs of silage. Variation in costs of filling ranged from $1.02 to $4.65 per ton, the average being $2.06 per ton. Improved labor-saving power equipment such as that shown in the accompanying illustration enables one to take a real whack at this very large silage cost item. Speed is also injected into the work and the resulting quicker delivery of the corn to the silo means better silage.

When a farmer has his own equipment, particularly his own silage cutter, he can cut his corn at a time when it is properly matured to make the best silage and also when it is most convenient for him to do the work.

Loading heavy bundles of green cornstalks in the field has always been a backaching job and one that has contributed to higher labor costs in making silage. With the bundle loader, also, the bundles can be loaded cross-wise of the wagon without turning them around, which is a great convenience.

Labor Savers

THAT it takes only about one-fourth as many man hours to cut corn by machine as by hand has been determined by the Storrs, Connecticut, Experiment Station. Where the yield of fodder is from four to seven tons an acre it requires 1.45 hours of man labor to cut a ton by hand and where the yield is 10 to 13 tons the average requirement is .84 hour a ton. With machine cutting 0.33 hour per ton is necessary when the yield is seven to ten tons an acre and 0.23 hours a ton when the yield is 10 to 13 tons an acre. The machine also has the advantage of removing the drudgery from this task.

By the use of a low wagon rack and more effectively organizing the silo filling crew it was found possible to save approximately 63 per cent of the labor involved in this operation on cooperating farms. The number of men in the crew was cut approximately in half without any substantial addition to the amount of work for each man.

Is Tramping Necessary

ONE of the hardest and most disagreeable parts of silo filling is tramping the silage as it is put into the silo. Now many farmers are filling their silos with scarcely any tramping. Some have a boy or man inside to level off the silage, while others do away entirely with any one inside the silo, removing all but two or three sections of distributor pipe and allowing the silage to fall and distribute itself.

Very satisfactory results are obtained by both methods, the silage being as good in quality and as free from mold as by the time-honored method of three trampers. For the last few years no tramping has been done in any of the silos on the Wisconsin Experiment Station Farm, and the College authorities are convinced that the method is thoroughly practical. With this method the silage should have plenty of moisture and the last few feet at the top should be well tramped to act as a seal. A little more settling can be expected and hence an extension top or refilling is necessary if the full capacity of the silo is to be secured.

I. W. Dickerson.

No trampers in this silo.

Cost of Filling

ONE western dairyman estimates that it costs him about 62 cents a ton for filling his 65-ton silo, which includes 20 cents a ton for tractor power. He uses a crew of six men, one at the feed cutter and five with wagons. The reasons that he prefers a small crew, so he states, are: first, in case of early frost the corn can be quickly taken care of; and second, less time is required in paying back work and, in case of a breakdown, there is less expense.

He might also have stated that the slower filling with a small crew makes it possible to secure greater capacity from the silo. With the shortage of fodder due to drouth last year many farmers used their own outfits not only to fill out the silo after the silage had first settled but also to refill later in the season. With a silage cutter as part of the regular farm equipment it is possible to handle quickly a crop that has been damaged by drouth, hail, frost, insect pests or one that has failed to mature.

E. T. Leavitt.

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50	$1.00	$0.65
100	1.75	1.00
500	7.00	4.50
1000	12.00	8.00

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CHAS. DAVID, Sta. V, CINTI, O. Dept. 130

Farmer's Business Letter

EXTREMELY dry weather has reduced the corn crop in some parts, particularly in more northerly sections, and some has already gone into the silo to make such feed as it will. But elsewhere the crop is generally good and there will be abundant feed, especially considering the fact that much wheat will find its way to market in the form of livestock.

A good deal of concern is expressed as to the outlet for thin lambs and cattle this fall, the supplies of both of which are expected to be large, especially large in the case of lambs. The difficulty is not expected to be in demand but in lack of credit to those who may want to feed. For this reason some consideration is being given to the possibility of moving more of such stock to corn belt farms to be fed on a contract basis, but this involves a tremendous amount of detail as to locating supplies available and placing it on farms where it can be handled. A conference between representatives of the western growers and the corn belt feeders is contemplated, which may or may not materialize. It is regarded as an emergency situation.

Cattle Returns Improve

Profits on cattle are being reported more frequently, margins between feeder cost and selling price being more favorable than they were a month ago. Some pretty fair returns are indicated, and this helps the demand for feeders. The cattle market did quite well this week in view of the fact that supplies were the largest in some time. The western stuff is beginning to move earlier than a year ago. Finished steers have sold well, dropping off some at the week-end on account of generous numbers arriving. The tops were higher early in the week, reaching $10.35 on both heavy and light kinds, a dime higher than last week, but comparing with a top of $17 a year ago. The steer average this week was $8.75, a dime higher. Trade was weakest at the close, particularly on the commoner kinds. Bulk steers for the week sold at $7.50 to $9.75.

Supply of feeders has been rather liberal, especially at Kansas City, but trade weakened off at the close due to accumulations in traders' pens. Top for fleshy feeders at Kansas City was $7.25. Chicago prices are apparently about the same, with demand favoring the kind that move at $5, a little above or below.

Many Light Pigs Coming

The feature of the hog market continues to be the large supply of light pigs from the spring crop. They are coming much earlier than usual, and apparently for three reasons. One is lack of feed, another is lack of confidence in the market later on, and the third is the need of farmers to raise a little ready cash.

The run was large again this week, about 400,000 at eleven points, an increase of around ten per cent over last week, and more than the same week last year, though about 20 per cent less than two years ago. The market continued its downward course, the average price here being $5.65, which was a decline of 20 cents compared with last week. A year ago the average was $10.

Hog cholera outbreaks are becoming much more numerous, and concern is expressed in view of the fact that vaccination is at low ebb on account of shortage of funds.

Lambs Higher

With substantial shrinkage in receipts at leading points the lamb market perked up a little this week, and at the close prices were 25 to 50, some 75, cents higher. Average price of lambs for the week, at $6.55, showed a gain of 20 cents over last week, but compared with $8.60 a year ago. The big runs of westerns are still to come, and there is not much confidence in what they will bring.

Some feeder lambs are reported sold on the range at $3.50 to $4, with the best here still bringing around $5.50. The prevailing opinion is that they are more likely to be lower than higher, though some hold to the belief that the low spot has been reached.

Grains Dull

Outside of a spurt at midweek, the grain markets were dull with the trend lower. Prices reached new lows at the opening of trade this week. Investors are afraid of the future, and profits are taken promptly, quickly checking advances.

The season's wheat production for 34 countries is reported by the government to be 3,022,930,000 bushels, comparing with 3,142,625,000 last year. Acreage was estimated at 198,405,000 against 202,095,000 a year ago. Western Europe and Italy are expected to have more wheat than last year, and Spain, Portugal and the Danubian countries less. Most significant is the statement that Russia will probably have a smaller crop in spite of an increase of 7 per cent in acreage. Traders point out that while there is much room for improvement in export demand for wheat, the tone of the European news is more favorable, since the low price of high quality North American wheat is commencing to attract attention.

Chicago, August 29,1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

THE egg market was steady during the week with no material change in price. Supplies of fresh eggs were relatively light and sold readily. The lower grades were steady, but the demand was irregular, and while some dealers were able to clear their supplies others found it difficult to move them.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white eggs were quoted at 33@38c per dozen, white extras at 28@32c, brown extras at 28@31c and mixed colors at 20@25c. The better grades of eggs were steady in New York during the week, but prices of mixed colors declined slightly. At the close of the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 33@37c with the average and lower grades of white eggs bringing 17@32c. Brown eggs brought 20½@25½c while mixed colors sold at 15@25½c.

The butter markets in the East were unsettled during the week due to liberal use of storage goods. The decline in prices caused some dealers to turn to current receipts for their needs and the market was in better condition at the close of the week.

The market for live poultry in New York was steady for fowl and weak for broilers. The demand was unsatisfactory during the entire week. Prices of broilers averaged considerably lower and Leghorn stock brought 17@21c per pound, Reds sold at 18@21c and Rocks at 20@25c. Leghorn fowl sold at 16@19c, colored fowl 24@26c.

Receipts of live rabbits were moderate and the demand was slow with prices ranging from 10c to 16c per pound.

Potatoes Decline

Receipts of dressed poultry were light and the market was steady. Broilers sold at 25@35c per pound and chickens at 30@37c.

The eastern potato markets weakened with declines of 10c per hundred pounds at both shipping and receiving points. The central western markets also reported lower prices for New Jersey stock. F. O. B. prices at New Jersey points have averaged a little under $1 per 100-pound sack. Late in the week many growers held back their stock on account of the unfavorable market conditions. Most sales of 150-pound sacks were made around $1.35 f. o. b. The city markets reported moderate to liberal supplies and a slow demand. In Philadelphia New Jersey and Pennsylvania potatoes sold at $1@1.10 per 100-pound sack with a few lots of extra fancy stock higher.

Apples Dull

The sweet potato market showed an easier tendency with prices tending lower. The consuming demand appears to be rather light and dealers reported that it was difficult to move any large quantities at satisfactory prices. Yellow varieties packed in bushel baskets sold at $1@1.25 with poorer stock bringing 50@75c. A few extra fancy New Jersey varieties brought $1.25@1.50 per ⅝ basket.

The apple market continued dull and draggy, due in part to the competition with heavy supplies of peaches and cantaloupes. The prevailing price was 50c to $1 per bushel, but there was not much stock that brought $1 in Philadelphia and 75c was top on most offerings. The British markets were in good condition and some exports sold as high as $6 per barrel late in the month. There is a heavy crop of apples on the mainland of Europe this season.

Supplies of peaches were extremely heavy in Philadelphia and New York. The movement at present is chiefly from New Jersey and Delaware, but considerable stock is coming from Pennsylvania. The market in Philadelphia was glutted with peaches and prices reached new low levels. Yellow fleshed varieties sold at 50@75c per bushel with the smaller sizes as low as 25c. On a few occasions extra fancy stock reached $1. White fleshed stock, chiefly Georgia Belle and Hiley Belle, sold at 25@35c per bushel with small stock as low as 15c. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 30½@33½c; 92 score, 29½c; 90 score, 27c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 34@36c; nearby whites extras, 28@32c; nearby brown extras, 28@31c; nearby mixed colors, 26@29c; nearby current receipts, 22¼@25c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13 @ 26c; broilers, 19@27c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Dela. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 50@65c. HUCKLEBERRIES, Pa. & N. J., 32-qt. crate, $3@4. ELDERBERRIES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 35@50c. PEACHES, Del. Md. & N. J., Elbertas & Hales, 25@50c bus.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., 75c@$1. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 50@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., green flat, $1.25@1.50. CELERY, N. J., hearts, 2@5c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 20@40c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 75@85c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., Cobblers, 40@45c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J. white yams, ⅝ bskt., 75@85c. CUCUMBERS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@35c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., 30@50c. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., red, 50@75c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 29@29½c; extras, 28½c; firsts, 25½@28¼c; 90 score, 27@27½c; 89 score, 26½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 33@37c; extra firsts, 24½@27c; average extras, 28@32c; mediums, 29@32c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 25@42c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@26c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@18c; pigeons, prime, doz., 75c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 30@40c; creamery, 29@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 27@30c; pullet, 16@22c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@22c; dressed, $1@1.35; Rocks & Reds, 26@30c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 60c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 10@15c ¼ pk., 60@80c per bskt. CANTALOUPES, 5@15c each. PEARS, 10@15c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 15c ½ pk. CABBAGE, 4@8c head. LETTUCE, 15@20c head. CELERY, 8@13c stalk. SPINACH, 13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 13@15c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 15@20c head. CARROTS, 5c bnch. TOMATOES, 10@13c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 32@38c; creamery butter, 32@37c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each: springers, 65c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 35@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. BLACKBERRIES, 18@20c qt. PEACHES, 8@10c qt. PLUMS, 8@10c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 10@12c lb. HUCKLEBERRIES, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 15 @ 20c bnch. BEANS, (string), 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 12@15c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 5@15c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 10@20c head. MUSHROOMS, 20 @ 25c pt. box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 30@35c ¼ pk. PEAS, sugar, 18@20c pt. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 5@8c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 12@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 5@10c pt.; 45@60c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 28½c; standards, 28c; 89 score, 25¾c; 88 score, 24¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 18@19c; fresh, extra firsts, 22@23c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 24@25c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 19@20c; Leghorns, 16@19c; springers, 17@20c; colored springers, heavy, 21@25c; light, 18@21c; old roosters, 13@14c; ducks, 16@18c; pigeons, 25@30c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Aug. 31.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 47¾c; No. 2 hard wheat, 47@47¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 43¾@45¾c; No. 2 white corn, 46@47c; No. 2 white oats, new, 22½@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 37c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's receipts were around 50 carloads. The steer market was generally lower, the decline reaching a quarter or even a little more on some of the plainer cattle. Best grassers here brought $8 per cwt., one load of weighty kind going at that figure and one lot of light steers that had been fed on grass. Good fat grassers brought $7.75@7.85, with very useful kind around $7.50, all these cattle having weight as well as flesh. Good handy butcher steers went at $7.25@7.50, with fair kind $6.75@7. Good light butcher steers brought $7@7.25, fair kind $6.50@6.75 and others on down. Some plain light and medium-weight steers all breeds and mixtures, brought $4.65@5, desirable for neither feeders nor killers. Among the other sales were 20 averaging 1,312 lbs. at $8; 35, 1,240 lbs. at $7.85; 18, 1,113 lbs. at $7.85; 10, 1,425 lbs. at $7.85; 17, 1,268 lbs at $7.65; 16, 1,077 lbs. at $7.40; 15, 1,120 lbs. at $6.50; 12, 805 lbs at $4.65. No carloads of good heifers were on sale. These were rated at around $6.50, or lower than last week. A few individuals sold for more. Fat cows were easier, with few of choice quality on hand. Useful cows could be had at $3.50@4 while canners brought $2@2.25 largely. Bulls were slow, good bolognas going around $4 and the best heavy bulls not over $4.50. Choice handy butcher bulls would sell at $4.75@5.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$8 00@ 8 25
Good to choice, do.	7 50@ 8 00
Fair to good, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 75
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Common, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	5 00@ 5 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 50@ 6 75
Good to choice heifers	6 00@ 6 50
Fair to good heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

With 20 carloads on sale Monday's market was about 20c higher than last week's close. Heavy hogs are scarce now and pigs and light too numerous. Good heavy hogs, around 250 lbs., would sell as high as anything, or up to $7.10, weightier ones for less. Mixed lots sold as did heavies according to weights, $7.10 being in sight for the right kind. Handy weights of good quality brought $7.10, but the light Yorkers are not going in with them, buyers wanting weights above 160 lbs. Good light hogs brought $6.25 and good pigs $6. An occasional evidence of cholera is appearing, which may account for shipment of under-weights.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 75@ 7 10
Heavy Mixed	6 80@ 7 10
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	7 00@ 7 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	7 00@ 7 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 75@ 6 00
Roughs	4 50@ 4 75
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Of the 16 carloads on Monday's market only about a load consisted of sheep. Some of these brought $3 per cwt. and others were held for $3.50. Probably $3.25 about represents the top on good handy wethers. Good to best spring lambs brought $8.25@8.50, bulk of them going at the inside figure. Throwouts brought anywhere from $4 to $6 according to quality. There is no complaint about heavy lambs this year, many being too light and few too heavy to suit buyers. The trade was fairly active on good killers and these were all wanted.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	8 25@ 8 50
Medium lambs	5 50@ 6 50
Culls and common	4 00@ 5 00

Calves

Last week's calf market advanced to $11 under short supplies, but eased off to $10.50 at the close. Monday's receipts were over 1,000 head and prices were again lower. Tops brought $10 per cwt., seconds $7@8.50 and others $4@6.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Aug. 31.—Four thousand head of cattle were on sale. The market was slow. Beef steers and yearlings were weak to 25c lower. Top on light and medium-weight steers was $8.

About 225 calves were offered. Best vealers sold at $11 per cwt.

Hog receipts amounted to 750 head. The market was weak to unevenly lower. Early top on hogs in the 170 to 220-lb. class was $8.

Seeing America First

(Continued from page 5.)

the black bears from the feeding grounds. The blacks made themselves at home with us during our entire stay—whenever we had anything for them to eat.

At Cody, Wyoming, the niece of Buffalo Bill welcomed us in the museum devoted to relics of her uncle's frontier and circus days. In Missoula and Ravalli, Montana, local citizens turned out with their cars to escort us through their towns and the lower Flathead Valley. And U. S. Biological Survey rangers treated us to what is now a rare and stirring sight, a large herd of buffalo on Montana's rolling range.

Straw Stacks Made of Alfalfa

Farmers and business men of the Yakima Valley showed us the beautiful apple and alfalfa ranches that thrive in the Toppenish-Yakima region, thanks to plenty of irrigation water. And they convinced us that the huge straw stacks we saw everywhere weren't straw at all. They were alfalfa, brown on the outside, but brilliant green below the surface.

From the Yakima Valley we saw Mount Rainier's snowy peak, well over a hundred miles away. After we had visited enterprising Seattle and made our voyage to Victoria, that bit of England which is the capital of British Columbia, we climbed up to Rainier's snowbanks and glaciers. To ride through miles of virgin forest whose trees were larger than any we had ever seen before—but small beside those we were to see in California—that was our satisfying approach to Rainier. Then the climb up winding roads to Paradise Valley and the walk across the ridge to Nisqually, a living, moving glacier, that was a real experience.

Our Week in California

Longview, the city built to a plan, showed us its beautiful parks and took us through its great mills. We watched band saws slice huge trees into planks and timbers and saw strange machines load them on ships to be carried down the Columbia River to the corners of the earth. Portland's Columbia River drive showed us other aspects of this mighty stream, fed by ribbons of water which leap hundreds of feet from the highlands into the valley, forming Multnomah, Horsetail and other famous waterfalls.

During our week in California we saw everything from egg packing plants to glass bottomed boats, from citrus groves to movie stars' mansions. Petaluma didn't hesitate to explain how she takes our New York fancy egg market away from us. We'll not soon forget the way those candled, cleaned and oil sprayed eggs were transferred from machine to case. The workers picked up three dozen with one hand, using a rake-like implement, and handled them just as if eggs don't break. And those didn't.

(To be continued.)

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Orders, discontinuances and change of copy must reach us Thursday, ten days previous to date of issue

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FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

STROUT'S NEW FREE CATALOG.—Shenandoah Valley Farm, 215 acres, about 800 apple, 500 peach trees; pleasant home, new 40x60 barn, 2nd barn, other buildings; 115 acres tillage, valuable wood, good pasture; handy town. Buildings insured $6,500; price only $5,500, part cash, including 2 teams, 4 cows, implements, crops; last year's fruit crop netted $1,700; pg. 90 Strout's catalog. Write today free copy 1,000 bargains. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

145 ACRES, 25 in Potatoes, 4½ acres cabbage, about 25 acres grain, 70 tons hay, also 20 cattle, 4 horses, tractor and attachments, grain drill, potato planter, digger, cutter, sprayer, Reo 1½-ton truck, etc., etc., included by widow owner; good 10-room house, running water, good barns, other buildings; only 4½ miles city 15,000, on macadam; land all tillable except 10 acres wood; stream, apples, other fruit. Wonder bargain for quick action, only $7,000, good terms. Crops should half or completely pay for farm this fall. Ray L. Andrews, Bonded Strout Agent, 19 Main St., Cortland, New York.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 33 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

PENNSYLVANIA

865-ACRE FARM $7 ACRE.—Excellent for potatoes, sheep and cattle; mile fine town 3,000; 300 acres level productive tillage, pasture spring watered, about 100 acres woodland; two houses; 8 and 9 rooms, one has gas heat and light, also 40x50 barn, hay barn 30x60, 18x42 tool house, other buildings, insured $6,000. Full price for all only $6,000 with $1,200 down. Fred J. Wandall, Bonded Strout Agent, Opp. Court House, E. 2nd St., Coudersport, Pa.

EXCHANGE VILLAGE HOME and business for dairy farm. R. Bergstresser, Three Springs, Pa.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

WANT TO RENT FARM within 15 miles Pittsburgh. Call Mayflower 5625. Address 5441 Fair Oaks St., Pittsburgh.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price, 5 gallons for $3.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 793 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Safety Razors with blades, 50c. Additional blades, 5c each. Satisfaction or money refunded. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

TOBACCO

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct, $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or Smoking. Five lbs., $1.00; Ten, $1.50; Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Georgia.

TOBACCO.—Postpaid, guaranteed very best mellow juicy leaf chewing, 5 lbs., $1.50; 10, $2.75. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

AGENTS

RUN MY OIL AGENCY.—No investment required. I divide profits 50-50 every week. $50 to $200 weekly your share. Products nationally known. My partners made $187,000 last year taking orders direct from farmers, auto owners, etc. All or spare time. Free Selling Equipment. Write quick. Central Petroleum Company, Century Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

SALESMAN WITH CAR WANTED for Western Pennsylvania. Address American Incubators, New Brunswick, N. J.

HELP

CARETAKER, elderly couple, no children. $75.00 per month, half day off each week; free house, electric light and garden; man must be handy with tools and be general handyman; Wife must be able cook and do housework when needed. (With extra pay for housework.) Also help husband keep up garden and lawns if necessary during Summer; steady employment all year around; references from last employer required. Apply at once in person to The Fischer Nursery Office, So. 24th St., Easton, Pa.

GOATS

MILK GOATS AND Superior Toggenburg Buck cheap. Rose Cottage, Martinsburg, Pa.

RABBITS

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES.—Descriptive literature. Facey Corporation, 115-Y, Valley Stream, New York.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

COLLIE, SHEPHERDS, $7.00. Small Rat, Vermin dogs, $8.00. Pups, $3.00. Hounds, Setters. Dawson, Tuckerton, New Jersey.

COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

HONEY

FREE TRIAL on good reference, 10 lbs. extracted Clover Honey. If pleased, remit $2.00. B. B. Flory, Pequea, Pa.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—Eight weeks old up to laying—large American strain—from hens laying eggs weighing 24 to 27 oz. per dozen. Same breeding as Storrs Contest pen which averaged over 264 eggs per bird. Prices right. Steelman Poultry Farm, Box 300, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

PULLETS—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, 8 to 10 weeks old, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks. 4½c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9.00; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7.50; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on fall chicks. Supply limited.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment. For summer and fall planting. New lower prices. "Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" the Sensation of the Strawberry world. Now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will produce lots of berries for next spring. Prices: Premier, Blakemore, Aberdeen, Aroma, Big Joe, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Townking, Washington, $1.00 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Howard's Supreme, Jupiter and Mastodon everbearing, $2.00 per 100; $6.00 per 500; $10.00 per 1,000. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Townsend's Nurseries, 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS for fall planting. Mastodon Everbearing, $2.25 per hundred, $19.50 per thousand. C. Avery, 630 Shelby St., Monongahela, Pa.

RECLEANED BEARDED WINTER BARLEY Seed from 75-bushel per acre yield. Price $1.00 per bushel. C. H. Gamble, Elkview, Pa.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

The FORD TRUCK

helps you reach the profitable markets

131½-inch Stake Truck

WITH the fast, economical Ford truck, you can haul *direct* to favorable markets . . . quickly, easily. Prices in a more distant market are often 25% to 40% higher than those in the locality of your farm.

The Ford truck permits you to select your market, and enables you to make a long haul pay. The economy of the Ford goes far beyond gas and oil consumption alone . . . it is an inbuilt quality, evident in the low first cost of the truck, in the way it keeps out of the shop and on the job, and in the thousands of miles of willing, faithful service that it gives.

Rugged simplicity of design throughout is a fundamental reason why the Ford truck gives such long, economical, trouble-free service.

Your local Ford dealer will gladly demonstrate a truck of the type you need. You may purchase a Ford truck on convenient, economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

150 *miles with a load then back for more, once a day*

A farmer near Traverse City, Michigan, writes that for the past sixty days, his Ford truck has been making one trip a day to a point 150 miles distant, with a capacity load of baled hay. In this short time, the truck has covered more than 15,000 miles — exceeding the average yearly distance that trucks cover in farm service. This is but a single example of how farmers in all parts of the country are using Ford trucks to extend their marketing range . . . doing it at such small additional cost, and in such little extra time that the profits increase with the mileage.

Ford

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

Established 1877

September 12, 1931

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The Fields of Corn
That Soon Will Need Your Attention

—harvest them to full advantage with

McCORMICK-DEERING
Corn Harvesting Machines

USE the light-draft, roller-bearing McCormick-Deering Corn Binder to do a fast, timely job of cutting and binding at low cost. It ties the stalks into compact, evenly-butted bundles that can be easily loaded onto a wagon or put up in rigid shocks in the field. Adjustable to do good work in tall or short corn, the McCormick-Deering picks up down and leaning stalks and binds them firmly without breaking off the ears. Vertical and horizontal types.

For a quick, low-cost job of silo-filling, nothing equals the fast, thorough work of the New McCormick-Deering No. 12-A Ensilage Cutter. It has a safe, boiler-plate-steel flywheel; a high feed throat; paddle-roll feed; and an enclosed automobile-type transmission which provides different lengths of cut by merely shifting a lever.

If you prefer to save the ears and make shredded stover, be sure to ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the *new 4-roll McCormick-Deering Steel Husker and Shredder*—a brand new machine with combination snapping and husking rolls, increased capacity, and many other new improvements.

Write for Folders describing these McCormick-Deering Machines

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DIBBLE'S SEED WHEAT—$1.00 per bushel
DIBBLE'S HONOR WHEAT. The best White Wheat.
DIBBLE'S FORWARD WHEAT. The best Red Wheat.
Yielding from 40 to over 50 bushels per acre on our own farms.
WINTER WHEAT. For flour or feed 60c per bu. or $20.00 a ton. Bags free, of course.
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D. B. NEW CROP TIMOTHY SEED
Above 99.50% pure—$2.50 per bushel.
ALFALFA, CLOVERS, GRASS SEEDS, VETCH, ETC. EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM.
Circular, Price List and Samples—FREE.
ADDRESS:—EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, BOX F, HONEOYE FALLS, NEW YORK

RAISE TREES FOR PROFIT
Make big money on Christmas trees and ornamental evergreens. We furnish seedlings and transplants. Great sellers at Roadside Stands. Note these big values:

TRANSPLANTED TREES

White Spruce	4-yr.	5-12"	$3-100	$20-M
Norway Spruce	4-yr.	6-18"	$3-100	$20-M
" "	5-yr.	10-20"	$5-100	$35-M
Col'ado Blue Spruce	3-yr.	2-5"	$5-100	$35-M
Douglas Fir	4-yr.	7-14"	$3-100	$20-M

Delivery and Packing charges, at cost, not included
Our FALL Price List, with many other attractive listings is just off the Press, a copy for the asking
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1931—OUR 25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

FRUIT TREES - PLANTS-BULBS *Fall 1931 Price List* contains *prices cheaper than ever before. Newest varieties. Everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn*
Write—Allen's Nursery & Seed House, Box 9, Geneva, Ohio

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

YEARS ago there was a common practice of "trading" at the country store, and it continues in many sections. When the farmer or his wife had eggs and butter to dispose of, and the local merchant had groceries and drygoods, the normal course to take was to trade. City folks put money into their pockets and go "shopping," but Uncle Sam has gone rural-minded and puts his stamp of approval on "trading" by engaging in the practice. He had, and still has, more wheat than he has any particular use for, and Brazil has been accumulating coffee in immense amount. Why not trade? And it is big-scale trading when twenty-five million bushels of the Farm Board's wheat is bartered for over a million bags of coffee.

There are distinct advantages in this exchange of merchandise that these two governments, peculiarly enough, are in possession of. Uncle Sam can dispose of the coffee as time goes along without incurring the criticism of our wheat growers, and Brazil can do likewise with the wheat she takes in exchange for the coffee.

Getting Experience

It is true that our coffee importers are much disturbed, but their voting strength is negligible. It is also true that the trade does not diminish world supplies or increase demand, but we understand the pleasure the Farm Board must take in getting some of its wheat off its hands even if it must take up the duties of coffee merchandising. A drawback is Argentina's resentment that we have taken her natural market from her. She has been furnishing Brazil with her wheat, and when our government, engaged in merchandising, steps in and leaves Argentina without her market there is trouble enough.

The Farm Board may be able to trade some more of its wheat for other lines of groceries and thus secure a more complete stock of merchandise. Doubtless Uncle Sam loses money whenever he has a commercial or financial deal with any other nation, but what he loses in money may be only a proper counter-balance for what he gains in experience. The amount of the latter is considerable.

How Do They Tell?

Present economic conditions keep one mentally alert. He may think that he has plenty to do in seeing himself safely through, but he may realize that his welfare is bound up with that of the rest of the world and he wonders who is right when one man says "Lo, here!" and some other one says "Lo, there!"

All are agreed that we would be better off if the price level—the average of all prices of commodities—were higher. When some one points out that gold production has fallen off, and that means dearer gold or, as we express it, lower prices for our products, I follow along, but go a bit slowly when I remember that labor-saving machinery has doubled our capacity for providing supplies. When we have more wheat and cotton and other stuff than anybody will buy at any price, how can these economists tell what part decreased gold production plays in fixing prices and what part is due solely to overexpansion?

The gold theory people have history on their side, and common sense too, and that influences me, but I cannot see how any product can be anything else than woefully low in price when, as in the case of oil and copper and wheat and cotton, and so on, we pile up more than can be consumed by those who have anything to pay for it.

One Conclusion

The only definite conclusion I can reach is that we have put the world into high gear and lack the ability to steer. Invention and discovery have carried us rather suddenly clear away from old landmarks and standards. Wild theorists, posing as doctors, are having the time of their lives. When matters clear up, as they always have, we shall find that those who stick to the creed of their fathers as to hard work, saving, debt-paying, conservatism and the right to be owners of one's own savings will be found sitting tight on top of the world. There is no such thing as a successful argument with fundamentals. Always they win. But it is reasonable to believe that the Federal Reserve System has the power to reduce the demand for, and therefore the buying power of, gold, and that would help.

Taking It on the Chin

I meet a good many people who are poorer than they were a few years ago—some lack the means of living. The difference among people in the ways they take the blows of fortune is marked. A retired business man who enjoyed his leisure has become morose as a big share of his rather large capital has slumped beyond his reach. A man on his uppers tells me with a confident air that nearly always he finds a job that keeps hunger away. Self-revelation certainly comes with adversity.

This is no preachment—I have no license for that—and there is no arguing with hunger, but it is not hunger that is giving the blues to some people I know. It is a surprised resentment that they are not worth nearly as much as they thought they were and that the scale of living must be considerably lower than that to which they had accustomed themselves.

The man I am sorriest for—except the hungry one—is the one who is overburdened with debt. He is dogged by worry and cannot escape it. He is struggling to salvage what he actually is worth. He has a right to be blue, but a plain, ordinary reduction in one's scale of living—simply that—is something best taken with a grin. The man on safest ground today is the one on his own farm which he keeps productive.

"Back in Circulation"

Peter is a flaxen-haired newsboy, and has not yet made much headway in growing up. He is mentally alert, absorbs information readily, and has keen business instincts. He wanted a job and found that there was some demand in our neighborhood for a later edition of the evening paper than the one generally delivered. Having five prospective customers, he appealed to the powers that be, and "by special privilege," as he says, he was told to go ahead. A little later I met him socially at a soda fountain in the local drug store, and a small incident at the counter has brought us into cordial relations.

Last evening I asked him how well he was prospering, and he told me that he was making six dollars a month. We agreed that six dollars was a considerable sum in these times, but he quickly assured me that he "put a large part of it back into circulation" right along. I suggested that a part really should be put aside as savings and he agreed, but repeated that he put a large part of this sum "back into circulation." There was no doubting his self-approval. He had heard people say that those who have money should spend freely while times were bad, and he was no slacker. How right is the public on that score? Not half.

SEVENTY pure-bred rams sold for an average price of $21 in the Susquehanna county wool growers' fourth annual ram sale, held at Montrose, Pa., Friday, August 21st. A Hampshire yearling ram consigned by the St. Amour Company of Coatesville topped the sale at $40.

SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.

. . . . . a timely

Announcement

to every family in the United States

Never in all of their existence have Sears, Roebuck and Co. bought merchandise at *such favorable price levels.* We know that the real value of our goods is greatly in excess of our selling prices and that you will make *substantial savings on every purchase.*

THIS new General Catalog for Fall and Winter is already in the hands of most of our customers. From this book they are learning a price message untold before in our time. More than this, its pages are unfolding a story of quality and value of which any store would be proud.

And now our great new catalog—The Thrift Book of a Nation- is ready for you.

We think it so expresses the new day and the new standard of values and offers the new high quality merchandise at present in demand, that we would like you to have it.

From its 1100 pages, offering 48,000 articles, you may select everything you need in the quiet of your own home. Ordering by mail is most convenient. Try it once, if you would learn the truly modern way of shopping.

Ask for your copy of this book today. Just fill in and mail the coupon to our mail order store nearest you.

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Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, Los Angeles, Seattle
(*Mail Coupon to Store Nearest You*)
Send me your Latest General Catalog.
84P63

Name.....

Postoffice..... State.....

Rural Route..... Box Number.....

(Please give both Route and Box Number if on a Rural Route)

Street Address .....

He bought dairy feed at the lowest prices . . . by telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

NEAR West Chester, Pa., lives a farmer who finds his telephone of great assistance in buying feed for his dairy herd. After checking up on prices by calling dealers in nearby towns, he recently decided that it was advisable to buy a large part of his winter's supply at once. The orders were promptly placed. The next day the price of bran advanced, and other grain prices went higher soon afterward. In this one instance a considerable saving was made.

The telephone is equally helpful in making the most advantageous sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations or local markets. Even when bad weather makes roads impassable, it is always ready to keep up social and business contacts, or summon help in any emergency.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves faithfully and well, rain or shine.

HAY BALERS
Built for Capacity
and turn out neat bales of hay or straw.
This is a money maker.
Write for description. Sizes 14x18 and 17x22
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 1346 - - York, Pa.

METAL ROOFING **Leadclad and Galvanized.**
If you are interested in the best Roofing made—Corrugated—V Crimps, or Rolls, All Gauges.
Write us and save money.
CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. F MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

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THE CRIB WITH THE STEEL RIB

TRUCK load after truck load of sweet corn go by every day on the way to the Philadelphia market, beside many that go to New York. The price of sweet corn has stayed up better than other prices so far this season. Egg prices are steadily rising and this gives heart to the poultrymen who have been wading on the bottom for several months with only their noses above water.

* * *

A reader in York county asks about raising spinach as follows:

"After our silos are filled we will have some good idle land which I think might grow spinach before winter. Could we sow it with a grain drill? What fertilizer would you apply and how much? Could you tell me how many bushels to the acre would be a good crop? We want to try to sell it to hucksters and commission men. Is Bloomsdale Savoy the right kind to sow? Is nitrate of soda a good starter for the crop? It seems to me the nitrate would push a crop of spinach, and then help next year's corn crop. Am I right?"
W. A. G.

Without assuring our friend that he could raise a crop of spinach this fall after silo filling time, I shall answer the other questions. If the seed could be planted early enough it could probably be done, but it would mean planting it early in September.

Rows of spinach should be 16 to 24 inches apart according to the method of cultivation. I have never used a grain drill to sow the seed, but it might do, provided the hose were held up so as not to put the seed too deep. Stop up the drill holes not used. Some people broadcast the seed, but this is not usually safe on account of inability to cultivate and keep down weeds.

The amount of seed per acre depends on its viability. From four to twenty pounds per acre is required, depending on how well it germinates and how far apart the rows are spaced. Test seed before planting. Spinach seed varies greatly in germinating quality. No estimate can be made as to the yield per acre. It depends on the soil and the season. Use at least 1,000 pounds per acre of a good complete fertilizer. Nitrate alone would give it a boost, but little or none would be there in spring for the corn crop.

* * *

A reader living in northern Bucks county inquires about leaf roll in strawberries. He says: "I have one variety of strawberries that is affected with leaf roll. None of the other four or five varieties is affected. I would like to know whether you can suggest any remedy for this disease, if it is a disease." E. L. R.

Real leaf roll is mostly caused by injury made to the ribs and underside of the leaves by small insects such as slugs, rose-chafers and the beetles of several root worms. Occasionally a bacterial disease of the leaves will cause some rolling. In the latter case is is not practical to try to cure it. Better plow them under and set new plants in a clean place. Such trouble usually comes with the plants from the nursery. If it is caused by insect injury, dust with a mixture made by mixing together 85 parts hydrated lime and fifteen parts arsenate of lead.

* * *

Somebody evidently giving me credit for knowing more than I do wants to get "full information" about fall pruning perennial flower plants. But since this week's grist is along the lines of the pseudo-practical I shall tell her all I know.

Late August and early September is the time to shape up and prune such early blooming perennials as arabis, alyssum, dwarf phlox, pinks, aubrietia, helianthemums and saponaris. Cut back the shoots to keep the plants in shape and, if they are getting too thick, it is the time to divide them. Then a vigorous fall growth will be made and they will be ready to bloom profusely next year.

All of these perennials may be propagated by cuttings. These should be placed in sand in a cold frame or under an ordinary fruit jar. This is an easy and inexpensive way to propagate choice varieties, as most of them do not bear seed to maturity. Plants that do not make stems may be propagated by division. This is a good time, also, to divide fern roots.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"NOW, some were shouting one thing, some another, for the assembly was in an uproar, and the majority had no idea why they were come together."

Does not that sound like something we hear in our day? The time of Diana of the Ephesians is far in the past, but the story of that day's performance forcibly recalls the confusion of voices going up from one end of this land of ours to the other regarding the present agricultural situation.

Never in my day have so many panaceas been proposed for "relieving" the farmer as right now. Few of the plans seem to me to have much merit in them. One man, and he is governor of one of our states, advises farmers to plow up a large part of their crop, so that there will be no surplus. Another, and he is a governor too, says, "No, don't do that. It would be unsound, unwise and impractical of application." Everybody has a plan.

Going Ahead

But there is one class of folks I am as proud of as I can be, and that is the rank and file of our farmers, especially throughout the East. Day by day they are going ahead quietly, attending to their own business and leaving the "hurrah boys" to those who have political axes that are duller than a hoe to keep up the grinding as they will.

And it is my candid opinion that when the times do get better it will be found that it has been the farmers themselves who have worked their way out of the depressed conditions and reached the other side of the clearing all right.

One thing more about that Diana of the Ephesians story. In the city there was one level-headed man. Alexander, the town clerk, refused to be stampeded. "Ye ought to be quiet," he cautioned, "and do nothing rashly . . . There is no cause for this day's uproar."

Leadership of that kind, leadership that is calm and steady and sound, is what we of our day need; and there is a chance for every farmer to do his part in this direction, in the community where he may happen to be located. Let's stand fast, work away patiently and never lose our faith in the business in which we are engaged.

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Farmers' Markets;
Value to Producers and Consumers

By H. A. HANEMANN

YOU no doubt have come into contact with farmers' markets, either as buyers or sellers, and know the importance of such markets in the distribution of farm products and foods. The purpose of this article is to give you a brief outline of the origin and history of farmers' markets, their development and importance in Pennsylvania, and the value of such exchange centers to consumers and producers.

Farmers of Pennsylvania, as a group, have shown little interest in that national political bugaboo known as "farm relief" because of the fact that excellent markets near home where they can sell their products, without spending a great share of their gross income on transportation and handling charges, have made them relatively more prosperous than farmers of many other states. No state in the Union has as many cities and boroughs of 10,000 or more inhabitants as has Pennsylvania and, consequently, none has as many market outlets for farm products. More than half of the 9,600,000 residents of this state live within easy truck hauling distance of the widely scattered and numerous agricultural producing areas of the Commonwealth.

An Old Institution

This nearness to market offers great advantages to our farmers in the sale of their products and means distinct economic gains to them through the saving of time, of packing and of transportation in disposing of their produce. It also means that the farmer can sell directly to the consumer or retailer, and thus obtain a larger share of the consumer's dollar than he could get in distant markets.

These advantages have resulted in the establishment of numerous farmers' markets throughout the state where the farmer brings his produce to town for sale, and where the housewife or retailer comes to buy fresh farm products directly from the producer. At the present time, one hundred and thirty farmers' markets are established in this state, and these form the largest single direct marketing operation in the United States. The majority of these are retail markets where the farmer sells his products directly to the housewife, but a few, particularly in the larger cities, are wholesale markets where the producer sells to the retailer and no packages are broken. Seventy of our established farmers' markets are under roof and are known as market houses, and the remainder are open-air or curb markets.

The farmers' market is a very old institution in Pennsylvania which has served our people well, and has occupied a place in our older cities since Colonial times. It is an old European institution which was transplanted here by the early colonizers of Penn's Woods. The South Second Street Market in Philadelphia, established in 1745 and now 186 years old, was patronized by George and Martha Washington during their residence in the Quaker City. When patronized by the Washingtons it was an open-air market, but for the past century it has been under roof.

In the early days of our history, farmers' markets were conducted in the streets at special locations along the curb designated by municipal authorities—hence the name of "curb markets." However, as our cities grew and traffic in the streets became more congested, a gradual transfer of farmers' markets into buildings, especially erected for marketing purposes, took place and thus came into existence the "market house." The majority of our existing market houses were erected in the latter half of the ninteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. High building costs have greatly retarded the erection of new markets since the War, but despite high costs, several new markets have been constructed during the past decade.

Where Quality Counts

To the grower the market house offers a splendid means of creating a permanent trade, especially when he is able to sell during the whole year. In many instances a regular group of patrons can be depended on to purchase most of the products offered for sale. In these cases dependable quality is probably the leading factor in buying and price is usually a minor consideration. Consequently the farmer who offers a sufficient volume of quality products for sale at market houses can generally receive a higher return for his products than he could by any other means of selling.

Open-air or curb markets are most frequently found in our smaller cities, where the volume of business transacted would not warrant the construction of a covered market, but each of our largest cities still operates one or more open-air markets. Most of the curb markets are retailing centers, but in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Wilkes-Barre, open-air markets, which are primarily wholesale centers, are in operation. Curb markets require little capital for their operation and hence are relatively easy to establish, but they offer the disadvantage of not being under cover so that it is difficult to conduct business in bad weather. For that reason a great many curb markets are only seasonal affairs and operate only during the summer and fall months when crops are being harvested. However, they are excellent outlets for many Pennsylvania farm products.

A Big Business

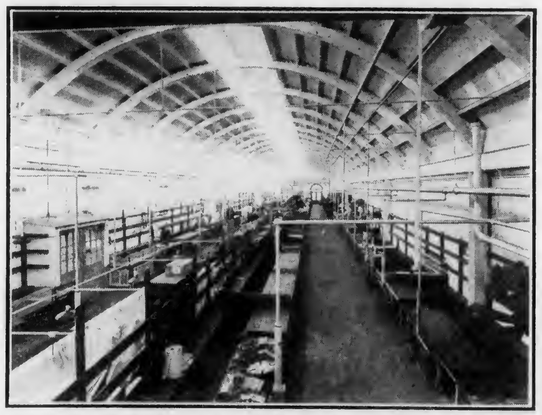
It is estimated by the Bureau of Markets that the annual value of farm products, grown in this Commonwealth and sold through farmers' markets, now approximately $50,000,000 at the farm, or one-fourth of the average annual value of all Pennsylvania farm products, exclusive of milk and milk products. Certainly this two-century old method of distributing farm products is still of genuine service to consumers and producers alike, or the numerous competing agencies engaged in the distribution of farm products and foods would long ago have driven farmers' markets out of existence. As a matter of fact, the farmers' market has not only survived the onslaughts of competing agencies, but in many cities of Pennsylvania more products from our own farms are sold through public markets than ever before. The reason therefore is not particularly hard to find.

To the consumer the farmers' market offers a large supply of fresh fruits, vegetables, poultry and other farm products in season, of all varieties, grades and quality, direct from the producer at fair and moderate prices, with a wider range of selectivity than could be obtained from many stores. The farmers' market gives the housewife a chance to do part of the retailers' service herself and thus save that expense, such as hauling charges, delivery costs and package expense. It serves as a regulator of prices and tends to prevent undue charges by retailers over and above their services. It gives the consumer an opportunity to learn by comparison what she is getting, both in quality and weight; and it offers to her farm products which are first-hand and fresh, having been handled very little, with practically no waste. Finally, it gives the consumer a chance to benefit, in times of surplus garden truck, by buying direct at low prices. Anna B. Scott, a famous Pennsylvania cooking and home expert, has shown clearly the consumers' interest in such institutions in the following sentence: "I for one am always ready to boost for the farmers' market for economy and freshness of the foods, and the large variety of seasonal foods."

To the producer, the farmers' market offers a means of selling his prod-

(Continued on page 22.)

The South Second Street Market, Philadelphia, Pa., founded in 1745, is the oldest market in Pennsylvania and was patronized by George and Martha Washington. It has been under roof for over a century.



The interior of one of the five market buildings of the Farmers-Kissinger Market House Co., Reading, Pa., showing a typical farmers' market layout.

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GOOD SENSE

A FARMER who is a director of a country bank was called in for consultation. The bank examiner had told the officers of that bank that they must demand a certain rate of repayment on outstanding loans, made largely to farmers in that community. The farmer director said: "These loans are all good. The borrowers are all solvent and in due time will pay. We know them and we know that pressing them for cash now is not good policy. The bank does not need the money. There is no good reason for calling on these men for it at this time and we are not going to do it, no matter what you may say about it." And that settled it. The bank is still in business and so are its borrowers.

TRANSIENT MARKETERS

EXPERIENCED roadside operators sell their produce for what it is. By following the fundamentals of good business they have built up and hold a trade which furnishes a desirable outlet for their goods. But some stands of the mushroom variety operate on the principle that the public likes to be fooled and they try to accommodate in that respect, selling field corn for sweet corn, burying bruised peaches in the bottom of the basket and playing other decadent if not obsolete tricks. It is interesting to note that the stand which starts out on the principle of "gypping" the buyer either learns the lesson of business honesty or goes out of business by the following year.

THE SAFEST BANK

THE other day a farmer remarked, "the old clay bank is the best bank of all. I sold my government bonds and put the money into good land and have never regretted it, for it is the safest investment on earth for the man who knows how to handle it." Then he went on to show what had become of some other investments. Bank stock considered safe and profitable had become worth less than nothing because it was assessable. Stock in traction, mining, land, oil, manufacturing and investment companies which once looked good is now worth little or nothing. Shares in some once prosperous industries have utterly disappeared from the market and even their bonds are worth little as are the government bonds of nations once considered sound. The old clay bank, with its certainty of staying there and giving its owner a job and a living, is doubtless a safer investment than many others that have appeared much better at one time or another.

TO BE FED

THAT reliable statistician Nat C. Murray reports that according to his correspondents about 175,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed this year. He adds, "This is nearly 20 per cent of the crop, and we would hesitate to believe it were it not that their estimates a year ago indicated 117,000,000 bushels, which figure is now fully confirmed by evidence of supply and distribution of last year's crop." Probably more than 175,000,000 bushels will be fed if the growers can get the stock necessary to consume it. Canada is expected to feed a considerable amount of its crop too—around 25,000,000 bushels in two of the western provinces. But we should remember that all estimates of this kind may prove to be in error, for conditions may change materially before the next crop year rolls around.

TO FINANCE FEEDERS

THAT there will be plenty of all meats during the next twelve months is probable. It could be considered a certainty if financial conditions were such as to afford credit to those who want to convert their grain and rough feed into meat. Many financial institutions in the states which have largest supplies of feed are either not in position to finance feeders as usual or are afraid to do it. Many of the smaller banks on which feeders have depended in the past are out of business. So we have a real financial problem, a shortage of money and credit for legitimate business in our richest agricultural territory at a time when city banks are actually refusing to accept deposits because they can find nothing for the money to do, no one to whom they may hire it for use in industries. Some means should be found whereby the abundance of money needing investment could be made available to feeders who have plenty of raw material and need only the livestock to make it into a marketable product.

An effort has been made by some ranchmen and farmers to feed on a cooperative basis, the one supplying the lambs and the other the feed, labor and facilities; but this arrangement has not proved satisfactory so far and is not likely to be so on an extensive scale. In it are too many opportunities for misunderstandings and even worse things. What is much needed now is some way to finance the necessary and usually safe business of meat-making, and the welfare of both producers and consumers demands it.

NEW MATERIAL

AN artificial silk made from an anti-freeze solution, castor oil and alkali was exhibited at the American Chemical Society convention at Buffalo last week. This is the first time man has taken lifeless matter and built it up into something resembling cellulose and silk but which is neither. Cotton and wool growers need not be alarmed over the immediate threat of this new competition, for some "details must be worked out" before it is commercially possible. For instance, the cost is prohibitive, a rather substantial difficulty in production of any kind. Another is that if a dress made of this material got wet it would simply disappear, a rather serious drawback to the owner if not to the public in a rainy season. The new substance is of inest to chemists, though not yet important to the textile business, for its name is hexadecamethylenedicarboxylic acid. That should keep moths away.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

HOT weather and bad handling have killed thousands of farm horses this year. Some of our young people are likely to forget that a horse is flesh and blood; at least some of them don't know how to work horses in hot weather without hurting them. Next spring replacements will be necessary on many farms. In fact some farmers are now buying colts and young horses to replace those which cannot last much longer. For the average age of all farm horses is now over ten years and many are older than that. One dealer in this region has recently sold thirty-eight carloads of colts and young horses, and other dealers are bringing them in from western states. With aging farm teams and cheaper horse feed we look for a rather broad demand for farm horses next spring.

THREE LEMONS

IN a recent Missouri speech Governor Pinchot referred to "that huge and costly lemon the Farm Board." And in the same speech he declared, "I am for the equalization fee. I was for it in the beginning and I am for it now." From which it appears that "out of the frying pan into the fire" is his idea of federal farm relief. It is also the idea of many others, though in some cases the "fire" is represented by the export debenture plan. Incidentally we want to be present, and hope the Governor will be too, when somebody tries to collect the equalization fee from Pennsylvania farmers.

TWO SPECULATORS

IT is said that one big wheat grower will raise none in 1932. He says that he can buy wheat cheaper than he can raise it, so he has bought 100,000 bushels for distant delivery and will let his land rest a year. Another man figured the same way on corn this year. He thought that every farmer would try to raise a crop, and that his only risk was an unfavorable season. So he left his land in grass and alfalfa and raised practically no corn. Now he is being offered corn for December delivery cheaper than he can raise it. Such cases are interesting largely because they are exceptional. Most of us could not and should not speculate in this way but should go right on farming according to the system best adapted to our farms.

DISORDERLY MARKETING

WHEN the term "orderly marketing" was on every orator's tongue we asked for a definition of it but got none. Then we ventured to express a definition and a warning. Our definition of orderly marketing was: "The natural flow of commodities to market and movement in commerce as governed by prices and other conditions which influence men under free trading." Doubtless there are many longer and better definitions than that, but not much should be expected of an ordinary hayseed editor who had not the advantages of university education and got his meager knowledge of marketing in the market place.

Our warning was that the various things suggested as means of "orderly marketing" would prove to be disorderly marketing in fact, for they were bound to inject uncertainty and disorder into our markets instead of stability and order. How has it worked out? Attempts at "orderly marketing" as advocated by the theorists who talked so much about controlling the movement of commodities, of buying up surpluses and "holding them off the market," of "bargaining power" by means of concentration of supplies, of advantages in selling by control of large quantities, of price regulation, and of elimination of speculation—all these attempts have proved to be disorderly marketing. And this is true whether these things were undertaken by organizations or by governments. The fact is, and must be, that the only genuine orderly marketing is through open markets without artificialities of any sort. And the sooner the world realizes this fact the better off all interests will be.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

BOYS and girls, members of Four-H dairy clubs, have been polishing and training their animals for many months to get them in shape for blue-ribbon competition in the local county dairy club shows, but primarily to compete for state-wide honors at the Trenton Tri-State Fair this week.

In Monmouth county, on August 28th, Club Agent Miles and Four-H Dairy Club members staged their ninth fall show at Freehold. Fifteen exhibitors showed 42 head of cattle. The title of Miss Monmouth County, the highest honor paid to an animal in the junior dairy show, was won by Betty's Janis of Royalty, a Guernsey cow owned and shown by Marjorie I. Farry of Farmingdale. This is the second time that this animal has held this title, having won it in the Four-H Club Fair last year. Marjorie also secured the show halter award for the best grown and fitted animal shown by a club member who has exhibited in previous years. Show halter awarded for the best grown and fitted animal by a club member who has exhibited for the first time in 1930 or 1931 was won by Jack Morris, Farmingdale. Showmanship prize competed for by club members who have exhibited in previous years was taken by Henry Hammond, Manalapan, and a showmanship prize competed for by new showmen was won by Jack Morris.

Clyde Williamson exhibited a club Guernsey herd consisting of three females and one male to place first in that class. The offspring of club class consisting of the cow and her calf had three entries made by Rodger Merrick, Clyde Williamson and Marjorie Farry, Marjorie winning first place. In the get-of-sire class Clifton Wardell won first with a son and daughter of Coast Guard, the club bull. The grand champion Guernsey female in the show was shown by Marjorie Farry, while the grand champion Guernsey bull was exhibited by Clifton Wardell.

There were three club herds in the Holstein classes with Carlton Lawrence taking first place. Baird Hammond took first with his entry in the offspring of club class and Henry Hammond exhibited the prize winning get-of-sire. The grand champion Holstein female was owned by C. Baird Hammond and the grand champion Holstein bull was owned by Carlton Lawrence.

* * *

WARREN county boys and girls held their Four-H dairy show at Stewartsville on August 22nd, with an entry of 20 animals. Theodore Schanzlin of Montana, showing for the last time as a Four-H Club member, carried off two distinct honors. His heifer, Al-Ruby Gloria Segis Lilith, was made the grand champion female of the show, and he also was named the best showman in the ring.

* * *

AGAIN, on October 10th, New Jersey turkey raisers will assemble to talk over the production and marketing of this year's crop of birds. There have been some proposals for the formation of a New Jersey Turkey Society now that the turkey industry is again on the upward trend in the state; this suggestion will be discussed and considered for action when the group gathers at the farm of Mrs. Frank App, near Shiloh. Mr. Sidney A. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Markets in Connecticut, will tell the turkey growers how New England markets its turkey crop.

The following tour has been arranged by the committee: 10:30.—Meet at Edward Broomell's (about 500 Bronze turkeys) two miles north of Woodstown, just off the Mullica Hill Road (State Highway No. 45). To reach the place, take the left-hand fork about three miles south of Mullica Hill for Harrisonville. The farm is half way between Harrisonville and Woodstown.

10:45.—Leave Broomell's.

12:00.—Arrive at James Rugh's, (over 1,000 White Holland turkeys), four miles from Bridgeton on the Bowentown-Roadstown Road.

12:30.—Leave Rugh's.

12:40.—Arrive at Mrs. Frank App's, near Shiloh (about 300 Bronze turkeys.)

* * *

THE club show at the Flemington Fair on Tuesday of last week was the final gathering of all North Jersey blue ribbon animals before the state-wide show at Trenton Fair. One hundred and twenty-six animals were entered in this show. The outstanding class which brought the greatest amount of comment from the spectators was a senior Holstein heifer class of 16 animals. After judging this class Professor Bartlett stated that the leading ten heifers would do justice to any show. The blue ribbon heifer, Pleasant Valley Queen Marian, shown by Franklin Wooden of Mercer county, also carried off the junior championship. Senior champion and grand champion Holstein cow was Universal Don Segis Topsy Pearl, owned by James A. Lambert of Hunterdon county. Carlton Lawrence, Monmouth county, showed the grand champion aged bull in the Holstein class.

Marjorie Farry of Monmouth county took the honors among the Guernsey breeders by exhibiting the senior and grand champion female and the junior champion female with her cow, Betty's Janis of Royalty, and the yearling daughter of grand champion Janis Sunny Nancy Jane.

Again George Savidge of Mercer county came to the front among the Jersey exhibitors with his senior and grand champion cow, Sweeps Princess. Martha Rodgers, also from Mercer county, showed the junior champion female, Volunteer's Wexford Rose.

There were but three exhibitors of Ayrshires, all young animals, and the junior championship was awarded to Colebrook Barberry, shown by Foster Noble of Sussex county.

Theodore Schanzlin of Warren county with his two Holsteins exhibited the best progeny of a club cow in that breed. George Savidge's entry of Jerseys took first in the progeny class.

* * *

THE convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, which is being held at Atlantic City from October 14th to 16th, promises to be the most interesting and constructive state-wide meeting of poultrymen which has been held in recent years. On the recently announced program many poultry authorities from other states appear. This convention program will without doubt attract more poultry producers than have attended the annual convention in many years. The convention committee has chosen a group of outstanding speakers and this year have been enabled in making the program especially attractive through an appropriation of $1,000 from the state for such purposes.

The fact that this year up to the present time the poultry business in New Jersey has been extremely discouraging by low prices and that now all indications point toward a profitable fall and winter business is expected to influence a large attendance. Time has been set aside throughout the entire program for questions and discussion among poultrymen about their many and various problems.

The program of the first day is as follows: "The Importance of Winter Egg Production Records as a Criterion of Selection," will be discussed by Professor Willard C. Thompson; "Poultry Farming on the Pacific Coast from the Point of View of an Eastern Marketer," by Dr. Earl W. Benjamin of New York City; "Infectious Leukemia—What It Is and the Trouble It Causes—What Can Be Done About It," by Dr. E. I. Stubbs of Philadelphia; "Breeding and Raising Rhode Island Reds for Color, Meat and Eggs," by E. B. Parmenter of Franklin, Massachusetts; and "What Hard times Have Taught Us," by Hon. H. E. Lewis.

The convention will continue the next morning with a discussion of "The Economic Significance of the Better Pullet Campaigns—What Are Better Pullets?" by H. L. Shrader of Washington, D. C.; "Feeding and Managing Laying Flocks for High Egg Yields," by Professor W. F. Kirkpatrick of Storrs, Conn.; "Cost Accounts in Poultry and Egg Farming—Systems of Records and What They Have Taught," Raymond E. Cray of Columbus, Ohio.

The afternoon of that day will be confined to the annual business meeting of the association and in the evening the annual banquet will be held in the Hotel Chelsea.

The Friday morning program will conclude the convention. H. A. Bittenbender of Cleveland, Ohio, will review some of the incubation problems of today; Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee will point out some observations on the marketing of eggs, and Professor James E. Rice, from Cornell University, will present some of the urgent problems of poultrymen in the northeastern states.

* * *

AT the second annual Monmouth County Four-H Club Fair thirteen breeds of poultry were shown. The silver cup for the best young trio in the show was won by Milton Koenig with his Single Comb White Leghorns. The medal for the best cockerel in the show was won by Margaret LeCompte on her Single Comb Brown Leghorn and the medal for the best pullet in the show was received by Victor Charp with his Single Comb White Leghorn.

* * *

BLUEPRINTS of improved plans for the New Jersey multiple-unit poultry house are now available for free distribution by county agricultural agents and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

The ne wplans, according to Prof. E. R. Gross, the Station's agricultural engineer, provide for increased floor space, better roost and dropping boards, and improved lighting and insulation. This is done, he says, without sacrificing any advantages of the old multiple-unit house, which is used by many poultrymen throughout the state.

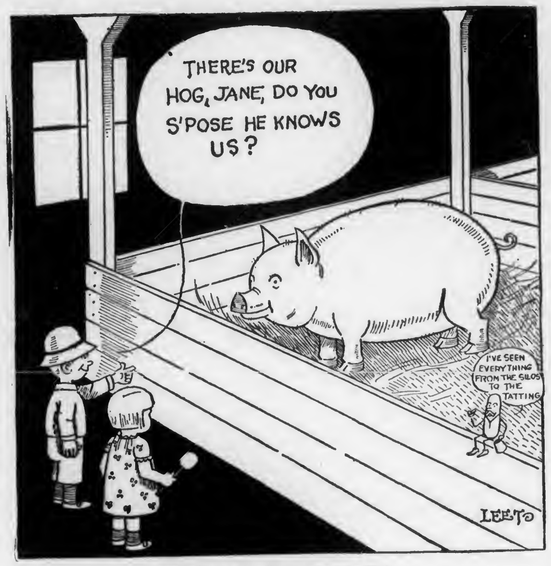
Depth of pens in the new house has been increased from 20 to 24 feet to effect economies in labor. This provides for pens 20 by 24 feet, which are large enough for about 150 layers. Roosts and dropping boards are now placed at side walls and in the middle of the rear wall to allow for large back windows that make possible more effective lighting and a more efficient use of floor space.

"Since years of experience have convinced poultrymen and experiment station authorities that insulation pays," Professor Gross advises, "the new plan calls for complete insulation of walls, floor and ceiling. In the ceiling, particularly, insulation protects the birds from extreme cold in winter and extreme heat in summer. The space between the ceiling and roof acts as a buffer against heat loss in winter and checks roof radiation in summer. Provision for ventilation has been changed only to slightly increase the flue capacity."

* * *

TWELVE-WEEKS short courses will be given again this year in the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, beginning November 9th, Professor Frank G. Helyar, director of resident teaching, announces. He has also announced that courses from one to two-weeks duration in milk testing, flower gardening, turf management, ice cream making and electricity on the farm would be offered next February.

The twelve-weeks courses include dairy farming, dairy manufactures, fruit growing, vegetable gardening and poultry husbandry. Rutgers University awards certificates to students who satisfactorily complete the work.



Meeting an Old Friend at the Fair.

An Attractive New Jersey Country Church.

The Rural Church in Modern Times

By WILLIAM B. DURYEE
Secretary, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

FROM the earliest days of America, the church spire and the schoolhouse cupola have constituted the sky-line of every settlement. As communities have grown into larger habitations and as farming sections have been developed, these two institutions have fully kept pace with that growth. Churches and schools have served the purposes for which they were built and dedicated and in addition have been the centers of all phases of community life. When the third village building, the town hall, was not in existence, and sometimes even when it was, the public spirit of the people was motivated principally through and by the churh and the school.

Quite recently, as the result of better roads and quicker communication of all kinds, we have seen the development of the consolidated school and the abandonment of the neighborhood and village institutions of learning in favor of the town and city school. The tendency is also toward larger unit operations in road building, telephone communication and markets for the collection and distribution of farm products.

While these changes have been taking place, what is happening to the rural church? Is it serving to a greater or less extent as a community center in addition to its strictly religious functions? Is it reaching, through some denomination, nearly all the people of the neighborhood as it did in days of old? Again, is the rural church affected by the modern trend in mergers and consolidations that are so apparent in other fields of activity, some of which are its competitors for support?

An Analysis of Churches

These are important questions, not only for the churches themselves but also for the type of rural life in America today. Those best equipped to answer these questions are the pastors and officers of the rural churches themselves.

An interdenominational group of churchmen and others interested recently undertook a fact-finding survey of all the rural churches in New Jersey and a compilation of the replies to definite and pertinent questions shows rather clearly the position of the rural churches in that state. The resolution that brought about the survey was as follows:

"We, the undersigned, representing organizations interested in the rural church, unite in requesting the Department of Agriculture to make a survey of the rural churches and communities of New Jersey, to learn their economic condition, the equipment for social and religious educational work, the degree of cooperation between the church and other agencies operating in the area; to learn whether the community is "over-churched" or "under-churched," and to discover whether the Department of Agriculture may cooperate in a more adequate way with the church in rural life betterment.

"We pledge our cooperation, and will endeavor to secure the interest and aid of the organizations we represent."

The survey was undertaken with sympathy and understanding of the factors involved with no pre-conceived, critical formulae to be proved.

The limits of this article permit only of generalizations and summaries. Outstanding successes and definite failures, while of great value and interest, must be omitted.

An analysis of the churches in the state brought out the fact that by reason of location there were 541 churches that should be included in this survey. Of this number, representatives of 83 churches replied that they were not rural in the sense that they had farm families as members or attendants at their churches. Two hundred forty-seven replied to the question asked, either completely or in part.

Total Investment

An effort was made to determine the value of church buildings and the average value was found to be $24,042. The average value of the parsonage was placed at $5,218. This makes a total investment in churches and parsonages of nearly $5,000,000. In addition, there were 82 churches that reported other buildings, including parish houses and community buildings valued at $5,000 each. This is an indication of the money value of the property which is designated for religious purposes in the state.

These churches have an annual budget averaging $3,128 for local expenses and an average of $748 for benevolences. The trend toward budgeting the church funds and definite methods of raising the budget are shown by the fact that with the exception of 12 all the churches reported that a budget was adopted annually and the necessary funds secured through an every-member campaign in all but 50 churches. There were 47 churches that reported aid from their denominational headquarters, receiving annually for that purpose an average sum of $310.

When we come to the question of membership in the rural church, we find an average resident membership of 146 and a non-resident membership of 29. The non-resident membership, in most cases, is made up of persons who have been affiliated with the church in past years through family connections or through earlier residence in the vicinity, but now live outside of the area that can properly be termed the community. Out of the 146 resident members, 109 were classed as "active" and 33 as "inactive." In order to determine the interest in church affairs by persons of varying ages, it was found that 43 men of 21 years or over were members and that 13 males under 21 years belonged to the church. It was found, too, that 63 women 21 years and over were members and 17 under 21 years were listed as members of the church. Approximately 55 per cent of all the members of these churches lived in the open country and the remainder in towns or villages. Nearly one-half of all the members of the rural churches were over 45 years of age.

Plain and Rugged as the Faith of Our Fathers.

To determine whether the membership in the churches was gaining or losing, the question was asked regarding the total gain and the total loss in membership during the year 1929. It was found that there had been a gain of 10.8 per cent on the average and a loss of 5.6 per cent, leaving a net gain of 5.2 per cent for the year.

We were interested in knowing the training, the compensation and the amount of time given to the churches in the rural districts by their ministers. The average salary, incidentally, paid to these ministers was $1,506 annually. Many of them received, in addition, contributions of various kinds and in nearly all cases a parsonage was provided. One hundred seventy-eight ministers stated that they resided in the community where the church which they served was located, and 40 lived elsewhere. One hundred sixty-five gave full time to the church and 47 reported that they gave part of their time to the church; 32 of these had other occupations. The preparation for the ministry on the part of those who served these churches showed that on an average they attended nearly four years in preparatory school, nearly four years in college, about three years in the seminary and a few reported that they had spent two and a half year's attending Bible school as additional preparation. It is evident that the standards of education and general preparation for the work are very high, especially in view of the compensation which they receive in the rural field.

In New Jersey, the changes in population have been extensive in recent years. Fifty-three churches reported that the area of the parish had changed materially in ten years, while 134 stated that there had been no particular change in the size of the community in that period. A question frequently asked is the extent to which the church serves the people in the parish. The average number of families as shown in this survey in the parish was given as 239, of which only 74 were represented in any department of church work. In other words, only about 30 per cent of the families have church affiliations in rural districts.

Sunday Schools

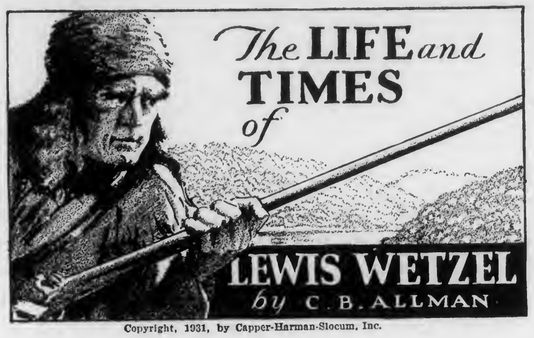
When we asked whether there were other churches in the same area, we received the reply that there were approximately three additional churches besides their own, serving the same community. We asked whether, in the opinion of the individual, he felt that there were too many churches in his community. Of the 132 ministers who replied to this question, 82 or about 65 per cent reported affirmatively. Many individuals reported difficulties in their work as a result of competition in the same neighborhood, by churches of the same or different faiths, and there was occasionally a note of condemnation by one denomination against another for having started a church organization when the religious needs of the community were apparently being met by those already in existence. Several reported efforts at merging churches but in practically all cases these were unsuccessful.

A step toward combining efforts in the same community is the holding of union services and 102 replies showed that such union services were being held and 73 that no attempt along this line had been recently made.

One of the strongest activities of the rural church is the Sunday School work, many of the churches having more than one Sunday School under their jurisdiction. Two hundred thirty-three churches reported an average of three Sunday Schools to each two churches and these Sunday Schools had an average enrollment of 122 persons with an average attendance of 72. Undoubtedly, the organization of young people in classes has provided an outlet for group effort in many lines, and this has helped materially in building up interest among the younger people in the community.

A number reported that evening services had been abandoned recently and that these would not be resumed. In most cases, a larger attendance at morning services resulted following the giving up of the extra service.

Some of the difficulties pointed out by rural ministers in their work of developing greater interest in their respective churches included the competition which they were facing of amusements that were offered in larger centers of population which were drawing the interest of their people to these centers and away from their community church. A very large number of local organizations having an (Continued on page 12.)



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"WHAT shall I do with her?" asked one of the men.

"Do you think this girl was allowed to come because she wanted to?" demanded Wetzel. "She is either a decoy, or her people cast her off, now that her father and brothers are no more."

"Her people cast her off—" The voice came from the darkness. "Because she loves white man." The crack of a rifle accompanied the last word, and the little girl, who had done no wrong, but who was not wanted by either her own or her enemies' people, crumpled lifeless at Wetzel's feet.

Instantly the camp was in an uproar. Men deployed in all directions seeking the murderer. The search was in vain. By midnight all had gathered in camp again. There in the witching hour the rough and ready border men, who would have as soon scalped a redskin as chop a chicken's head off, dug a grave for the young victim they had made an orphan and who had touched their hearts.

No pomp and circumstance, no funeral trappings or ceremony to sooth the grief of bereaved relatives, no relatives, no banks of flowers or hymns of supplication, no timed chant of priest or exposition of preacher, but to the chorus of gathering wolves the Indian girl was wrapped in a blanket and laid in a gloomy narrow trench.

As the men were about to throw on the earth Wetzel stopped them. "We commit this body to the earth from whence it came," said the fiddle-playing warrior in a slow voice. "As from the earth spring up flowers and healthful things for man's life, so may this immortal soul arise to the seat of mercy, a flower, a fruit, in the sight of God. Amen." He motioned for the men to proceed, and earth soon covered the breast of the wild flower so suddenly crushed under the trampings of two contending races.

A fire was made over the new grave to protect it from wolves. When the flames leaped high the white men moved silently away and made a new camp from which a rising golden vapor could be seen marking the resting place of the redman's child.

When morning came Wetzel went alone to the grave and stood long in contemplation as he gazed at the white ashes. Arousing himself with a sigh, he looked around and seeing that he was alone, plucked scarlet blossoms that grew nearby and strewed them on the ashes until the ground was carpeted as with sunset.

The girl had died as he might have died, or as he might have killed his sister if she had chosen an Indian for protector. What was the difference? What was the difference between the soul of an Indian and that of a white man? Perhaps for the first time in his life this question came to him. The little red girl had done more than all the warriors of her race, or all the authority of the whites; she had raised a perplexing question in a one-track mind.

JAMMED between the desperate and unsubmissive Indian race on one side and the determined and unconquered Caucasian race on the other, the inhabitants of the border land had little time to weigh the niceties of human conduct or indulge in philosophical introspection. To them life was primitive. At every turn not only the welfare but the very existence of their families was at stake. The young government at Washington had its hands full with new and unexpected problems. Its citizens on the edge of civilization must be left to shift for themselves. That they held their own and secured a foothold without machines or capital is as remarkable as that they clung to the principles of justice in their dealings with each other, and in a large way with the Indians.

It was a war to the finish, a time that produced such men as Wetzel, who was steadfast in his purpose, and whose greatest fault was too much zeal in the work he felt called on to do. This zeal aroused the admiration of the enemy, but was sometimes embarrassing to the broader minded whites, who looked forward to peace.

The officers under Gen. Harmar had standing orders to arrest Wetzel as "the murderer of the peaceful Indian." Wherever he went the shadow of his crime followed, although so far behind that it caused him no particular inconvenience. In fact such was the state of public opinion and fears that it is questionable whether his reputation was not enhanced rather than harmed by the accusation.

ONE of Wetzel's outstanding characteristics was an almost incredible patience. He could wait all night, crouched in the shelter of a protecting bush, to deal summary vengeance on a group of sleeping Indians when they arose in the morning He could wait all day perched up in a tree to quiet a disturbing "turkey-call." But authority is also patient. Its patience is not a matter of hours or days, but of weeks and months, yes, years if necessary.

General Harmar went about his duties and left his order for Wetzel's capture to take care of itself. In order to hasten the event it was suggested that a reward be placed on the scout's head. But public opinion, formed in fear of Indians, again interposed. The general declined to offer a reward, knowing that it would make the settlers indignant and obstruct rather than hasten the arrest of his man. Thus biding his time, and relying on secrecy and chance to land his game, the general pursued the course least likely to give offense and most likely to place Wetzel in his hands. The scout, undoubtedly, had dismissed the matter from his mind, since to him the so-called crime must have seemed a slight offense.

Down in Kentucky Lewis took no pains to keep under cover and was seated on a bench in a bar-room playing his fiddle when a couple of soldiers strolled into the room. They were part of a detachment which was going down the Ohio river and had stopped at Limestone for rest and refreshment.

The long-haired, husky scout played on, sensing no danger. He was 26 years old at the time, of athletic build, especially muscular in arms and shoulders. His carefully braided hair knotted around his shoulders, piercing black eyes and dark pock-marked face made him a picturesque figure. His reputation as a fearless scout and energetic warrior did not suffer on close examination.

As the soldiers looked this striking figure over their appetite for official approval at the expense of a personal encounter disappeared, and they quietly left the room. Outside they hurriedly told their comrades of Wetzel's presence. One by one the company then sauntered into the bar-room. The fiddler played on. These newcomers were white men, and he was suspicious only of reds. Suddenly at a signal twenty men jumped on him. Wetzel was prisoner again.

That night Lieutenant Lawler delivered the captured man to General Harmar at Cincinnati.

"So, Wetzel, we meet again," said the general. "This time you will not have the chance to reward my clemency so vilely. Your irons will be doubly strong, and you must become used to a lack of exercise."

News spread through the valley that Wetzel was a prisoner, to be tried for the murder of an Indian at Fort Harmar. On hearing about it frontiersmen condemned the government for understanding so little about Indian warfare. The crime, to them, was that Wetzel should be arrested, not that an Indian had been killed. The latter was an achievement, not a crime.

If the general did not forget Lewis neither did the lad's girl friend Lydia Boggs. His absence as a sort of voluntary exile in Kentucky had not erased from her mind memories of that stroll along the moon-lit Ohio. And like many another woman she came to the rescue of her mistreated lover with all the ferocity of her vital nature.

Lydia personally took charge of a campaign to set Lewis free. She went from settler to settler begging assistance. Through her tireless and timely efforts a conspiracy was formed to rescue the prisoner and massacre the garrison at Cincinnati. Lydia was up in arms. What could a puny army of men do against this militant woman?

Petitions for Wetzel's release poured in on the stubborn general. A scout sent by Lydia reported to Harmar that frontiersmen would wipe out the fort, troops and whole settlement if the prisoner were not set free. Some of Wetzel's more conservative friends tried to secure a writ of habeus corpus. But all these efforts failed. The general had his man, and he proposed to make him stand trial.

The hour of trial arrived. The prisoner was brought before the military court. "Speak, Wetzel," said the prosecutor. "Are you guilty, or not guilty?"

With folded arms Lewis faced his accuser.

"Guilty of what?" he asked.

"Of murdering a fellow being in cold blood, without provocation."

"I killed an Indian. That is my crime," said Wetzel in a tone one might use if accused of killing a grasshopper. Of arguments pro and con, of lawyers' tricks or legal delays history is silent. We are not even told whether Lewis was tried before a jury. However, tradition says the judge delivered an opinion, in which he quoted liberally from the Scriptures, and showed that to Lewis' mind slaying the redman at Marietta was not a sin, but that some of the greatest crimes in history were due to acts not considered by the actors as wrong. Therefore it was useless to try to tell him that the act under consideration was not cold-blooded murder.

Wetzel was ordered to arise and receive his sentence, which was that he was "to hang by the neck until dead."

One of the condemned man's friends said, "He shall never die by hanging. We will rescue him or die ourselves."

The faithful Lydia refused to accept the verdict. Meetings were held and protests made. The weight of opinion was that the scout must be freed. "Not that he is Wetzel," they said, "but because our principle is involved. The man shall not hang. We shall see who has the strongest arm, this military law that presumes to teach us our duties toward a miscreant race who murder and pillage us with impunity, or we who own the land and have gained it inch by inch from just such foul thieves as this savage that Wetzel killed for us."

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

A WASTED EVENING

OLD Jake McGoon and I, by gee, have been good pals since '93, so we concluded 'twould be right to go to town and stay all night, to go to town and have a feast and see two movie shows at least. So we went in, engaged a room as sleek as any painted broom, and then we felt that we were free to have our little modest spree.

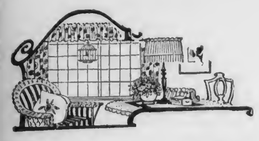
We had a lunch then went again up to our room like honest men intending to doll up a bit then sally forth and make a hit. But while we two were dolling up, each frothing lather in his cup, Old Jake remarked that he was sure his well had water far more than that in any neighbor's well wherever found upon the dell. He also said he thought his grays the best team known in early days; he said again he felt his cows the best that ever ate from mows, especially his Jersey one.

He may have said these things for fun, but fun or not, the two of us were soon engaged in quite a fuss, an argument with pro and con, an argument with pointers on, an argument with kick and zest, an argument with mental test. We both sat down and argufied with language broad, and deep, and wide.

We talked until the midnight hour was sounded in a city tower. We then put on our sleeping clothes and argued two more hours, I 'spose. We talked of horses in their graves, of Bill's brown mare, and Ike's, and Dave's. Jake thought one cow of olden day was leader both in curds and whey, while I opined he'd better go and change his mind a foot or so.

Well, movie shows went by the board. We missed them, likely, by the cord, but spite of that we had a spree, the best we've had since '93. We had a visit and a talk, a lunch, a breakfast and a walk—and what's more fitting our years, more pleasant for us pioneers?

J. E. T.



The Farm Home

Grapes and Fondant

AN unusually attractive confection for teas, dinners and other formal occasions, as well as for gift boxes of home-made sweets, is made by dipping white grapes in fondant. "Fondant," as the professional candy-maker calls it, is the cooked sugar filling in chocolate creams or stuffed dates and other confections. It is sometimes flavored in various ways, as with oil of peppermint or wintergreen, rose, vanilla, or almond flavoring, and often colored with vegetable coloring. A syrup or candy thermometer is desirable for good results.

Firm grapes with unbroken skins should be used for dipping, and a little of the stem should be left on them. They should be dipped very quickly into the melted fondant and placed on waxed paper to dry.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following directions for making the fondant in which the grapes are dipped:

Fondant Recipe

Two cups granulated sugar, three-fourths cup boiling water, one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar, one-eighth teaspoon salt.

Put the sugar, water, cream of tartar and salt into a saucepan over a hot fire. Stir constantly until, but not after, the sugar has dissolved. Do not splash the syrup. Remove the spoon and do not use it again after the syrup boils. Remove the sugar grains or crystals with a dampened brush or a clean wet cloth. Cover the pan for a few minutes. Let the syrup boil until it reaches a temperature of 235 degrees to 238 degrees F., or until it forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Be sure the bulb of the thermometer is covered and does not touch the bottom of the pan. Pour the syrup in a thin sheet onto a chilled platter so it will cool quickly. Do not scrape out the saucepan. When the syrup is cool, work it with a flat wooden spoon. When it forms a soft solid ball, work it with the palms of the hands in the same way as bread dough until it is smooth.

Place the fondant in an earthenware or glass dish. Wet a clean cloth in hot water, wring out well, and lay over the top of the candy. After about 24 hours the fondant is ready to mold. Fondant made in this way will keep for months if covered with a moist cloth or stored in a tight covered jar. It may be melted over hot water for dipping grapes, strawberries, or other fresh fruits, or any of the candied fruits such as cherries, pineapple, cranberries, grapefruit peel or citron.

Other ways of using fondant include molding it to make centers for chocolate creams, pressing halves of nuts into balls of fondant, or rolling the balls in fine chopped nuts or shredded cocoanut. Nuts and cocoanut may also be worked into the fondant before it is shaped. Irregular shaped balls as sometimes rolled in cinnamon for "cinnamon potatoes," with "eyes" gouged out to make them more realistic.

A Delicious Bite.

Fruits in Season

Apple Cake

GERMAN apple cake, always a favorite when well-made, requires the following ingredients: Two cups flour, three and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup shortening, one egg and three-fourths cup milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt. Rub in the shortening until it is fine as meal. Beat the egg and add it to the milk. Stir into the dry mixture.

Spread the dough in a well-buttered shallow pan. Pare four or five apples and cut in rather thick slices. Arrange the apple slices on the dough in regular rows, or circles, pressing the thin edges into the dough, and letting the pieces overlap. Cover the entire surface with apples. Sprinkle with one-half cup sugar to which a little cinnamon or nutmeg has been added. Bake in a moderately hot oven about 25 minutes or until the apples are tender. Cover with an inverted tin for the first ten minutes so the apples may cook more quickly. Serve warm with hard sauce, soft custard, or lemon sauce.

Marie Doermann—N. J. State College.

Peach Bavarian Cream

You've had peaches in all sorts of ways while they have been in season—peaches with cream, with ice cream, peach shortcake, peach cobbler, peach pie,—even broiled peaches,—so you should be glad to be reminded of one more good dessert made with this delicious fruit,—peach Bavarian cream. As all the Bavarian creams contain whipped cream, this is just one more way of serving peaches and cream together. The recipe is from the Bureau of Home Economics.

Two tablespoons gelatin, one-half cup cold water, one quart sliced fresh peaches, one cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one pint cream, whipped.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Mash the peaches with the sugar, rub through a sieve, and simmer for five minutes. Remove from the fire, add the softened gelatin and salt, and stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Chill, and when the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the whipped cream. Place in a wet mold, let stand in a cold place until firm, and turn out on a serving platter.

A Dread Disease

By R. G. BEACHLEY, M. D., Dr. P. H. and NELL C. WESTCOTT

THERE is probably no disease which can break out in a community that strikes greater terror to the hearts of mothers and fathers than infantile paralysis.

The correct name of this fearsome disease is "poliomyelitis" which means the inflammation of certain parts of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

Every one is familiar with the deformities it leaves in its trail through curvature of the spine and twisted and paralyzed limbs. Frequently it is fatal. While little children are its chief victims, adults too are often affected.

The one great hope offered is the quick diagnosis of a case.

Slight fever, headache, intestinal disturbances and vomiting; unusual fretfulness and drowsiness combined with pains in the legs, arms, spine or neck, should be reported at once to a physician. When a case is detected it should be reported immediately to the Health Officer. Strict quarantine measures should be instituted and all contacts carefully watched.

Make Early Diagnosis

During the epidemic of infantile paralysis in 1928, in Maryland, a special ward was fitted up at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore where acute cases were treated with convalescent serum. Doctors throughout the state were advised by the State Department of Health to be on the lookout for cases showing symptoms of infantile paralysis and make as early a diagnosis as possible. Such cases were rushed to the Johns Hopkins Hospital where they were treated with the convalescent serum. Most gratifying results were obtained in the recovery of these patients. Only five per cent showed any resultant paralysis. Later check-up of the epidemic showed that among the cases not treated with the serum, and kept at home, some 50 per cent of the victims recovered from the disease more or less maimed by the subsequent paralysis.

Other large metropolitan centers are equipped to administer the convalescent serum but, in order to reap the benefits of the treatment, early discovery of the disease is essential and cannot be over-stressed.

Pleasing Porch Pick-Ups

IT is surprising how very much can be done in the few odd moments that the thrifty woman uses to best advantage. A guest with a recent buyer of Lima beans shelled five pounds of them during the following period of time while her hostess was making other week-end purchases. She had much more fun doing that than if she had sat wearily in the car just "star-gazing."

You can relax thoroughly in the quiet of your porch rocker and do some fashionable tricks with needle and thimble or the pretty crochet ball if you do a little wise planning and have the work ready to pick up any moment.

Cost Is Small

Your daughter will want one of the new hand-crocheted berets that have taken the feminine world by storm. Maybe you, too, can use one or two to keep the autumn-blown locks in proper place. They are stylish and most comfortable. You can drape them over your head to wear in any way most becoming, and tuck them into your pocket when not wanted on the mid-day drive.

The cost of crocheted berets is very small. All you need is a number three crochet hook and four balls of a nice silky finish crochet cotton size number five.

Why sit and gaze into space when by a little fore-thought you can turn idle moments into little times for delightful hand-work which give so much of creative delight! These suggestions are in nice time, too, for the holiday gift box which need not make a nervous wreck of any one who looks ahead.

G. S. S.

Directions for making this attractive beret will be sent you free and at once upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Home Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THANKS!

The Household Editor acknowledges with thanks the splendid response to requests for recipes. It was impossible to print all of them but they have been carefully filed for future reference.

Tomato Mince Meat

MRS. G. H. recently requested a recipe for green tomato mincemeat. This is such a good substitute for the heavy rich mincement used in fine Thanksgiving pies that we hope all our readers will "put up" a few jars for health and happy trial.

Prepare three pounds of tomatoes by washing and chopping them and then draining them thoroughly. Measure the juices that have drained from the tomatoes, and add that amount of cold water. If you have a large sieve, use it to do the following freshening.

Pour scalding water over the tomatoes and let drain. Drench thoroughly with cold water. Repeat this process. This will do away with any bitter, rank flavor rather common in mock mincement combinations.

To this tomato, add three pounds of washed, peeled, chopped tart apples. Then add four pounds brown sugar, two pounds raisins, two tablespoons salt and one cup fine chopped suet. Cook until the mixture is clear.

Then add one cup vinegar, two tablespoons cinnamon, two teaspoons cloves and one teaspoon nutmeg. Cook again until the mixture is thick, about forty minutes. Can in any preferred way, but this mincemeat will keep in a covered stone jar.

G. S. S.

THE tarnish on tin cooking utensils should not be scoured off. It is actually a protection and makes them more efficient because it holds rather than reflects heat.

Economize by Sewing

No. 7286.—Ladies' evening pajamas. Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4⅝ yards of 35-inch material. The shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7116.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material. The phallings will require ¾ yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7287.—Ladies' traveling robe. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material; if made with sleeve in wrist length. With sleeve in ¾ length 4⅝ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7298.—Girls' pajamas. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 32-inch material. To finish with bias binding (or piping) as illustrated requires 6 2-3 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7303.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards 32 inches wide if made with sleeves. Without sleeves 1⅞ yards. Sash and bow of contrasting material requires 1-3 yard 39 inches wide or 2 yards of ribbon 6 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7306.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 2⅓ yards of 27-inch material if made without sleeves. With sleeves 2½ yards. Collar of contrasting material requires ¼ yard 27 inches wide. Collar and sash of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise. Sash of ribbon requires 2 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6749.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard 35 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Bias binding requires 5 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6762.—Girls' undergarments. Designed in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. To make the set for a 2-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6355.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material. For pockets and facing of contrasting material on collar and cuffs ⅛ yard 27 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Two busy helpers posed for this picture

Are we seeing double? . . . not at all! The picture shows one bar, true enough—but Fels-Naptha is more than a picture can show. It is *two* helpers, joined in one generous bar. Not soap alone, but soap *and* naptha.

Proof? . . . unwrap a Fels-Naptha bar. You see unusually good golden soap—helper number one. Now lift the bar to your nose. You smell naptha—*plenty of it*—helper number two! And the instant you put Fels-Naptha to work these two helpers buckle right down to the job.

Hand-in-hand, the good golden soap and grease-loosening naptha seek out dirt and coax it away—without hard rubbing. Clothes come clean, sweetly, fragrantly clean—in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; whether you soak or boil. Fels-Naptha is gentle to hands, too. It contains bland, soothing glycerine—which, you know, is used in many skin lotions.

Get some Fels-Naptha today. And the next time you wash or clean, let its two busy helpers give you *extra* help.

Special Offer—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-9-12.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

Indera PROTECTS THE CHILDREN AGAINST COLDS

AN Indera Figurfit (Cold-proof) Knit Slip is the ideal garment for school days.

The dampness, chilly winds and biting blasts cannot penetrate these soft form-fitting garments. They keep your children well protected against colds and coughs.

Made for grown-ups, too. Knitted to fit like a tailored gown, in all wool, rayon and wool, rayon and mercerized, cotton and wool, all cotton. Attractive fast pastel shades. Inexpensively priced. Ask your dealer to show you Indera in the regular or sport model with the STA-UP shoulder straps. Write for FREE Style Folder No. 183.

Indera FIGURFIT

INDERA MILLS CO.
Winston-Salem
N. C.

EARN MONEY OR PREMIUMS

Either 2 Pair Colored Scrim Curtains, Watch, Flexiball, Dishes, Rifle or Doll, given for selling 6 boxes ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c per box. Wrist Watches for Girls & Boys given on easy plan. Big Cash Money Paid to Agents. See New Catalog. Order 8 box salve on trial. Send No Money, we trust you until sold

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 51 Woodsboro, Md.

Why Tolerate Pimples and Blackheads when
CUTICURA
Quickly Relieves Them
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 14B, Malden, Mass.

New-fangled Contraptions

Grandfather came home from his annual visit to the Fair and said he had seen a plow with wheels and a driver's seat. He didn't think much of it. It was twenty-five years before anybody in that locality owned a sulky plow.

The first mowers, cream separators, sprayers and incubators, and the early sewing-machines and carpet-sweepers were treated in the same way. It used to take the neighbors in the next county five or six years to learn that a better implement had been made, and when they did find out they either laughed at it or ignored it.

Today, in half that time, people in all the forty-eight states have the new tool at work on their farms or in their homes.

Modern advertising takes an improved product, gives it a name and a trade-mark, builds it to a definite standard of quality, places it in every good hardware and implement store in the country, and tells you why you should own it and where you can get it.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

You're Invited

We invite you to visit the

LYNDHURST ELECTRICAL FARM at THORNDALE

on the Lincoln Highway

2 miles west of Downingtown in Chester County, Pa.

Lyndhurst Electrical Farm is now open for inspection! Owned and operated by George J. Hoopes and sponsored by the Philadelphia Electric and Chester Valley Electric Companies, this thriving 120-acre farm offers unique examples in lessening the costs and chores of farming, and in making the country home more livable.

You're invited to inspect, study and ask plenty of questions about all operations in which you and your wife may be interested!

Here is Some of the Equipment You Will See in Operation

For the Farm

Electric Milk Cooler
Milking Machines
All-electric Brooder
Motor Driven Batch Mixer
Motor Driven Hay Hoist
Poultry House Lights turned on early by an Electric Clock

For the Home

Electric Refrigerator
Electric Range
Electric Water Heater
Electric Washer
Electric Ironer
and other Appliances for a farm home

Lyndhurst Farm is only one of the many successful farms in this Pennsylvania area lessening costs and labor with practical electric labor-saving devices. Names of other farms will be furnished on request.

Visit Lyndhurst!

CHESTER VALLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY
COATESVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

L. J. TABER Worthy National Master

SUCCESS IS ASSURED with your help . . . . .

THE committee below is under the leadership of L. J. Taber, Worthy National Master of the Grange, and is composed of David H. Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange; Fred J. Freestone, Master of New York State Grange; E. V. Dorsett, Master of Pennsylvania State Grange; and W. F. Kirk, Master of Ohio State Grange. They all believe that as such a fine spirit of competition was shown last year, this year's campaign is sure to pass it in scope, in co-operation, and in results.

To you, to your friends, to all Grangers in fact, we extend an invitation to participate in this demonstration of brotherly co-operation. Here are the prizes.

PRIZES

$100.00 in gold (Grand Prize from each State Grange to winning State Grange).
$50.00 in gold (First Prize from each State Grange to winning Subordinate Grange in each State)
$50.00 in gold (Second Prize from each State Grange to winning Subordinate Grange in each State.)
$10.00 in gold (Third Prize from each State Grange to winning Subordinate Grange in each County)

The Campaign Committee will be the judges of the contest, and the winners of the Prizes in each State will be announced in the Grange Papers, December issue.

For complete information, phone or write to the Master of your Grange. He is fully equipped with the information you will need for your application.

In co-operation with the Campaign Committee this advertisement is presented by Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co., State Tower Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

L. J. Taber

1060

What Our Readers Say

I SAW in the Pennsylvania Farmer dated June 15, 1931, an editorial with the heading reading "Back in the Nineties." I have a record dating back to 1851 that gives prices on labor and commodities as follows:

Tallow	per lb.	10c
Buckwheat	per bu.	55c
Masoning	per day	95c
Labor	per day	50c
Butchering	per day	50c
Leather for one pair of shoes		25c
Making a dress		25c
One gross of matches		63c
July 3, 1852		
One pint whiskey		6½c
Applebutter	per qt.	6c
Sharpening a hoe		8c
One barrel of cider		$1.50
Wood	per cord	$1
Potatoes	per bu.	37½c
1862		
Chestnuts	per pt.	6c
Wine	per pt.	12½c
Molasses	per qt.	20c
One lb. stocking yarn		90c

Those are a few of the dates and prices taken from an old diary.
William H. Schwartz.
Union county, Pa.

Local Government

I MUST commend you for your editorial in last issue headed "Distant Views." You sound a warning against a great danger. All experience has been that the farther government is removed from the people the more costly, oppressive and tyrannical it becomes. The reasons are apparent to one who thinks.

Besides it is less capably, honestly and benevolently administered. The reasons for this also lie on the surface. Each community has its own peculiar conditions, problems and needs. Only those belonging can be fully aware of them and only they are especially and acutely interested in them. It is their affair and only theirs.

There is always sufficient talent at home to meet fully local official requirements. It is the duty and privilege of the people to seek it, call it forth, if needs be conscript it, for the public service. It is likewise the duty of every good citizen to heed the call and give his best to his community and friends. It is a foolish and unworthy thought that we must go abroad for wisdom and honesty.

Local Talent

Every community has sufficient for its needs if it will but recognize and use it. To do this of course it is very often necessary to brush aside eager self-seekers and incompetents. Local affairs are safest in all respects in local hands. Centralization of power and authority have gone too far already.

We should permit no further invasion of our liberties in local matters but hold on with a death grip to what home rule is still left us. What we desperately need is a wider, keener, more sincere interest in all public affairs, beginning, but by no means ending, with those local.

Beaver Co., Pa. R. W. Stiffey.

Surplus Straw Problem

THIS question confronts us again. For some years past surplus straw was baled and sold. In the spring those who held their baled straw got $14@16 a ton for it. Today the pendulum has swung to the other extreme; straw is hard to get rid of at any price.

It costs around three dollars to bale a ton of straw here. If straw brings $5 or less, ought we bale and sell it? I think we ought to leave in stack until it rots and then haul it out for manure.

Next June as soon as the hay is made, I propose to spread all the straw on hand on the fresh stubble fields, rather too light than too thick and very even, so that none of the new sprouts of alfalfa and clover will be smothered. Experiment with a small load of straw. The straw serves to hold most of the moisture and growth will be twice or thrice as fast as on the field where no straw was applied.

The fields on which straw have been applied can be grazed by cattle, which could not be done had stable manure been applied. Cattle object to the odor. The pasture will be increased and the quality improved. When the strawed areas are plowed in late fall or early the following spring it will be found that the straw has done its work of nitrification and in doing it has rotted, almost disappeared and is not bothersome to turn under.

Nature does her nitrification in her several ways. She uses the leaves of the trees and old plants of grass and vegetables in her manurial system, a system which never fails.

R. I. Weigley.

Ground Hay and Fodder

THE common practice of dairymen is to full-feed their cows on their good hay as soon as they put them into the barn in the fall. With less of this hay available than needed by the cows for the winter feeding, the supply runs out before pasture is ready. This may necessitate the feeding of poorer hay, fodder and even straw, during February, March and April—winter-end months when it is exceptionally difficult to keep up milk production.

Dairy farmers who study their winter feeding problems are getting away from this difficulty in an interesting way. Last winter at the Indiana Prison Farm, where a high class herd of 50 Holstein cows is kept, it was found that spring hay shortage could be avoided by making up the roughage ration of one-half alfalfa hay and one-half corn fodder. To make this roughage mixture palatable and to prevent waste in feeding it, the hay and the fodder were ground together and fed mixed with the grain ration.

This ground roughage mixture was so satisfactory that during a five weeks feeding period, ten of the good cows in this herd averaged over five gallons of milk each per day, when fed half ground alfalfa hay and half ground corn fodder.

F. J. F.

He Scared the Bull

WE will call the owner of this gentle bull Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown went into the stall as usual to let the bull out to water. The bull instead of going out of the open door, turned on his master and charged, forcing him in the corner of the stable with a horn striking the wall on either side. Now how to gain his freedom is the foremost question in Mr. Brown's mind. He decided on a little strategy. so stooped and bellowed in Mr. Bull's ear with the result that he rushed from the stable and disappeared behind the straw-stack.

Westmoreland Co., Pa. H. J. M.

MEAT PIE (right)

2 pounds beef or veal (or beef and veal)
2 teaspoons salt
Boiling water
4 tablespoons flour
½ recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes. Brown in skillet with small amount of fat. Add salt and enough boiling water to cover. Simmer gently 1½ hours, or until tender. Mix flour to a paste with small amount of cold water, add to meat mixture, and cook until thickened, stirring well. Turn into casserole and reheat in oven until gravy bubbles. Roll biscuit dough ½ inch thick. Cut into diamond-shaped sections, and arrange on top of meat mixture. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, or until biscuits are done. (Carrots, onions, and potatoes may be added to meat mixture and cooked with it 10 minutes before flour is added.) Serves 8.

DATE SHORTCAKES (below)

1 cup dates, seeded and chopped
½ cup water
¼ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 teaspoon lemon juice
Dash of salt
½ recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine dates, water, sugar, lemon juice, and salt. Cook over slow fire, stirring frequently, until mixture thickens. Cool. Roll biscuit dough ⅛ inch thick. Cut with large round cutter. Remove centers from half of circles with small round cutter, leaving rings. Brush tops with butter, sprinkle with sugar, and place on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (475° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Spread each round biscuit thickly with date mixture, adjust rings on top and fill with additional date mixture. Serve with lemon sauce. Makes 4 shortcakes.

CALUMET BISCUIT DOUGH

This is the basic recipe that makes any one of these fascinating dishes

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter or other shortening
⅔ cup milk (about)

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually until soft dough is formed. Turn out on floured board, knead slightly. Roll ½ inch thick. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12 biscuits.

(All measurements are level)

QUICK CINNAMON ROLLS (above)

½ recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe
1½ tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ cup currants or raisins

Roll biscuit dough ¼ inch thick. Cream butter, sugar, and cinnamon. Add currants, and sprinkle mixture over dough. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1 inch slices. Dot pan generously with butter, and sprinkle with additional sugar. Place rolls on top, cut-side down. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes, then decrease heat to moderate (350° F.) and bake 15 minutes longer, or until done. Makes 6 rolls.

PIMENTO CHEESE BISCUITS (left)

2 ounces pimento cheese
2 tablespoons butter
½ recipe Calumet Biscuit Dough—use basic recipe

Combine cheese and butter and melt over hot water, stirring until blended. Roll biscuit dough ¼ inch thick, cut with small floured cutter, and place on greased baking sheet. Pour cheese mixture over biscuits. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 10 minutes or until done. Makes 12 biscuits.

Orange Biscuits, Swedish Tea Rolls, Cherry and Almond Rings—and other wonderfully delicious variations can be made so easily from the foundation recipe. The new Calumet Baking Book tells how. We'll gladly send you a copy free. Mail the coupon below.

What! Make all these gorgeous things from biscuit dough?

Yes...for Calumet's Double-Action does wonders to biscuit dough!

HERE is news! Read and learn how Calumet Baking Powder glorifies plain biscuit dough—and turns a host of dishes into thrilling new creations.

Calumet, you see, acts *twice*—not just *once*. And this remarkable Double-Action works a magic transformation in your baking. You can't picture how tender, how marvelously good biscuit dough can be—until you try Calumet. You can't imagine what delicious treats biscuit dough can create—

LOOK! See Calumet's Double-Action!

Make This Test To-day! Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's *first* action—the action designed to begin in the mixing bowl when liquid is added.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of the oven.

Double-Acting—Combination Type! Calumet's Double-Action, explained above, is the result of a scientific *combination* of two gas-releasing ingredients, one of which acts chiefly during the mixing and the other chiefly during the baking. For this reason, Calumet is known both as "The Double Acting" and "Combination Type" baking powder.

until you try the Calumet basic recipe given above.

For the beauty of it is—this *one* simple recipe is the "makings" of no end of tempting surprises. With this *one* recipe, you can make all kinds of fancy biscuits, fruit shortcakes, scones, meat pies, rolls and quick breads galore. The four suggestions above are just a few examples. Try any of them. Try some of your own favorites. Just use the basic recipe—and see what triumphs you achieve!

Two Actions—the secret of perfect baking

Here is how Calumet's Double-Action brings such unusual perfection to biscuit dough and all your cakes and quick breads. Calumet's first action begins in the mixing bowl. This starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, the second action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter or dough and holds it high and light. Your baking is bound to turn out beautifully.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action nor in the amount that should be used. And not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet's scientifically balanced combination of two gas-releasing ingredients produces perfect leavening action—Double-Action!

Notice that the basic recipe given calls for only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion and should be followed for best results—a splendid economy which the perfect efficiency of Calumet's leavening action makes possible!

Get Calumet to-day! . . . Calumet is a product of General Foods Corporation.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

MARION JANE PARKER S. F. F.—9-31
c/o General Foods, Battle Creek, Michigan
Please send me, free, a copy of the new Calumet Baking Book.

Name ____________________
Street ____________________
City ____________ State ________
Fill in completely—print name and address
This offer not good in Canada

FREE! WONDERFUL NEW BAKING BOOK

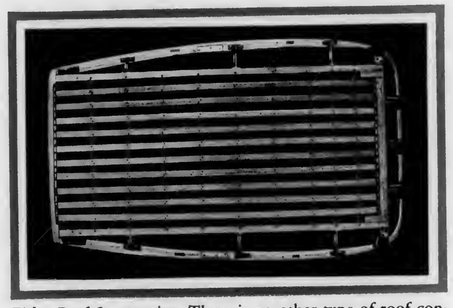
CALUMET

The Double-Acting Baking Powder

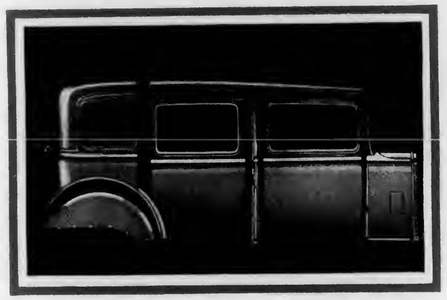
© 1931, G. F. CORP.

You Get More Strength, More Safety, More Comfort, More Value in Body by Fisher

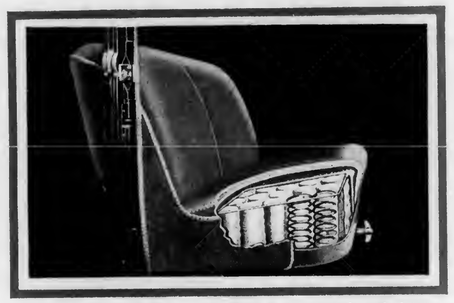
Fisher Wood-and-Steel Construction. Just as the wooden handle of your ax absorbs the shocks of the ax head, so does the famous Fisher wood-and-steel body construction absorb road shocks and provide great strength, long life and maximum safety. The framework is of sturdy, selected hardwoods, reinforced throughout with strong metal braces. Over this are placed the body panels of fine steel.



Fisher Roof Construction. There is no other type of roof construction so safe and so sturdy as the Fisher bow-and-slat type. Rigid braces of heavy steel secure the roof to the body frame, and strong steel corner braces reinforce the entire body structure. Such construction, assuring immeasurably greater safety, sturdiness and long life, is typical of the greater durability built into every Body by Fisher.



Fisher Metal Paneling. Body panels, as Fisher makes them, are heavy, strong units with all mouldings and window reveals formed directly in the metal, not fastened on. The cover for the front pillars is one piece. That means there are no mouldings to work loose, no exposed joints to open and let in cold air or rain. Body panels are drawn on steel-faced dies, insuring a smooth surface for finer body finish.



Adjustable Driver's Seat. Comfort is increased and driving made easier by the Fisher adjustable driver's seat. Turning the convenient handle moves the entire seat forward or backward through a range of three inches. The resilient, comfortable, form-fitting cushions are inclined at the correct angle for greatest riding ease. Fine coiled springs and thick soft padding assure resiliency coupled with strength and durability.

Enjoy the Advantages of Bodies by Fisher

Not only in solid, substantial construction, but in all qualities of style, comfort, luxury and convenience, Bodies by Fisher are recognized as outstanding. Their beauty of line and color is a lasting beauty. Their comfort is restful and luxurious. Their interiors are upholstered in rich, long-wearing fabrics and their fittings reflect the latest mode. You make sure of enjoying all the Fisher qualities, of getting more body value for your money, when you buy one of the General Motors cars—the only cars with Body by Fisher.

BODY by FISHER

CADILLAC · LASALLE · BUICK · OAKLAND
OLDSMOBILE · PONTIAC · CHEVROLET

Five reasons for Chevrolet's unexcelled economy

CHEVROLET

Why is it that a car so big, fast and powerful as the Chevrolet Six costs so little to operate and maintain? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

1. ***Efficient Engine Design.*** Every feature of the Chevrolet motor that affects fuel and oil economy has been the subject of specially intensive study and development by Chevrolet engineers. The result is that *20 miles to the gallon* of gasoline is a common experience with Chevrolet owners. And oil expense is practically negligible.

2. ***Modern Chassis Design.*** An important reason for Chevrolet's day-after-day dependability lies in its modern chassis design. For example: The heavy 152-inch frame supports the body throughout its length. And Chevrolet's six-cylinder motor minimizes the wearing vibration that can lead to so many repair bills.

3. ***Excellence of Manufacture.*** As one example of the care used in building the Chevrolet Six—pistons are matched to within ½ ounce and fitted to less than three thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins, too, are allowed to vary in size only 3/10 of one thousandth of an inch and are individually fitted to their bushings. As a result of precision like this, thousands of Chevrolet owners have traveled 20,000 miles or more, without having their motors opened for major servicing.

4. ***High-Quality Materials.*** Chevrolet rear axle gears are built of costly 3½ per cent nickel steel. Pistons are bushed with high-grade bronze. Transmission gears and springs are made of chrome-vanadium steel. Brake linings are a special high-quality moulded type. Obviously, a car made of such fine materials *must* last longer and cost less to maintain.

5. ***Economical Nationwide Service.*** Over 10,000 authorized Chevrolet service stations offer extremely low flat-rate charges on both labor and genuine parts. *No charge* is made for any of the parts *or the labor* involved in any replacements made under the terms of Chevrolet's liberal Owner's Service Policy.

In addition to all these basic economies, Chevrolet gives you the extra dollars and cents economy of one of the lowest delivered prices on the market. And this original cost can be spread over an extended period of time by means of the liberal G. M. A. C. monthly payment plan.

The New Chevrolet Coach

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

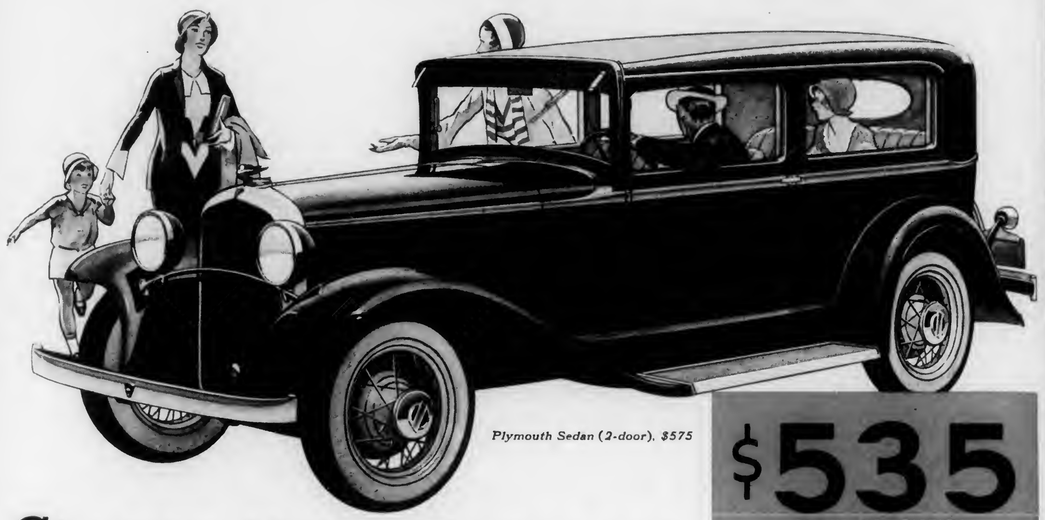
New Low Prices—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, $355 to $590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH

FLOATING POWER

and FREE WHEELING



Plymouth Sedan (2-door), $575

$535

AND UP · F.O.B. FACTORY

Chrysler Motors Engineers' Greatest Contribution to Modern Motoring

THE new Plymouth with Floating Power is the challenge of Chrysler Motors engineers to the whole world of lowest-priced cars.

With the discovery and development of Floating Power, they finally attain the goal which a discouraged industry had abandoned as futile and hopeless.

For more than a quarter of a century, engineers had endeavored to wipe out the "interrupted torque" that sent tremors up through the frame to passengers and driver—but always without complete success.

One by one they admitted defeat, begging the question by adopting additional cylinders, sacrificing economy for greater smoothness.

Chrysler Motors engineers, while designing fine sixes and eights for Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler, have labored unceasingly for the perfected Four, which they have steadfastly maintained to be the ideal car for the lowest-price field.

Floating Power, new and exclusive in Plymouth, is an engineering discovery that actually achieves the smoothness of an Eight with the simplicity of design and the economy of operation that are the birthright of the Four.

The Floating Power principle allows the engine to rock on its natural axis. The Plymouth engine mountings—and there are only two—are so placed that the engine, if it were free to rotate, would do so in perfect balance. At each mounting, live rubber, nearly an inch thick, allows the engine to rock or oscillate on this natural axis, thus dissipating the impulses caused by its power explosions.

Floating Power is so new, so startlingly revolutionary that you must experience it to understand just how sensational is this greatest contribution by Chrysler Motors engineers to modern motoring.

Get behind the wheel of a new Plymouth.

Step on the accelerator. Feel how quickly and smoothly the 56-h.p. engine whisks you to stop-watch speeds of 65 and 70 miles an hour. Then suddenly take your foot off the accelerator. Make a mental comparison of its noiseless deceleration with the roaring of other fours, and even of inferior sixes, when put to the same test.

The new Plymouth also includes Free Wheeling as standard equipment. This great feature saves on gas, oil and engine wear. It permits quick and noiseless shifting of gears in all forward speeds without declutching.

Plymouth also gives you a new Easy-Shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears, even with Free Wheeling locked out.

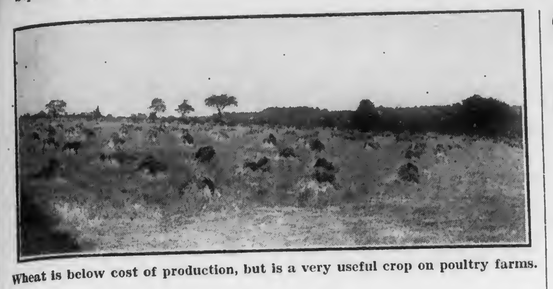
On its sturdy double-drop frame, Plymouth carries full-size Safety-Steel bodies. Plymouth is the only car in its price group with internal hydraulic brakes, unexcelled for safety.

And Plymouth has an entirely new styling, comparable in beauty with far costlier cars.

Throughout the country 10,000 dealers—Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler—stand ready today to demonstrate the phenomenal performance that wipes out all earlier conceptions of fine motoring among lowest-priced cars.

New Plymouth Body Styles—Roadster $535, Sport Roadster $595, Sport Phaeton $595, Coupe $565, Coupe (with rumble seat) $610, Convertible Coupe $645, Sedan (2-door) $575, Sedan (4-door 3-window) $635, f.o.b. factory. Wire wheels standard at no extra cost. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments. Non-shatterable glass is available on all models at small extra cost.

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL DODGE, DE SOTO AND CHRYSLER DEALERS



Wheat is below cost of production, but is a very useful crop on poultry farms.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WITH grain at its present low prices it should be fed liberally to young birds, both stock on the range and pullets in the houses.

* * *

EGGS have started to climb in price, and are making continual advances. Old hens are beginning to quit laying and are more interested in the fall and winter styles than they are in visiting the nests. Egg buyers are hunting around for eggs, and with low feed prices I think that poultrymen who have good pullets are going to make some money this season.

* * *

I RAISED a nice bunch of pullets this season, more than I can house. However, there seems to be quite a demand for them, and it looks as if the surplus will be gone before I know it.

* * *

LAST season I had a flock of very early pullets which started to lay in mid-summer and did well all fall. They are profitable, and this season I have another nice bunch of the same early birds. I housed 200 about the middle of August. They were nice birds, weighing three and one-half to four pounds, and plump. In two weeks they were laying 40 per cent with no special urging, and are improving in yield all the time. They should do well all fall, during the season when eggs are highest.

* * *

THE other day a farmer I know was selling eggs in town. He was supplying stores at 40c and selling retail at 45c. One of his regular customers turned him down because another farmer had just been through selling eggs at 35c. Here was a case where a farmer was willing to go from house to house with eggs for a nickel less a dozen than he could have wholesaled them for. I don't know why such things happen, but they do happen all the time. There is no sense in retailing any farm product unless it is sold at sufficient advance over the wholesale price to yield a decent profit. When a farmer retails eggs below the wholesale price it is time some one was appointed to take care of him.

* * *

I REARED my young pullets this season in Connecticut range shelters, on a clean range at the edge of an orchard, with a nearby small brook to drink out of. They were started in confinement, and put in the shelters when feathered out and able to do without heat. I had no trouble in raising them, and no disease worth mentioning. When I housed my first lot I wormed them, but failed to discover any worms on the dropping boards afterward. I don't think they have any to speak of, due to early confinement and the clean range.

* * *

WE threshed last week and got 29 bushels of wheat to the acre, nothing to brag of, but a satisfactory yield. I am afraid it cost more than it could be bought for, but I have enough grain to carry me well into the winter and a year's supply of straw. We carted the chaff out to the range for the pullets to scratch over, so nothing was wasted. The stubble has a nice lot of clover in it, and I expect to fence in the field and use it for range next year.

Diseased Tom

We bought a tom turkey which was not in good health when it arrived. Had a watery green discharge from his bowels. Next he became sick, had yellow spots in his throat. We fed him raw eggs and milk. Did not gain his appetite and finally died. Can you give me any light on the disease?

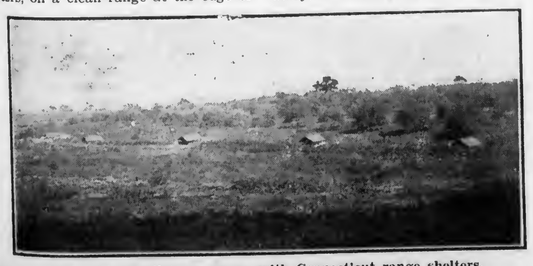
E. H. J.

TURKEYS are subject to colds, canker and roup the same as chickens. Blackhead, of course, is one of the most serious diseases affecting turkeys. This disease is often accompanied with a green or yellowish discharge from the intestines.

It is quite possible that your tom had cankerous patches in his throat which finally resulted in its death. It may also have been affected with blackhead.

It would have been very wise for you to have performed a post-mortem examination to determine the condition of the liver and other internal organs of the bird. The liver of turkeys affected with blackhead show yellowish spots over the surface.

If you have any further mortality in your turkeys, I would suggest that you perform a post-mortem examination. If you do not feel qualified to do this, send a specimen to the Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, Harrisburg, Pa. H. C. K.



View of my pullets on range, with Connecticut range shelters.

THE SUN IS SHINING ON THE POULTRYMAN

With egg prices up, America's Quality Laying Mash costs 30% less than a year ago.

Right now is a great opportunity to make money. Egg prices are *higher* than a year ago. But Pratts Laying Mash costs *30% less today than it did then.*

Don't waste time with feed of questionable value—feed you must bolster up with extra supplements. Here's the finest egg mash that money can buy. Guaranteed to deliver more results per pound of mash than any other. *And now selling for the lowest price in history.*

Every ingredient a laying hen needs is here. You don't have to add a single thing. Here are plenty of Vitamins A and B to keep hens healthy, up to par, full of stamina.

Abundant sunshine Vitamin D to store-up for use in the dark sunless days of winter. (You don't have to buy cod liver oil). Vitamin E to insure high hatchability. All these vitamins are mighty important right now, for hens store them up against the drain of heavy laying.

Because of its richness in food value—splendid animal and vegetable proteins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates—Pratts is the greatest egg-maker per pound of feed you can buy at any price.

Here it is at its lowest price in history. There is absolutely no reason to take a chance with inferior feed. Determine now to make money this year. Make up your mind to feed Pratts. See your dealer about it or write us.

Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Dept. 197, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Tune in every Thursday, 1:00 noon Eastern standard time, or 12:00 Central standard time, on your favorite Columbia network station. Hear 15 minutes of meaty discussion of feeders' problems, broadcast direct from the Experiment Farm of the Pratt Food Company.

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BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

Complete in Vitamins • At the Lowest Price in Its History

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Any Poultry Feed is only as good as the Organization back of it

A Message of importance to every poultryman

RIGHT now, when your new pullets are going into the laying houses to start paying back on the investment you have put into them, is a good time to consider this matter of laying mash selection.

You, of course, want to feed a mash that will return you the greatest profit over feed cost, one that will give you all the extra eggs possible. So it is highly important to choose a mash of proved reputation, one not only containing all the needed egg-making ingredients but a mash that is made by a mill with facilities for cleaning, blending and manufacturing those ingredients into the finest possible product.

Formulas for B-B perfectly-balanced poultry feeds are adopted only after long use on our experimental farm proves them most productive. Our buyers search the markets of the world for the exact ingredients needed. Our laboratories keep up constant tests for quality and uniformity. Then we grade, clean, blend and manufacture in our huge mill where we have designed and built machines for any processes where standard equipment cannot perform to our satisfaction.

As a result, your reputable B-B dealer now sells B-B Poultry feeds with the guarantee that they will give you more eggs. He further offers you the privilege of trying B-B feeds in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if they don't increase egg production you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made to a poultryman. And right now when lowest production costs are so necessary should be a good time for you to avail yourself of this opportunity. Better see your B-B dealer now.

MOST PRODUCTIVE . . . YET SURPRISINGLY LOW IN PRICE!

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

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BULL BRAND
B-B
POULTRY FEEDS

QUALITY CHICKS Tancred Strain

White Leghorns	$6 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
S. C. Reds	8 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7 per 100
Light Mixed	6 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAllisterville, Penna.

—SEASON'S LOWEST PRICES—

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks .	$2.50	$4.75	$9.00	$43.50	$85
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

Postage paid and full delivery count guar. Order now.
ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Box P, Port Trevorton, Penna.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D.
Barred & White Rocks ..... $9.00 per 100
Heavy mixed ..... 8.00 per 100
Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box I, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Outlet Pays Always **LIVE POULTRY**
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market . New York City

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $9.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.50 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box F, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Ready-To-Lay PULLETS, Leghorns and Black Minorcas. 12-week-old pullets and 8-week-old pullets. Prices right. Rocks and Reds.
ECLIPSE FARMS, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Seeing America First

By C. L. WHITE

(Continued from last week.)

SAN FRANCISCO charmed us all. And as for the Yosemite Valley and the big trees—the largest and oldest living things—like many others, our day there just wasn't long enough. One cannot be exactly the same again after wandering through the Mariposa Grove, among trees that were giants when Christ was on earth.

On our first day at Los Angeles many took a Pacific Ocean voyage to Santa Catalina Island, while the rest of us enjoyed the fine rural trips arranged for us by Mr. Gast and Doctor Clements of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. And on our second day of course we took in Hollywood, had our pictures taken in the land of make-believe, and saw the elaborate homes of the famous movie stars as we toured Beverly Hills and Santa Monica.

Hospitable Orange countians showed us through a great Sunkist orange packing plant, then through the groves that supply it. Their homes, dotting miles of orange and lemon groves, are just the kind of places folks dream about when they think of living in California.

In Mexico

Near San Diego we stepped across the international boundary into Mexico, our second foreign country. We literally stepped across, for we had to leave our coaches behind the fence that marks the end of Uncle Sam's territory. Mexican vehicles waited on the other side. They carried us to Tia Juana and Agua Caliente. The former town seems to consist of little saloons for thirsty Americans, with a post card and souvenir shop for each third saloon. But Agua Caliente was beautiful enough to make up for its tawdry cousin. After luncheon in the patio of the Casino there, we hastened back to San Diego to occupy seats the Chamber of Commerce had placed for us on the end of the municipal pier. From them we reviewed two or three hundred navy airplanes which flew close by in spectacular formations staged for our especial benefit. True, the visiting admiral of the fleet also was doing some reviewing from the Battleship Texas anchored a few rods out in the bay. But we didn't object to his looking on.

The world's best writers have despaired of conveying any impression of the majesty of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. So we'll give up without trying. Our full day at the Canyon let us see it in a few of its countless moods. The most we can say is that it is one thing that doesn't appear dwarfed when viewed from an airplane, as ten tour members can testify.

Albuquerque, New Mexico's mud villages, old Santa Fe, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak, the Cave of the Winds, Seven Falls, the Garden of the Gods—all gave us their quota of interesting experiences which cannot be recorded here. But this sketchy account—which isn't even a catalog of the places we visited—has one thing in common with the most elaborate story of the tour that might be written. Neither could convey an adequate impression of the greatness of the Great Golden West to one who hasn't visited it. Words cannot measure the vastness of the great open spaces. Nor can they picture the majesty of the western mountains, the blueness of the blue Pacific, the depth of western hospitality.

Some of the older tour members said they never could forgive themselves for having postponed seeing the West for so long. They didn't know what they had been missing all these years. But with it all when we got up on August 20th to find the Pennsylvania Farmer Special rolling by Pennsylvania's green fields and wooded hills, they looked very good to all of us.

The Rural Church

(Continued from page 8.)

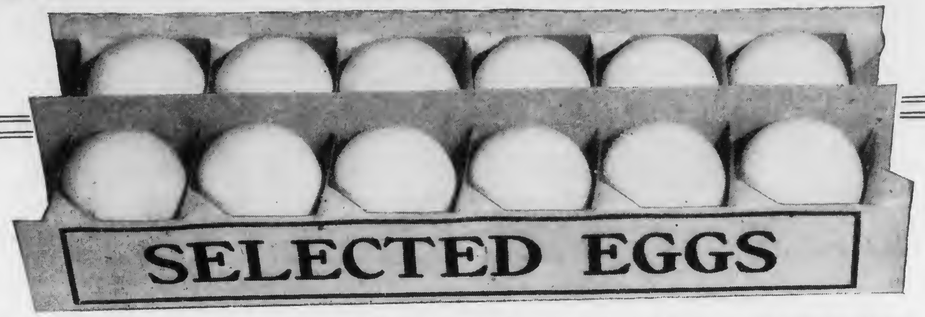
appeal of one sort or another was also taking leadership away from the church and diverting it to other fields. This was also tending to break down interest in the activities of the church. The in-filtering of alien populations to farms and villages, replacing those who were previously interested in the churches, had the effect of reducing the proportion of those in the community who were church attendants.

Comparatively few churches are taking an active part in other than religious work in their communities. Where this is being done, however, such as the sponsoring of lectures, concerts, health work and other similar activities, the church is assuming a larger place in the community life and serves as a force in building community life and efforts around it as a central structure.

The question was asked whether the church cooperated with the county agricultural agent or the home demonstration agent in providing programs and carrying on activities of interest to rural people. Only 29 reported affirmatively to this query.

Generally speaking, there was evidence of discouragement on the part of the ministers and the church officers in the effort to build up greater interest in the institution. On the other hand, a number who were adapted to general community organization work were enthusiastic on the possibilities of the church as a community center and were undaunted by certain discouraging elements in the picture. Some of the most successful churches were serving their communities far more effectively after a survey had been made and the needs of the people brought out by such study.

Unquestionably, the presence of several churches in the same community within a short distance of each other is imposing a financial burden that is disquieting. If some means could be found to merge churches so that an adequately paid minister and a completely equipped institution could be developed, this competition would be greatly mitigated and such strong churches would be more effective forces in their fields. There is a willingness on the part of most churches to accept the membership of another organization, provided their denominational name is not changed. This attitude naturally stands in the way of efforts toward merging. In many places, opposition to the use of the church as a community center, in which all citizens, young and old, might congregate, is preventing growth in interest, and on the other hand, there is a sincere belief that these activities should be left to other agencies. In the absence of these agencies, however, or with the lack of other constructive leadership, the needs of the community in many respects are not being met and services that might be performed of inherent usefulness in the lives of the inhabitants are being neglected. One cannot be actively interested in a survey of this kind without being impressed with the spirit of self-sacrifice and the service that is being given by the men who have consecrated their lives to the upbuilding of the church in rural communities.



HENS' EGGS AND KILOWATT HOURS

What You Can Do with a "Daily Dozen"

Suppose —that you are getting 25 cents a dozen for eggs—that you decide to invest the proceeds of one dozen eggs a day in electricity. For this amount, in the form of an extension minimum, your Electric Company will spend up to $428.00 extending service to you and furnishing current to the full value of the minimum paid without additional charge, at the same rate per K.W.H. that the town customer enjoys.

What Your "Daily Dozen" Will Do

Light Everywhere It will light the house, the yard, the barn. No bumps and falls due to shadows and darkness. No lamps to fill, no smoky chimneys to clean, no lantern to upset. Turn on the cellar light before you start down. Have a switch by the hay mow ladder and in the silo entry. Surprise night prowlers by pressing a button indoors. Two hands free for work. Good light for all to read by.

Pump Water It will pump the water under pressure to the kitchen, the bathroom and in the yard. Also in the poultry house, and enough in the dairy barn for a fifteen cow herd. Pressure maintained automatically. Pump starts and stops itself, without attention—just turn the spigot.

Wash and Iron It will run the washing machine and heat the iron. Ends washday drudgery and discomfort. The washer motor is always ready. The iron stays hot, the room stays cool.

Saves Steps and Food It will run the refrigerator. Constant low temperature keeps foods from spoiling. Saves endless steps to cellar or springhouse. Delicious frozen desserts when wanted. No more digging in the sawdust.

Radio and Clock It will operate the radio, the electric clock, no winding. No more radio batteries to change or charge. The clock's split-second accuracy is a joy to everyone, yet it uses so little current it can barely be measured.

General Uses It will provide current for the normal use of the toaster, waffle iron, vacuum sweeper, sewing machine, hair curler, etc.

Operate Milking Machine It will milk the cows. Current enough to milk a fifteen cow herd every day. The electric milking machine saves time, reduces labor costs—on many farms more than pays for itself in a short time.

Electricity will do all these things for the Average Price of a Dozen Eggs a Day

The exact amount of current used for the services listed, of course, will vary as will the amount of current furnished for $7.50 per month. A typical rate would be:—25 K. W. H. at 9c, 25 K. W. H. at 5c and all in excess at 3c or 183 K. W. H. for $7.50. Some portions of the State are served at rates lower than this and a few areas are slightly higher.

"It Costs More To Do Without Electricity Than To Use It"—Ask Those Who Have It!

Published in the interest of Rural Electrification by the

Bradford Electric Company
Chester County Electric Company
Chester Valley Electric Company
Duquesne Light Company
Edison Light & Power Company
Keystone Public Service Company
Luzerne County Gas & Electric Company
Metropolitan Edison Company
Northern Pennsylvania Power Company
Penn Central Light & Power Company
Pennsylvania Electric Company
Pennsylvania Power & Light Company
Pennsylvania Power Company
Philadelphia Electric Company
Scranton Electric Company
South Penn Electric Company
Southern Pennsylvania Power Company
Wellsboro Electric Company
West Penn Power Company

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

A Dream Come True

By FLORENCE C. HEBEL

(Continued from last week.)

THE great day came. Although a man, and working about the ships for quite a while, Frank, too, was thrilled with his ride. As they neared his father's home, he became so excited he could hardly hold the glasses the Captain had loaned him. Captain Johnson was pleased with the joy of his guest and teased him a little about it.

"There it is," exclaimed Frank. "There is the farm where we used to work."

He had been writing a note and tying a small sand bag to it, dropped it over the side. He had wanted to write more, but they were up four thousand feet because the air was bumpy and it was so cold that his fingers were stiff.

"Think the folks are looking for you?" smiled the Captain.

"I see a white spot near that building. That will be Mary and Dad, I'll bet," answered Frank.

Then he remembered the story of Bob and told the Captain about him. When he came to his refusal to ride in an airplane out of loyalty to the airship, the Captain gave an exclamation.

An Invitation

"Why the spunky little beggar! I declare, I wish I could give him a ride for that."

They were nearing their destination now. After being moored, they were out and Frank soon saw old friends to greet in the crowd. But almost immediately the Captain heard him give a shout

"Hi, there! Bobby! How did you get here?"

"Hiked," answered a sturdy young chap. "Couldn't miss a chance to see this big fellow close up."

Of course the Captain had to meet him. Then he talked to Frank a few minutes. Later Frank made a trip to the telephone. He nodded to the Captain and the Captain said to Bob,

"I hear you would like a ride in the ship. Could you get home from Blank if we took you so far and put you on the train?"

Bob could not have looked more surprised if the Captain had suggested going to the North Pole. Then delight followed. Then dismay.

"Mother would worry about me. She said I might come here because she could trust me, so I dare not give her a scare. I can't tell you how I'd like to, nor how much I thank you. If I had only known it in time—but it's just too good to be true that you've asked me.. I'll tell the fellows about that when they guy me about going up," and he grinned at the idea.

The Thrill of a Lifetime

"That's all right, Bob," spoke up Frank. "I telephoned to your mother. She was as much surprised as you, but said you might go."

"Mother's a brick!" exclaimed Bob. "She'll be fussy about it, but she wouldn't refuse me my chance."

How he got through the next few hours Bob could hardly tell. He was going to ride in an airship. It couldn't be true. Of course he was dreaming like he often did.

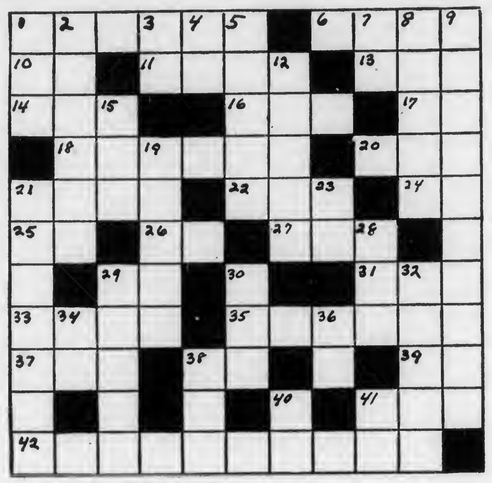
But when the time came he went with the rest. Nine officers there were, thirteen mechanics, twelve riggers, two radiomen, and a cook. They had all heard the story of his refusal to ride in an airplane by this time. They were all pleased about it for all were loyal to their ship. They showed him the things he had read about. The ship was lifted by Helium, a gas that was enclosed in cells of circular cross section, placed end to end throughout the length of the ship. These cells were made of a cotton fabric and lined with "Goldbeater's" skins, which are tiny pieces of the intestines of cattle, many thousand cattle having been required to furnish sufficient pieces to line these cells.

The framework was made of Duralumin, a metal alloy of aluminum, copper and manganese, strong as steel, but much lighter. He knew that the big, shining body was covered with waterproof cloth and given several coats of aluminum paint to reflect the sun's rays.

He heard the roar of the big 400 horsepower engines, each in its own egg-shaped car, suspended from the ship. He saw the control car in front with its steering controls, engine telegraphs, ballast controls, radio apparatus, compasses, and other instruments by which the ship is navigated.

He felt as though he had always been familiar with the rooms for the passengers. The pictures had been very good. Though he was never less sleepy, the beds looked very comfortable. And the kitchen with its electric range and every facility for efficient work—how he wished his mother could see that! When he commanded an airship she could cook for him.

(To be continued.)



Another Tour Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1. A heroine whose birthplace you will visit in San Diego.
6. To boast.
10. A Roman numeral.
11. What you call people by.
12. Away from.
14. To injure or deface.
16. Abbreviation of what folks of any wealth leave when they die.
17. Abbreviations of two directions, indicated by the hands.
18. Plural of a citrus fruit. You will see groves of them, but I hope there are none in the party.
20. Turf.
21. Buffalo Bill's real name. My, but that road named after him looks good in the pictures!
22. It's all right to say this if you mean an obstruction in a river or something of that sort, but don't add a letter to this word, whatever you do.
24. A personal pronoun—plural.
25. The word "enliven" says this twice.
26. Abbreviation of the name of a disease often spoken of as the "white plague."
27. What you will answer when your neighbors ask if you had a good time on the trip, but you'll say a lot more than just this one word.
29. A New England state—abr.
31. Not quite "long" (the first letter is omitted from this word.)
33. They bind us together; railroads have them, and some games end in them.
35. He discovered something rather big which you will get a chance to see, and there's a park named after him down in San Diego.
37. Abbreviation (plural) of a position on a football team.
38. Abbreviation much used by the modern school teacher when speaking of children's "Intelligence Quotient."
39. Abbreviation of a word applied to the Apostles and many other good folk.
41. To behold.
42. A city in southern California. Some of you will take a trip from there to Catalina Island. (Two words.)

VERTICAL

1. The edge. There's a famous one in Colorado, named "Hermit's."
2. A beautiful bay at Catalina Island.
3. Preposition meaning upon or forward.
4. The continent on which you are traveling (abbreviation.)
5. To make better by change.
7. The kind of mail delivery some of you have at home.
8. A weapon used by the Indians.
9. You will cross this one on a ferry from San Francisco (two words.)
12. To attempt.
15. The color people are said to see when angry.
19. Legends or stories founded on some ancient happening or about some famous personage.
21. The kind of time you go by before you change your watches at Mandan, N. D.
23. Someone you do not have on the trip with you.
28. To cry.
29. Birds build them.
30. The railroad you are on when you leave Cody, Wyoming (abr.)
32. What most people put their specs on (plural.)
34. A Roman numeral. Just think of the number of sheep that "safely lay."
36. Behold! Because of what a poet once said this word is playfully considered to be the name of "the poor Indian." Did you leave him quite as poor as you found him?
38. A place for the reception of travelers, a hotel.
40. On old form of "you."
41. The direction that Pennsylvania is from North Dakota (abr.)

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

Horizontal

1. Albuquerque
8. Dirt
9. Pacific
12. Et
14. Salt
15. Ash
19. Pad
22. Pullman
24. Plague
26. La. (Louisiana)
27. Laurel
28. N. M. (New Mexico)
30. Bub
31. Ya (yap)
34. Elberta
37. Yellowstone

Vertical

2. Lips
3. Uncle
4. Edit
5. Ric (rice)
6. Qr. (quire)
7. Utes
10. A.A.
11. It
13. Thine
16. Apple
17. Fuel
18. All
20. Ala. (Alabama)
21. Daub
22. Pueblo
23. Man
25. Gruel
29. Mean
31. Yes
32. Art
33. Me. (Maine)
35. B. W.
36. To

Little Folks

Have You Named the Doll?

TWO more dresses for little Miss What's Her Name's wardrobe! If you haven't sent in your suggestion for a name, be very quick about it for after September 15th it will be too late to enter your name. The prize, you know, is a babydoll and will be given to the one who sends in the best name, accompanied by a four line poem about her.

Address Little Folks' Corner, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIZE WINNERS

Coloring the Indian.

Anna Jane Lindsay, D. I. Stonerook, May Erwin, Gladys Erb, Eleanor Whitacre, John P. Miller, Clara Louise Fee, Dorothy J. Russell and Margaret Paisley.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

Pennsylvania Farmer Tour Members 'Way Out West

1. Tour members of Car A of the Pennsylvania Farmer Special. There were eight car groups like this. Besides the eight Pullmans, the train had three dining cars, a club car and a parlor-observation car—all for our exclusive use.

2. One mile down to the bottom, and 13 miles across to the opposite rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

3. Cowboys from the Bad Lands showed us how they ride bad horses during the rodeo they staged for us at Medora, North Dakota.

4. Looking up at the top of Mt. Rainier, Washington, nearly three miles high, with a glimpse through the trees of Nisqually, a living, moving glacier. Picture was taken near Paradise Inn where we had lunch.

5. We cross the Golden Gate by ferry. San Francisco in the distance.

6. A Yellowstone Park bear teaches her cubs the hold-up business at the expense of our supply of candy and chocolate.

7. We rode right through Wawona, one of the California big trees in Mariposa Grove. These trees are the largest and oldest living things.

Farmer's Business Letter

MUCH corn is now practically out of danger of frost, maturity coming earlier than most years. In some sections having good corn silo filling is under way, and of course in drouth sections many silos have already been filled. In general, it is a good crop, on the whole fully up to average, in spite of some drouth injury.

Farm depression is very much in evidence in this part of the country, prices mostly being well below the pre-war level, about the only exceptions being apples, chickens and butter. But those who went through the 'nineties testify that conditions are far from being as bad as they were then. At that time many people were actually desperate, and in some towns is was not regarded as safe to drive through with a wagonload of produce. It was likely to be seized by hungry people—and so far nothing like that has been seen in this period of depression.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

On account of Labor Day few markets were open on Monday of this week, so we are unable to publish quotations in this issue. They will appear next week as usual.

The Feeder Season

The feeder season is about to open, in both cattle and sheep, and there is much speculation as to results. The evidence now seems to point to liberal purchase of thin stock as a means of marketing grains and roughages, but some hold that financing will prove so difficult for so many that the total numbers of cattle and sheep fed will be held in check to the point where those who are able to feed will have a good outcome. This opinion is expressed by farmers themselves, so is not open to the charge of being market propaganda. That it will have some effect is certain, but it cannot be certain that it will have enough effect to produce the result indicated.

Feeder Cattle Demand

Some gain in demand for feeding cattle is noted, but so far it is probably no more than a seasonal increase. Demand has run to a cheap kind, in the feeling that should the market go the wrong way less would be lost on low cost than on high cost stuff. Bankers, too have been inclined to insist on holding the investment down. With around 20 cents predicted for new corn the feeding incentive is very great. Market men say it is the veteran feeders largely who have been buying so far, because they see opportunity in the unusual condition of cheap cattle and cheap feed coming together. That may be it, or it may be that they are better financed, as a class, than those who feed irregularly.

Many Buying Lambs

The feeder lamb situation is even more out of the ordinary than the feeder cattle situation. Lately western lambs have started to come freely, and demand has been relatively good, as indicated by the fact that movement into seven Corn-Belt states for the past two months is nearly fifty per cent above a year ago. It is evident that many farmers are laying in their supply early, this being especially true of the veteran feeders. Most of the good lambs have moved to the country at $5.25 to $5.75, and this range still prevails. Western contracts are reported at 4½@5 cents, and if these prices hold on the range the lambs will not sell below present levels in the markets. It may be that at this level the lambs will make a fair showing when they come back. That is something that no one can predict.

Old ewes on the range are a problem. They can only be given away as they will not pay shipping expense if they have to go to slaughter. One western man made an experimental shipment of old ewes to this market this week. They went to a packer and failed to pay their way. Western men say about all they can do is turn them on the range this winter, and if they come through all right, and if not there will be more in the pelt than trying to dispose of them in any other way. This applies only in the case of ewes that are fit only to go to slaughter. If there is any breeding value in them they can be shipped to show some net return, depending on their age and quality.

Cattle Work Lower

There was a little decrease in the cattle movement at leading points this week, but in spite of that the price trend was lower. Beef demand slowed up. Perhaps too much beef had accumulated. At least everything sold at a lower range, the good kinds suffering least. Average steer price for the week dropped to $8.15, a decrease of 45 cents compared with last week, and $2.60 under a year ago. Top heavy steers brought $10.10, and yearlings five cents more, both comparing with $10.35 last week. In the feeder alleys up to $7 or a little more is asked for something extra good and carrying a bit of flesh. But most of the trade is from $5 to $5.50, a fair to good kind being available at these figures. Bulk of the demand is for this kind.

Too Many Lambs

Lambs worked lower this week, off 50 cents or more at the close, with best quotable around $7.75. Combined receipts at the leading points took a decided jump, and this was the principal bearish trade factor. Average lamb price for the week here was $6.20, which was 40 cents under last week, and $1.90 under a year ago. Anything lacking quality is a drug on the market and sorting by packer buyers continues to be very close. This condition promises to continue, because the western sections are expected to contribute a large proportion of this thin stuff, on account of dry weather, and unless feeder demand is very large the packers look forward to a problem in disposing of unfinished lambs that they will have to take.

Light Hogs Coming

The character of the hog run is showing in the average weight, which this week was the lightest since early in June. Much stuff from the spring crop continues to come, and since the run of under-weights keeps up there is more feeling that its effect will be evident in the size of the late fall supply. Even so the general expectation is that low prices will prevail for some time this fall, whatever that means these times. December contracts for medium weights have been sold at $5.25, indicating a trade opinion. This of course is for hogs of first quality and finish.

The run at eleven points this week was in the neighborhood of 368,000 head, against 402,000 last wek, and 343,000 a year ago. This comparison with a year ago is evidence of the early run of springers. Average price for the week worked up to $5.85, a gain of 15 cents over last week, but comparing with $10.05 a year ago. It is pointed out that packers can now handle hogs on a smaller margin than they could years ago. And when comparison is made with the 'nineties there are other reasons why such low prices should not be expected, for one reason because wages are still much higher than they were then, and most everything else is higher, too. Considering such factors and conditions, the trend seems to be toward a feeling that the low point may not be as low as some had been predicting.

No Life in Grains

The trend in the grain markets has continued on the weak side, with notable movements in neither direction. One of the most hopeful signs with respect to wheat is the promise of heavy feeding. Nat Murray predicts that in the neighborhood of 175,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed, and says he wouldn't think of going this high except for the fact that last year's figures indicate that 117,000,000 was fed. Canada will feed wheat heavily, too, he says. Private estimates now put the United States spring crop at 177,000,000 bushels, 3,000,000 under the government August estimate. Some drouth damage to the corn crop is indicated in private estimates of a yield of 2,733,000,000 bushels, 42,000,000 under the last government report.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 1931 Watson.

Farmers' Markets

(Continued from page 5.)

ucts at a price which will give him a larger share of the consumer's dollar than could possibly be obtained through any of the channels of indirect distribution, or by any other means than direct sale to the consumer. In a study of the costs of direct marketing made during the season of 1926, by the Bureau of Markets, it was found that the average total expense to the grower for marketing a load of produce at a retail market house, amounted to 16.46 per cent of the value of the load and at a retail curb market to 14.24 per cent of sales. Included in expenses were all of the charges incident to completing the sale, such as cost of hauling to and from market, value of time (or labor) required to sell load, stall rental and package loss. As the growers sold their products at retail, the average price which they received for their products was probably 25 per cent greater than the wholesale price, which means that after deducting selling expenses of approximately 15 per cent, the growers netted at retail farmers' markets a price that was ten per cent above the wholesale price.

Had these same growers shipped their products to the large city markets for sale on consignment they would probably not have realized a net return of more than 70 per cent of the wholesale price. The commission for selling alone on such a basis would amount to ten per cent of the value, and package losses, freight and cartage usually average twice the commission merchant's charges. These figures show that the Pennsylvania farmer who sells his products direct to the consumer at farmers' markets receives a net return for his produce, which is fully 50 per cent greater than that received by the grower who is obliged to consign his products to the large terminal markets for sale. It is this increase in return to the producer or the larger share of the consumer's dollar which farmers' markets have brought him, that is in no small part responsible for the more prosperous condition of our farmers than those of many other states.

In view of the great value of farmers' markets to Pennsylvania's agriculture and to its consumers, let us hope that this two-century old means of distribution of farm products may long continue to serve its people!

Produce Market Review

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—The local peach market was steady today; prices were practically unchanged. Supplies were considerably lighter but there was not much improvement in the demand. Nearby Elbertas and Hales sold at 35c to 65c per bushel, while crates sold at 50c to 75c. A few extra fancy lots brought a premium, according to the Pennsylvania and U. S. Market News Service.

The apple market was steady and the demand was moderate. Most varieties sold at 50c to 75c per bushel, with fancy Smokehouse, McIntosh and Greening bringing 90c to $1. Grapes were weaker and Concords sold at 20c to 35c per 12-quart basket, while two-quart baskets ranged from 5c to 15c. Huckleberries sold at $3.75 to $4.50 per 32-quart crate.

Nearby Bartlett pears sold at $1 to $1.50 per bushel, while Seckel pears brought 40c to 75c per ⅝ basket. Watermelons were steady and sold at 5c to 25c per melon. The cantaloupe market was slightly stronger and prices ranged from 25c to 50c per ⅝ basket. Eastern Shore figs sold at $1.75 to $2.75 per 32-quart crate.

Potatoes

The white potato market was dull and the demand was limited. Nearby stock sold at 90c to $1 per 100-pound sack with poorer lots bringing 75c to 85c. Stock packed in ⅝ baskets sold at 35c to 40c. The sweet potato market was weaker and the demand was very slow. Nearby yellow varieties sold at 50c to 65c per ⅝ basket, with a few sales at 75c.

The tomato market was about steady for good stock but poor lots sold slowly. Prices ranged from 25c to 75c per ⅝ basket with culls selling at 10c to 20c. Peppers met a slow demand at 15c to 25c per ⅝ basket., while eggplants sold at 10c to 25c. Corn was steady for good stock and sold at 50c to $1 per sack of 100 ears. Beets and carrots met a slow demand at 1c to 2c per bunch.

Lima beans were firm under a good demand and sold at $2 to $3 per ⅝ basket.

Butter and Eggs

The egg market in Philadelphia was fully steady on good fresh eggs. Receipts of fancy stock were light and were readily sold. Intermediate and undergrades were about steady with ample supplies. The western shipments showed considerable improvement in quality. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 33@38c per dozen, white extras at 28@32c, brown extras at 28@31c and mixed colors at 20@29c.

The egg market in New York was irregular and nearby white eggs were not moving very well at the end of the week. Nearby closely selected white eggs were quoted at 33@37c per dozen, with other grades of white eggs ranging from 17@32c. Brown eggs sold at 20@34c and mixed colors at 14@25½c.

The live poultry market in New York was weaker at the close of the week. Colored and Leghorn fowls sold at lower prices but chickens were in good demand. Nearby colored fowl were quoted at 23@25c per pound, Leghorn fowl at 16@19c, and chickens at 18@26c.

Butter prices advanced in the eastern markets with one-half to one cent gain on all scores from 90 score to 93 score. Fancy good were in light supply and in active demand. Cheaper grades did not advance and trading was dull. W. R. W.

The Market Place

WHEN the housewife in the city found that she could buy a good can of peaches for around 15c she stopped canning at home. Apartment houses with their limited space for cooking and storage also helped to discourage home canning. When fresh peaches are selling at high prices it is not hard to see why the consumer bought the canned fruit. This season the depressed business conditions, generally low price levels and a big crop have forced peach prices down to a point that would make it a good investment of time and money for the housewife to put up her own fruit.

On one day an equivalent of 118 carloads of peaches arrived in Philadelphia by motor truck from New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Many of the dealers think that even heavier supplies may be expected and it is likely that this record will be broken by the time you read of it. This is a larger supply of peaches than the city can absorb at satisfactory prices. The average consumer buys in lots of a quarter-peck or half peck, and any one with a mathematical tendency can figure out how many quarter pecks in 118 carloads. As for me, I will let some one else do the figuring. After all the point is this: there are more peaches than can be consumed immediately and there is sure to be a great amount of waste.

Perhaps the peach growers can start a movement to have the housewife can peaches. If they cannot do this they can start at home. Only the best fruit is bringing a price that shows profit and every one would be better off if the small, over-ripe and defective peaches were kept at home. Home-made preserves, canned peaches and peach butter would not only taste good this winter but would also be a source of revenue.

When I was a boy we used to make peach butter over an open wood fire. I cannot give the recipe, but I recall peeling bushels and bushels of soft peaches, cutting out the spots and seeds. They were dumped in a large open kettle just like the ones you use on butchering day. They simmered away all day on a slow fire and you stirred them with a long stick. The butter when it was finished was a little thicker than apple butter and had a rich peach flavor. It was great on pancakes on a cold winter morning. You forgot all about the bushels of peaches you had peeled and the wood you had cut and you just passed up your plate for more pancakes. W.R.W.

A NEW RECORD

A new pulling record for horses was made at the Ohio State Fair last week when a pair of Belgians weighing 4,430 pounds, and owned by John Adrian of Williamsville, N. Y., pulled 3,600 pounds on the dynanometer.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IT was a singular coincidence when Mr. Agee on Page 138 was stressing the importance of organic matter in the soil, while on the next page I was advising H. R. D. to harvest his soy beans for hay and not listen to his neighbor who told him they were worth three times as much to turn down. The casual reader may have concluded that Agee and Zinn do not agree. I have never known Mr. Agee to be wrong on any of these fundamental questions. He would not advise a farmer to turn down a crop of soy beans if the man needed them for feed.

A farmer would be considered a fit subject for an asylum if he bought wheat bran, spread it on his land and turned it down. Some good authorities say a ton of soy beans, when properly cured, is worth as much as a ton of wheat bran to feed. Suppose the beans were worth only $20 per ton. What I meant to say to H. R. D. was that he could take half that value and invest in a good fertilizer, like a 4-16-4 goods, and get twice as much out of it as he would get out of the soy beans were he to turn them down. The fact that he grew a good crop of soy beans on that land is proof that it has quite a little organic matter in it and it will have moisture enough to grow another good crop when plant food is supplied.

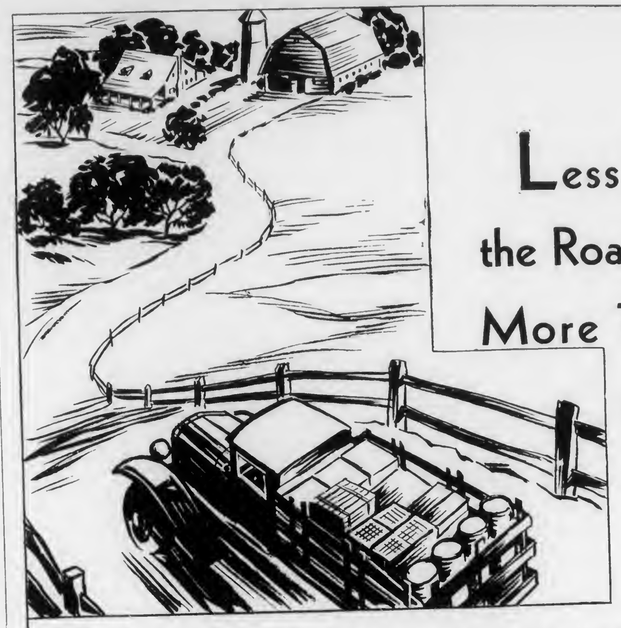
Mr. Agee and the writer are not at variance on the importance of organic matter in the soil. It would be remarkable if we agreed in every detail as to the best way to get it there.

The Way Out

A great deal is being spoken and written about how to bring about prosperity. One prominent economist says the people must buy more. As I see it they have already bought too much on time. During the war people formed the habit of extravagance and they have not been able to break away from it. I knew one miner who received $14 a day and yet he got in debt for his groceries. I know a poor man who can hardly supply food for his family and yet he buys ice cream, candies, drinks pop and spends his money for a lot of other things that he could very well do without. I would like to see the poor as well as the rich have some of these luxuries, but if they have them they will be poor.

Beginning with the state there should be a lot of pruning of expenses. Our state officers spend too much money needlessly. Our schools are costing nearly twice what they should. Teachers will have to be willing to work for less wages. The people ought to have the privilege of saying whether they want a six months or an eight-months term of school in West Virginia. They do not have that right and when a bill was introduced in the last West Virginia legislature providing that the taxpayers of the state should have a vote on this question it was squelched in the committee room. The biggest trust we have in the state is the school trust, headed and promoted by the state school officers. How long will the taxpayers submit to such indignities?

We have supervisors, assistant supervisors and a host of other school officers, traveling over the state looking after the schools, who are not needed.



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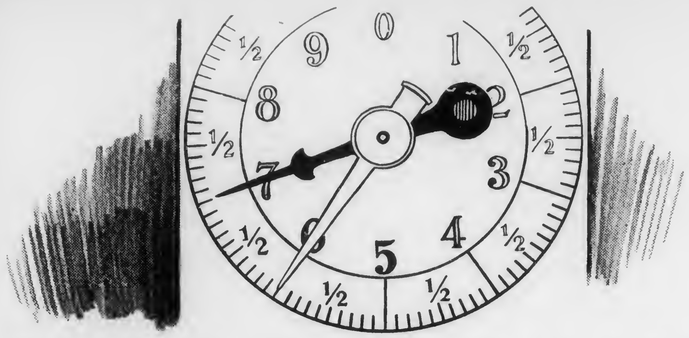

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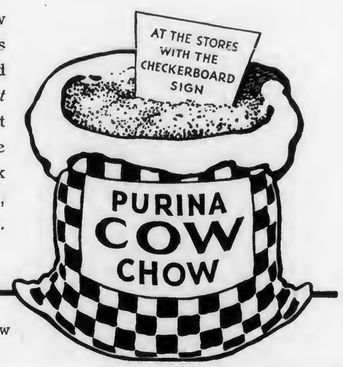

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Farm & Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

MANY old-time feeders who observed carefully preferred yellow corn to white, because their observation led them to believe the yellow colored corn gave the best results. Recently men of science have said the same thing, but they give a reason by saying the yellow varieties contain more vitamins, which unknown factors are of real value to animals.

Minerals

It is a continuously recurring question as to the value of feeding minerals to livestock. Tests, trials and experiments have brought a variety of conclusions. But all in all it seems the right way is to put in an accessible place before our animals, so they can help themselves when need calls, some of the seemingly most needed minerals. First of course is salt. Then comes lime and phosphate. Preference is commonly given to a prepared bone meal, but some feeders and authorities consider the pulverized lime and phosphate rock preferable.

If these minerals are in reach of the animals they will use them as needed and not use them when not needed. To date this seems the best plan for feeding minerals.

The Wheat Moth Is Still with Us

The angoumois moth, which destroyed too much wheat fifteen to eighteen years ago, almost disappeared for several years, but this year its work is evident as we thresh from the mow. If we store the wheat the safe plan is to give each bin its share of carbon bisulphide as we did some years back. Considerably more wheat is stored on the farms than usual, as farmers now intend to feed it to the stock, hence home granary fumigation should be looked after promptly. Information about how to do this may be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for a farmers' bulletin on the subject.

Soy Beans to the Front

I see more soy-bean fields and patches this season than I ever saw before, and more farmers talk and ask questions about this crop than ever before. The thing every one wants to know is whether grass can be started with the soy-bean crop as we start it with the wheat crop. While I never tried this I doubt its practicability for the reason that the soys so very completely cover and shade the ground with their broad leaves that no other plant has any chance. When you have a good stand of soy beans there are practically no weeds of any kind as a rule.

The way to get the land into grass is to sow the grass seed after the soy beans are harvested. If we sow a medium early variety of soys they are ready to cut for hay from the middle to the end of August. Then promptly prepare a seedbed with the harrow so the subsurface remains firm, and sow the grass at once. Grass grows in cool weather; in this latitude it will continue to grow until freezing weather, which usually comes the middle or last of November. If the soys are grown for seed the grass seed would have to be sowed in the spring.

I have seeded land down to grass both in the fall and spring and had splendid results. If seeded in the autumn I would cut a fine crop of hay from it the following summer. If sown in the spring with good weather I would cut nearly a ton to the acre of extra fine hay. If the weather was not so favorable there would be a splendid stand to leave uncut for the winter.

Back in the eighties when wheat came down to 50c I was so disgusted I almost stopped sowing any. Then I learned that we can get a much better grass stand when we give the ground entirely to the grass and grow no other crop. But later when wheat came up to a price we could afford to grow it I went back to the old rotation, because the straw is a wonderful factor of convenience and a help to keep the organic matter in the soil up to par. But wheat is not necessary to get a stand of grass.

Wheat for Livestock

Now that we are offered 40c for our wheat, will you advise us how best to invest our profits?

But really the object of this letter is to ask how it is possible to use our indispensable wheat crop otherwise than through a ruinous market. How may we use our wheat to feed horses, cows, pigs and chickens? Will horses subsist on a wheat ration? How shall we mix wheat to make a ration for cows—for hogs? M. L. Sheffer.

WHEAT makes a good feed for all classes of livestock. Due to the glutenous nature, it is not as palatable as some other grains and is usually more satisfactory when fed in combination of grains. With the present price of wheat, Pennsylvania farmers should make maximum use of it in all rations.

Wheat makes an excellent feed for hogs and is equal to and in some cases superior to corn for this class of livestock. For brood sows, growing gilts and young pigs 60 parts coarse ground wheat, 30 parts ground oats and ten parts fishmeal or tankage. For fattening pigs 100 pounds and over, 92 parts coarse ground wheat and eight parts fishmeal or tankage.

For horses more care is needed in feeding wheat. Not over one-third of the grain ration should consist of wheat. Four parts coarse ground wheat, eight parts whole oats and one part wheat bran makes a very satisfactory ration.

Twenty-five per cent of the grain ration for milk cows may be wheat; in other words in 100 pounds of mixture, 25 pounds of this may be made of coarse ground wheat. F. L. Bentley.

To Prevent Sagging Gate

To prevent that sagging gate take a wheel from an old piece of farm machinery not in use any more and attach it to the gate as shown in the picture. It will prevent the gate from sagging and will also increase its life. You will also have a gate that can be opened and closed with ease. Luke W. Martin.

. . and Now for the

REAL HARVEST

. . . *the* NET-PROFIT *Dairy Dollars that* CORRECT FEEDING *brings!*

HAY in the barn. Corn in the silo. Grain stowed away to take care of your needs. It's a mighty comfortable feeling to know you have a good supply of home-grown feeding materials.

Now comes the question — How are you going to change those feeds into the greatest number of dairy dollars? How can you get the greatest possible *net profit* from your feeding operations?

Amco feeds is the answer — and it is a better answer today than ever because your dollar now buys more Amco Feed than ever before. It's the same high quality today—selling at prices from 30 to 35% lower than a year ago. These low prices mean more Net-Profit dairy dollars for Amco feeders.

Balance your home grown materials with Amco Dairy Feeds. That's the economical way to keep your cows in top-notch condition — and the sure way to get the greatest value from the crops you have harvested.

Note, at the left, the wide range of Amco Dairy Feeds. Your Amco Agent will help you choose the feeds that best fit your conditions. And through him you can get the co-operation of the Amco Service Staff of feeding authorities — to help you with any feeding problem.

SEVEN AMCO PROFIT-MAKING FEEDS

These seven high-quality Amco Feeds are all lower priced today. They are all open formula feeds — you know from the tag on each bag exactly what's in it.

Amco 12% Fitting Ration
Amco 16½% Sucrene Dairy
Amco 20% Dairy
Amco 20% National Dairy
Amco 24% Dairy
Amco 32% Supplemental

AMCO FEED SERVICE
DIV. OF ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Dept. F-9 Muncy, Pa.

Every Advertisement in this paper is a buying guide to better value. Read all the advertisements—big and little. Make it a habit. If there is not sufficient information in the advertisement itself upon which to base judgment, write to the advertiser for his printed matter.

If you have a definite problem that the advertiser should be able to help you solve, assuming of course that your problem touches the goods he manufactures, write to him for specific information. Tell him that you saw his advertisement in this publication and you will receive prompt and courteous attention.

The Advertisements are friends of your pocketbook.

Beat the Molt, Start Eggs Coming

4. WHAT OTHER ADVANTAGES DO YOU FIND IN FEEDING PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR? Any comments will be appreciated. (Check those advantages you notice in Regulator-fed birds)

Better appetites and digestion ..... yes
Greater fertility in hatching eggs ..... yes
Less loss from disease ..... yes
More Eggs from the same feed ..... yes
Better quality eggs ..... yes
More pep and vigor in the birds ..... yes
Quicker moult ..... yes

NOTE! $2 worth for $1 See Coupon

"Yes to Everything" says this feeder of 5000 white Leghorn Hens and 5500 baby chicks

"Does Regulating shorten the molt," we asked Zeller's Poultry Farm of Ohio. "Yes," was the reply. And "Yes!" was the reply to six other questions about increased egg production and flock health. See for yourself the answers above, just as we received them.

Don't expect the most eggs if you don't Regulate. It takes only two pounds of Pratts Poultry Regulator per 100 pounds of mash. And regardless of what mash you feed, the vegetable tonics and food minerals make a world of difference. Especially in the molt. Regulating provides extra minerals to build feathers. The tonics make birds feel peppy again—gets them back to lay while egg prices are high.

Special offer to demonstrate the remarkable power of Pratts Poultry Regulator. $2.00 value for $1.00. Take any lot of rundown hens, free them of worms by using Pratts N-K Capsules, and then add Regulator to their feed and watch it tone and build them up into profitable layers in a jiffy. Everything you need—$1.00 worth of Poultry Regulator and $1.00 worth of N-K Capsules—$2.00 worth of goods—*both for one dollar—use the coupon.*

Pratts Poultry Regulator

$2.00 Worth for $1.00

$1.00 Worth of Poultry Regulator AND **A $1.00 Package of PRATTS N-K** *(nicotine and kamala) Capsules for worms*

Present this coupon with $1 to your dealer or mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept. 187, Philadelphia, Pa. You receive: Two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator AND one $1 carton Pratts N-K Capsules. $2 value for $1. (Prices are slightly higher in far west.)

Name .....
RFD..... Town..... State.....
GOOD ONLY IN U.S.A.

Note to Dealers: Honor this coupon when signed and presented with $1 for two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator and one $1 size Pratts N-K Capsules. Mail coupons to Pratt Food Company. They will be redeemed immediately with new merchandise.

ALL ACCREDITED — MANY NEGATIVE

Pure-bred Holsteins

30 HEAD AT AUCTION

SEPTEMBER 24th, 1931

1 P. M. Eastern Standard Time at West Lampeter Vocation School, WEST LAMPETER, PA. on Route 41.

C. T. A. RECORDS up to 500 lb. fat—17,000 lb. milk.

DAUGHTERS & GRAND-DAUGHTERS of HIGH RECORD SIRES and DAMS.

Send for free circular.

Lancaster County Holstein Breeders
EARL L. GROFF, Pres.
Strasburg, Pa.
S. T. WOOD, "In the Box"

HALFRED FARMS SALE
at the Farm
Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1931
CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO

Sale includes **2 Proved Bulls 80 Guernseys,** herd negative and accredited—No. 131958

25 animals will be sold before dinner.

Cattle are line bred May Rose and consist of 4 heifers under 6 mos., 14 between 6 and 12 mos., 16 bred heifers under 24 mos., 42 cows (10 fresh or near to freshening) and 4 service bulls.

88 Halfred Farms records average 565 lbs. fat.

The right place to buy foundation stock.

Catalog Mailed on request.

The Ohio Guernsey Breeders Association, Wooster, Ohio

First Pennsylvania CAPITOL SALE
75 Registered Holstein CATTLE
Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1931
Starting at 10 A. M.
In the new Farm Products Building, at
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

All from herds under State and Federal Supervision—many Accredited—60-day retest privilege. Many are Negative to the blood test.

These animals have been selected with great care from 30 of the leading herds in Pennsylvania for type, production and breeding.

Offering will include many noted show animals, several well bred bulls ready for service, and many fresh cows and close springers.

This is the opportunity you have been waiting for, and now is the time to buy, and just think of it! Animals at your own price from Pennsylvania's best herds.

Write now for catalog, and plan to attend.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, New York

Complete Dispersal Sale
40 Registered Holsteins
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1931
at 1 o'clock p.m. Canonsburg, Pa.

A sale above the average and should attract buyers from a distance, who appreciate good cattle, bred along lines for type and production. 20 cows in milk, 10 fresh and close springers, others due in the fall and early winter. 20 head of heifers sired by bulls of approved breeding. A good place to buy profitable producers with type and good breeding. Accredited Herd.

Lunch at Noon.

Auctioneers: A. W. Cummins & Sons
J. R. CAMPBELL, Owner, R. 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

A FEW days ago it was my privilege to enjoy a two-day tour through southwestern Pennsylvania and parts of West Virginia and Ohio. With a few exceptions the route was exactly the same as was followed when I made a similar trip two years ago. Because the roadside market is my most valuable outlet I was particularly interested in observing the developments that have taken place in this form of selling.

At the time of the earlier trip, as I remember, there were but two or possibly three well-organized looking markets along the way. This year I found more than a dozen growers who had found the roadside trade sufficiently attractive to provide themselves with suitable facilities for carrying on a substantial business. The structures in this class ranged from an extremely attractive little stone building to a canvas-covered shelter erected over two-by-fours for a frame. The latter was well designed, neat and attractive. The well-worn driveways in front of most of these markets were ample evidence of a steady trade.

Display Important

But I do not mean to intimate that a pretentious structure is the goal or measure of a paying roadside market. I am convinced that in many cases no structure at all is really necessary and that in a great many instances very simple arrangements to provide shelter or good display are all that is necessary or desirable.

The muskmelon display that made the greatest impression on our outbound trip was on a shaded lawn that sloped upward from the highway. The various varieties and sizes of melons were displayed in neat groups on the grass in such a manner that prospective purchasers could see and inspect to their hearts' content. And that is a considerable factor in making sales. The young man in charge knew melons and gave us the full benefit of his experience in assisting us to make a selection. We bought more than we had expected to buy and found every melon of exquisite quality. How I wish that market were not 250 miles away!

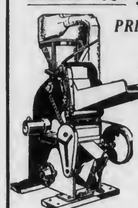
Attractive Backgrounds

There were numerous other roadside markets that made use of some facility that was already available or could be pressed into use at small cost. Relocation of a road had brought the highway within twenty feet of a porch at one farm. Here was a large display of a great variety of vegetables and fruits. At another farm there was a beautiful yard with a white picket fence back about ten feet from the road and with about five feet of closely clipped grass next to the fence on the side toward the road. Here was a long row of baskets of apples, peaches, plums, tomatoes, sweet corn and potatoes set up against the fence at an angle so that passersby must have been tempted to stop in considerable numbers. In fact the driveways in front of these markets and some others of that type indicated that a gratifying business must be carried on.

Both personal experience and observation lead me to believe that a great many untouched opportunities remain in the field of roadside marketing. Of course this means of distribution can never solve general marketing problems. On the other hand there is no question at all that it may solve in part or whole the selling problems of many growers who are situated along heavily traveled highways near the larger towns and cities. Success seems to lie principally in making the good things of farm, garden and orchard available to city folks before delay steals away the seductive flavors and surpassing quality that can be realized only with natural ripening, timely harvesting and prompt utilization.

IN OPERATION At All Principal Fairs

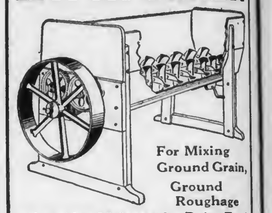
DELLINGER Hammer Type MILLS



PRICED AS LOW AS $110.00 F.O.B. Lancaster

In sizes to Operate with 7½ to 40 H.P. Furnished with or without Automatic Feed Rolls and Governor.

The No. 22 DELLINGER BATCH MIXER



For Mixing Ground Grain, Ground Roughage *with or without* Molasses for Dairy Feed

ON DISPLAY
Combination Mills, Feed Mills, Fodder Shredders, Concrete Mixers, Wood Saw, and Tractor Saw Frames

A. M. DELLINGER, LANCASTER, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price, 5 gallons for $2.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 730 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winkler Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $20.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

TOBACCO

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct, $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Georgia.

FARM LAND
MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$3,300 SEASON'S INCOME.—Here are 100 acres to delight a farmer and a home to please the housewife; big 9-room home, basement, barn, cow barn, 40-ft. hen house, buildings good; ½ mile village, 70 acres productive tillage, lots fruit, large woodlot. Low price $6,000 includes auto truck, horses, 7 cattle, 18 hogs, poultry, large acreage corn, hay, oats, potatoes, vegetables, etc.; part cash; pictures pg. 72 Strout's new fall catalog 1,000 bargains, free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila. Pa.

HOMESTEADS.—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska; Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D-1501, Omaha, Neb.

PENNSYLVANIA

ONE 84-ACRE FARM, ideal for fruit and poultry. Must sell. Easy terms. C. F. Campbell, South Office Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—I Specialize in Wool and Pelts. Write for Prices. Alvah A. Conover, Lebanon, New Jersey.

PREPARE FOR WINTER NOW!

Don't let cold weather catch you with your light plant batteries lacking in power and "pep." Get summer performance and service all winter with a new set of Westinghouse Batteries *at sharply reduced prices.* Six sizes and types—special hydrometer cell with each set—Planté models sold under 10-year adjustment guarantee.

New Batteries for Your Farm Lighting Plant at Bargain Prices!

Don't put this important matter off—prices were never lower. Write at once for complete information on sizes, costs, easy terms, etc. Address Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Dept. 209, Mansfield, Ohio.

Write **Westinghouse**
The COMPLETE FARM ELECTRIFICATION People
Batteries . . . Light Plants . . . Water Systems

TATRO 32 VOLT RADIO FOR FARM LIGHT PLANTS

Announcing . . .
NEW SUPERHETERODYNE MODELS

Now you can have radio's latest sensation — an L. Tatro Superheterodyne. Operated from any light socket — No more trouble with bothersome "A" Batteries. New — Low — Prices.

ENJOY PERFECT RADIO RECEPTION

Economical 32 Volt operation, no more costly replacements of "B" batteries every few months, less current than a 50 watt light bulb — all up-to-date features — selective — powerful marvelous tone — beautiful cabinet. FREE information.

Mail Coupon for Details

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____
My Dealer's Name is _____

L. TATRO PRODUCTS CORP.
Dept. P.
DECORAH, IOWA

Keep up with the advertisements to keep apace with progress. When answering them say you saw the ad in Pennsylvania Farmer.

Farm Conditions

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.
Aug. 27: Plenty of rain. Bad for oats in shock. Also for the fair held at Meyersdale last week. A lot of candidates for county offices. Corn looking better than for several years. Exhibits by granges at fair very nice. The cup was won by Hill Crest Grange. Nine granges were represented. Mrs. Harry Brant.

Tioga Co., Northern Pa.
Aug. 25: Oats cut and some threshing being done. Cut-over meadows and pastures looking fine. Tobacco seems fair, some already cut. Gardens best in several seasons. Corn very good but needs rain. Some buckwheat being cut, very heavy straw. Raspberries and blackberries were plentiful. Fair crop of plums. All prices very low. Eggs 25c, potatoes $1.
Mrs. P. W. Lawton.

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.
Aug. 30: The first days of August were dry, the rest of the month wet and warm. Most fall wheat land about ready for sowing. Grain about all threshed. Wheat moth very bothersome. Grasshoppers stripped whole fields of oats on a few farms. Many candidates for county offices. Fresh eggs at 25c is about the only quotable article on the farm. Robert I. Weigley.

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.
Aug. 24: Heavy rainfall; farmers having some difficulty in cutting and harvesting oats. Potato fields look fine. Farm products low in price. Potatoes $1, sweet corn 15c per doz., eggs 22c, butter 35c. A plentiful supply of fruit, berries and vegetables of all kinds. Mrs. J. E. C.

Huntingdon Co., Central Pa.
Aug. 22: The yield of oats is good. Farmers through making first crop of clover and timothy hay. Two crops of alfalfa have been harvested and a third will be ready soon. Gardens look good; apple and pear crops below average. Coarse wool 15c, fine wool 20c. Dairymen's League paying 1¾ cents per quart for raw milk.
Wm. Gregory Moore.

Lucas Co., N. W. Ohio
Aug. 22: Threshing nearly all done. Yield in most instances above average. Prices way below normal. Wheat 48c, oats 18c. Some farmers say they won't get enough to pay the taxes let alone all other expenses. However, I believe they are more optimistic than the average.
F. H. S.

Pendleton Co., N. S. W. Va.
Aug. 20: A fine season; no drouth to injure the farm crops. Wheat, rye and oats have yielded well. Corn is looking fine. Fruit seems plentiful. Several truckloads of lambs have been sold at $6@6.50. Lumbering still on the decline, camps about all shut down. Work on the state road is about the only job available, and more men are asking for work than can be taken on. Wages $2.40 per day or 30c per hour. State roads in fine condition; country roads fairly good. Tourists are plentiful. John Dahmer.

BATTLE OF CARNIFAX FERRY

The Battle of Carnifax Ferry was fought September 10, 1861, between the federal troops led by General Rosecrans and the Confederates under General John B. Floyd near Carnifax Ferry in Nicholas county, West Virginia.

Senator P. N. Wiseman introduced a bill in the state legislature last winter requiring the governor to appoint a commission to lay off and mark the ground and secure option on same with a view of making a public park on the battle ground. This commission has arranged to have a meeting and picnic on the ground, September 12th, just 70 years and two days after the battle.

An effort is to be made to get any soldiers who took part in this battle who still survive to be present. It is hoped to have representatives from all over the state there.

The battle ground is one mile from Keslers Cross Lanes and is six miles from U. S. Route 19 through Nicholas county. It is nine or ten miles from Summersville.
A. J. Legg.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word - - per insertion
Minimum charge $1.20

WANTS . . . FOR SALE . EXCHANGE

10c per word per insertion when 4 or more consecutive insertions of the same copy are used.

Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery, in fact anything that the farmer wishes to buy, sell or exchange.

Cash must accompany order.

Count as one word, each initial, abbreviation and number, including name and address. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations.

Orders, discontinuances and change of copy must reach us Thursday, ten days previous to date of issue.

Mail your order and remittance to
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new. 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 306, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

REAL OPPORTUNITY! Learn auto mechanics or general electricity in few short weeks. No books, no lessons or correspondence. All practical training. Write today for free book and low tuition offer. McSweeny's, Dept. PF, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

HELP

CARETAKER, elderly couple, no children, $75.00 per month, half day off each week; free house, electric light and garden; man must be handy with tools and be general handyman; Wife must be able cook and do housework when needed. (With extra pay for housework.) Also help husband keep up garden and lawns if necessary during Summer; steady employment all year around; references from last employer required. Apply at once in person to The Fischer Nursery Office, So. 24th St., Easton, Pa.

GOATS

MILK GOATS AND Superior Toggenburg Buck cheap. Rose Cottage, Martinsburg, Pa.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, 5 months, $1.50 each. Mildred Shoemaker, R. D., Mifflinburg, Pa.

DOGS

PURE OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Excellent watch and cattle dogs. Natural heelers. Hiram Loucks, Vermilion, Ohio.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER and Rat Terrier Pups. Otto Heinrich, Tiffin, Ohio.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS and grown dogs. Also sables. M. I. Wiedle, Clyde, Ohio.

COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Medlenjy Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

PRINTING

PRINTED LETTERHEADS (8½x11) and envelopes 250 each for $2.00 postpaid. Free samples. Universal Printing, 1109 Smith St., Bay City, Mich.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 989 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS.—Eight weeks old up to laying—large American strain—from hens laying eggs weighing 24 to 27 oz. per dozen. Same breeding as Storrs Contest pen which averaged over 204 eggs per bird. Prices right. Steelman Poultry Farm, Box 300, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

PULLETS.—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4½c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9.00; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7.50; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding them, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAllisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on fall chicks. Supply limited.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment. For summer and fall planting. New lower prices. "Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" the Sensation of the Strawberry world. Now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will produce lots of berries for next spring. Prices: Premier, Blakemore, Aberdeen, Aroma, Big Joe, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Township, Washington, $1.00 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Howard's Supreme, Jupiter and Mastodon everbearing, $2.00 per 100; $6.00 per 500; $10.00 per 1,000. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Townsend's Nurseries, 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

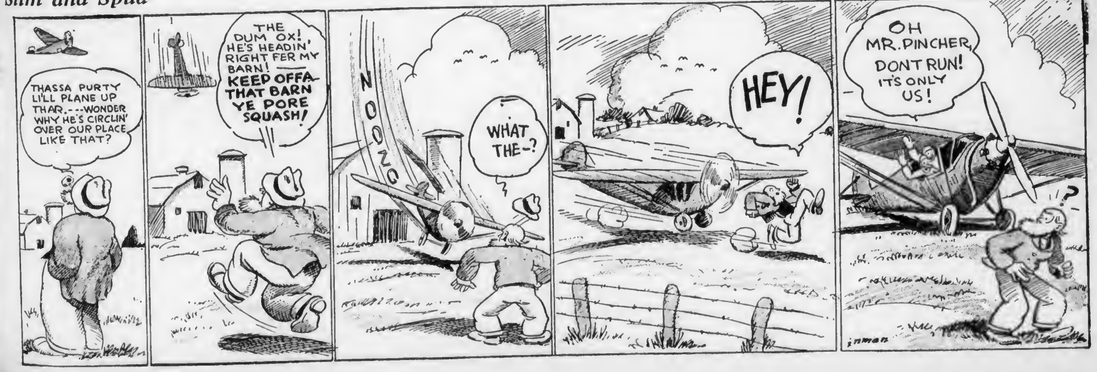
HARDY ALFALFA SEED $6.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower. $1.85 bushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY.—555 Auctioneers' sayings $1.00. Speeches $1.00. Joker $1.00. Free Catalogue. American Auction College, (Established 1906). Kansas City, Missouri.

Slim and Spud *Inman*



Consider your Adam's Apple!!★

Don't Rasp Your Throat With Harsh Irritants

"Reach for a **LUCKY** *instead"*

The great Lord Tennyson in a beautiful poem refers to a woman's Adam's Apple as "The warm white apple of her throat." Consider your Adam's Apple. Touch it—your Adam's Apple—That is your larynx—your voice box—It contains your vocal chords. When you consider your Adam's Apple you are considering your throat—your vocal chords. Protect the delicate tissues within your throat. Be careful in your choice of cigarettes. Don't rasp your throat with harsh irritants! Reach for a LUCKY instead. Here in America LUCKY STRIKE is the only cigarette which brings you the added benefit of the exclusive "TOASTING" Process, which includes the use of modern Ultra Violet Rays. It is this exclusive process that expels certain harsh irritants present in all raw tobaccos. These expelled irritants are sold to manufacturers of chemical compounds. They are not present in your LUCKY STRIKE. And so we say "Consider your Adam's Apple."

© 1931, The A. T. Co., Mfrs.

TUNE IN—The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening over N. B. C. networks.

"It's toasted"

Including the use of Ultra Violet Rays

Sunshine Mellows—Heat Purifies

Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough

LIBRARY N.J. AGRI. COLLEGE NEW BRUNSWICK N.J. COPY

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

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September 19, 1931

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P.S.—Write tonight. at th' Leadclad Wire Co., Moundsville, W. Va.)

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

TWICE within the last six months I have asked our thoughtful readers to consider the very direct relation of their present financial welfare to Germany's overwhelming indebtedness. Not a single criticism came, but neither was there evidence that any one approved. Readjustment is peculiarly a farmers' problem because it depends on the assent of our government and it has come about that the assent depends, in the final analysis, on the stand taken by the members of the Congress from states and districts that have a large farm population.

Party leaders no longer dictate, and a member of the Congress keeps in mind the sentiment back home that will determine his continuance in office. Responsibility in the next Congress for any action one way or the other rests largely on the farmers, because they will have the balance of power. The present outlook is that they may have their own way.

Touching One's Prejudices

The question is a ticklish one for several reasons. One is that you and I were raised to believe that when any one promises to pay a debt he should do so. Another is that we do not take kindly to the idea that any credits we have should be scaled down. Another one, that should be frankly stated, is that the money owed us by European countries is supposed to come to those countries from Germany and a scaling down of debts is relief to Germany who was lined up against us during the War and has not recovered the measure of sympathy that remains in some degree among the Allies. If I were running for office and were willing to appeal to prejudices about the sacredness of debts and about the other things I have mentioned, I should know in a minute which was the safe side for me.

Where Self-Interest Lies

In this discussion I want to leave the matter wholly upon the immediate and long-term welfare of the readers of this paper. In such a case anything that is outside of our financial welfare is outside of our consideration at this time.

Two things have happened: At the close of the War France sought to have her great and long-time fear of German aggression removed somewhat permanently by placing a war debt on Germany in sufficient amount to keep her financially unable to be an aggressor. Later came the world depression that cut the price of commodities in half. A debtor nation can pay only in gold or commodities or services. Payment in gold in this instance is impossible, payment in services is limited, and of course every drop in prices of commodities made the debt larger. It has now come about that the debt of Germany, which was made an enormous sum, has in fact doubled itself.

The new generation in this debtor nation see the hopelessness of their situation, and conservative government would be thrown to the winds if there were not the chance that creditor nations will take into account the doubling of the debt through the fall in the prices of commodities and make readjustment. The fear of a breakdown in finance and in government, with its ruinous effect on other European countries, stands absolutely in the way of the world's industrial recovery, and that world condition affects the income of every Farmer reader. I see little hope of betterment for ourselves until financial stability comes to Europe, and that can come, I am sure, only by such scaling of war debts that they will be no larger than they were thought to be before commodity prices went down.

Helping Ourselves

Will the reader grant for a moment that I am right? Granting that, for the moment, where would duty lie? For our own sakes financially we would take the present unpopular side of this question. We would bear in mind that foreign conditions could easily become so bad, and in central Europe so irresponsible, that the debt to us would remain unpaid. We would strengthen the conviction of congressmen who do not want to take the unpopular side of a public question, and we would demand such fair readjustment that financial and industrial stability will come back to Europe so that we in turn may have a chance for better times.

It appears from recent occurrences in Europe that we are badly hampered in our efforts to recover industrially by a situation, world-wide in scope, that cannot be corrected without readjustment of these war debts. Our welfare is tied up in world welfare—tied tight.

Some Contrasts

Now and then some one arises to comfort us with the assurance that the cost of living is reduced as the price of products fall and thus offers some compensation. There is a minor compensation of that sort along some lines, and none at all along others.

My neighbor has a four-hundred-acre farm in a Corn-Belt state. He didn't like the price offered for oats last year and now has two crops on hand for which he is offered twelve cents a bushel. Corn is his principal crop and is worth thirty-two cents at his station.

On the other hand an acquaintance broke a bone recently—a bad fracture—and needed a good surgeon. Such a one was secured, and his bill was one hundred dollars.

Good brakes on a car are one's best insurance. When my garage presented its bill the other day for relining brakes the amount was exactly what it was three years ago. The proprietor thought he was paying his workmen the same as in the past, but the fact is that I was paying it.

I called the attention of my physician's secretary to the drop in price of wheat in Chicago in the last two years, but the doctor's bill came along at the same rate per visit as in 1929.

When one has accustomed himself to a certain make of hats or shoes and sees a sweeping reduction in prices advertised by a dealer he has the hope that things are really coming his way at last. When he goes to buy he finds that the reductions are on only certain grades and that what he wants remains at the old-time fixed level. The cost of living is coming down only in spots.

On the Cover

1. The tickets which carried 210 persons 10,000 miles. Frank Stuart, who accompanied the party, W. H. Millard, General Passenger Agent, both of Northern Pacific Railway—and yours truly.

2. Some of our party viewing the Grand Canyon and Great Fall of the Yellowstone.

3. Buffalo herd on the range near Ravelli, Montana. Special permission had to be obtained from Washington, D. C., to drive the herd from the corrals on the far side of the range.

4. A glimpse of the ocean and some movie actors' summer homes at Santa Monica, California.

5. Sioux Indians at Mandan, North Dakota, adopted Mr. H. M. Anderson of York county, Pennsylvania, into the tribe. His name is Chief Bear Looking Back.

6. Eastern Westerners—Dr. F. O. Bumgarner, Merton Saybolt and Harry Burns—members of the tour party with their prized three-gallon hats.

E. K. W.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

H. M. C.—Your county agent is familiar with the different forms of lime and before you decide what form you should buy see him. Some farmers claim they get no help from their county agent, but upon inquiry I find they do not place themselves in a position to be helped. I saw County Agent McFarland, of Pendleton county, W. Va., give a farmer some information that saved him $189.

* * *

E. W. M.—Sweet clover fever is a mighty good fever to take. I only wish that every farmer who can get lime for his land could have a bad case of this fever.

Six or eight years ago we sowed sweet clover in our permanent pasture and there is more of it today coming in the pasture from last year's seed than we have ever had in any one year before. We made the mistake one or two years of not allowing much to go to seed and it got thinner, but last year we watched it more closely and a great deal of seed was ripened with the result stated above. Where the land is not sour sweet clover can be made equal to a perennial, but we must let seed ripen every year.

* * *

M. E. B.—There is scarcely anything you can sow on that corn stubble that will pay better than wheat and vetch. Cut both for hay as soon as the wheat comes into head. I doubt seriously whether farmers in the East can longer afford to grow wheat for the grain. It will pay better to grow it for hay.

* * *

R. V. C.—Hogs and poultry can be put on full feed. I see no reason why cattle and sheep might not be treated in the same way, but I doubt whether it would be practical to put them on while on pasture.

* * *

G. C. H.— Barley cannot withstand freezing like wheat and rye. I would prefer to sow spring barley. Barley might be more profitable than oats in some sections. It is good to feed to all kinds of stock.

* * *

W. B. W.—By all means watch your clover in the wheat and oat stubble and do not let the bloom turn brown. If you do you are apt to lose it this season. Pasturing might do, but there is danger of some of the heads getting ripe and then they will surely die.

* * *

H. M. H.—If I could not apply fertilizer to the wheat if the land is thin I would not sow the wheat. Why do you grow wheat for the grain anyway? It will pay better to make hay of it, but if you sow it for hay sow 15 pounds hairy vetch per acre with it.

There is a little plant food in those leaves and if it does not cost too much to apply them it will pay to turn them under.

* * *

A. L.—Yes, you can sow sweet clover in the fall with the wheat if you sow unhulled seed. I have known farmers to sow unscarified seed and succeed, but I would prefer the unhulled. Those having this seed to sell should advertise in this paper.

* * *

J. W. H.—Very little sweet clover will come on and produce seed if you do not cut it higher than six inches the second year. It should be cut 12 inches high.

* * *

J. N. F.—I doubt whether you should be interested in a pit silo. It will be hard to keep the water out and it will be harder to get the silage out of the silo after it is put in. The first silos were built in that way, but that is no reason why we should continue to build them.

Good-bye
Lazy days!
now's the time for
the wake-up food

HERE'S new energy—quick new energy—in delicious form! Post Toasties—the wake-up food! So easy to digest, so quick to release new energy to the body—that's why these golden flakes of toasted corn brisk up big and little folks, despite the warmest days. For a "wake-up" breakfast, a "pick-up" lunch and supper too—serve Post Toasties—the wake-up food. That's economy!

POST TOASTIES
The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

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Safeguarding your dollars

ECONOMISTS consider agriculture as the nation's basic industry. It is with money received for his grain, meat animals, dairy products, fruit, vegetables, that the farmer goes back to the market to buy his finished products. In order to keep the farmer in the market, however, it is necessary for the manufacturers to standardize their goods to such a degree as to give him a better product at a cheaper price than he would be able to make at home. This is one of the fundamentals on which our present economic system is built.

Advertising plays an important part. For, without advertising it is hard to standardize goods, market them at small margins, and give them uniform quality. Only reliable business men who take a pride in what they make and sell can afford to advertise regularly. Only goods which are as represented can be successfully "spotlighted" for any length of time.

When you buy advertised merchandise you take it home with an assurance as to what it will do. If it's soap you will use it until the last speck dissolves in water. If a suit you will wear it without that awkward feeling brought on by inferior clothes. Dollar for dollar you'll have value. At the end of the year you'll not find prematurely discarded articles in the attic or in the machine shed.

Anything advertised in this journal is as represented. Automobiles, radios, furniture, household supplies, everything and anything you buy after seeing it advertised here, will give you your money's worth. Advertising safeguards your dollar.

Advertisements point the way for the prosperous farmer . . . read them

Hog Special pen at finish

The truth came out at BUTCHERING TIME

WE'VE been making a Research Farm test of Oil of Chenopodium as a worm treatment. How effective is it? Does its single, drastic dose get the worms? How does it compare with Dr. Hess Hog Special?

We took a litter of ten of the wormiest pigs we could find. Average weight at six months only 48 pounds. We divided them equally and fed both pens exactly the same ration. But to one pen we gave Dr. Hess Hog Special with their feed. We treated the other individually (the prescribed method) with Oil of Chenopodium, to expel the worms.

Now note: At the end of 114 days, the Hog Special hogs had reached market weight, 200½ pounds each. While the Oil of Chenopodium pigs weighed only 181 pounds each.

Why this difference of 19 pounds extra weight in the Hog Special pigs over the Chenopodium pigs?

It was because the Hog Special pigs were taking into their systems vermicides and vermifuges every day to combat the worms, and all their feed was being utilized for flesh and body weight.

Not so with the pigs that got the Oil of Chenopodium, which had long since passed out of their system (as is the case in all individual treatments). They were harboring worms as a result of reinfestation, that robbed them of at least 20 per cent of their feed.

That's why the Chenopodium pigs were 19 pounds lighter in weight than the Hog Special pigs at the end of the test.

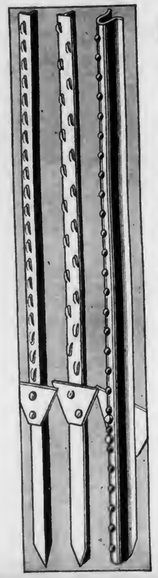
The pen that received Dr. Hess Hog Special produced pork at the low cost of $4.00 per 100 pounds, and yet these were the wormiest pigs we could find. Hog Special not only combats worms, but is a conditioner and complete mineral supplement.

Try this proved way of worm control on your hogs. Begin now by getting a supply from the local Dr. Hess dealer or write to Dr. Hess and Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS HOG SPECIAL

Combats worms—contains full mineral supplement

BE SURE TO SAY "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer" when writing advertisers.



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Bethlehem Steel Company, *General Offices: Bethlehem, Pa.*

IT has been a good many years since I made the last previous trip diagonally across Pennsylvania, and always I have traveled by train. But last week (starting on September 1st) Mrs. Kester and I made the journey by automobile to Meadville and return. We went with our next door neighbor and his wife in their eight-cylinder car and had the time of our lives. It cemented still closer the 17-year friendship which has been developing between us as close neighbors.

* * *

Only by traveling over Pennsylvania in all directions can one gain any real knowledge of the size of the state, or of its beauty and productiveness. When we got home our machine showed that we had traveled 840 miles, and Lake Erie is still 40 miles beyond Crawford county's capitol. The trip was partly business and partly pleasure, the business end belonging to our neighbor, while wife and I went along as baggage, company and pilots.

* * *

Of course we stopped off both going and coming in our old home county of Clearfield. The first night we spent at the old Kester homestead. The clan gathered in the evening and we all sat down to a long table laden with the good things the old home place can produce, and our Bucks county appetites did ample justice to it. The evening was spent in a way befitting a return of prodigals to the bosom friends of youth. The season has been favorable to crops, and the bulging barns and big corn showed that there has been sufficient rain this year to partly make up for the scarcity of last year.

* * *

The next day we took the Lakes-to-Sea highway to Meadville—115 miles from Grampian. It rained most of the way, in fact it poured, but the excellent concrete road made driving rather easy even in such a rain. People in that section were joyful over the heavy rain since, while they have had sufficient to raise good crops, the low waters caused by last summer's drouth had not yet been raised. This is the first time I had been to Meadville since the State Grange was held there in 1914.

* * *

On our return journey we again stopped in Clearfield—this time to foregather with the other, the Davis, clan. It had been arranged to meet in the fair grounds, not entirely because the family is so big as to need the room, but chiefly because it was centrally located. A long table was set up and loaded down with more good Clearfield county cooking and baking. Thus we visited and dined with nearly all the families of both sides of the house in two short periods. This wholesale method of visiting appeals to me and is in keeping with the spirit of the age—cooperation and centralization.

* * *

We traversed thirteen of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties. It is pleasing as well as amazing to me to see the changes that have been made in the different sections of the state since I traveled over them when attending farmers' institutes previous to 1914. Speaking figuratively and with some exaggeration I have seen every square mile of the state, and because of this I am able to see what has been done in the way of improving agriculture and its institutions.

* * *

One of the most noticeable things is the good hard roads that have been built in that time. On our journey of over 800 miles we were not on one mile of dirt road. When I traveled over it we went from place to place in wagons or sleds and the roads were all plain dirt roads. Homes halls and churches were lighted by oil lamps; now electricity is found almost every place. In the past twenty years machinery has been adapted to do what men and beasts used to do.

* * *

Another noticeable improvement in practically every neighborhood is the appearance of the homes. The eastern part of the state no longer has a monopoly on well-kept farm homes. Every place shows evidence of "slicking up." Painted buildings, made lawns, flower gardens, fine looking herds of cattle—all these show the progress that has been and is being made in the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Never have I seen crops so universally good as they are this year. Clover fields, alfalfa fields and corn are unusually good, showing evidence of good farming and plenty of moisture. In most sections fruit trees are bending to the ground with their abundant crops. All of which bespeaks plenty to eat among the farmers of the state the coming year.

* * *

But this rather glowing description would not be true to facts if I did not mention the other side of the picture. Every place we found work and money scarce. Prices are extremely low. Not since the '90's have I known food products to be selling at prices now prevailing in every section. But let us not dwell upon it. Things are bound to get better, and there is plenty to live on until they do. In the meantime, we should take thought as to how we can better utilize the good times when they return, and how we may avoid falling into the mistakes which brought about the present difficulties.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

A GOODLY mantle from Babylon, two hundred shekels of silver and a wedge of gold caused the downfall of Achan and all his sons and all his daughters, "and his oxen and his sheep and his tent and all that he had." Nothing was left but a pile of rough stones heaped up in the valley of Achor.

Why did this awful thing come upon Achan? With his own lips he tells the story: "I coveted them." And Achan is not the only man who has brought sorrow upon himself and those dear to him by this same evil of covetousness. Covetousness! What is it? If we trace the word back to its beginning we find that it means to seek for earnestly; to desire greatly. Is not that all right? We are told to "Covet the best gifts." We must long for many things that we need for the best good of those we love. These we must seek diligently and work for with all our might, mind and strength. That is the best and the legitimate meaning of this word covet.

It is when we let covetousness get too hard a grip on us and drag us through filth which soils our souls that the opposite meaning of the word is realized. It shrivels the souls of men and turns them into liars, thieves and extortioners. Heaven help us to fight and fight hard against this sin of covetousness!

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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The First Tuberculin Herd Test

By GEORGE F. JOHNSON

ONE blustery March day, thirty-nine years ago, a noted veterinarian paid a professional visit to Clairemont Farm near Villa Nova, Pennsylvania. He had come to perform an unusual task. He worked his way quietly along the row of famous Jersey cattle, making a subcutaneous injection over the right shoulder of each animal.

Joseph E. Gillingham, the owner of the herd at whose invitation the veterinarian had come, watched the work with keen interest, but with great anxiety—anxious because the results of the veterinarian's tests might bring drastic changes in his herd.

Within twelve hours the verdict was rendered. The temperatures of the animals were checked carefully, and in 30 of the 79 cows into which the veterinarian had made his mysterious injection, the temperatures had risen at an astonishing rate, reaching 107 degrees in several cases. It was then that Mr. Gillingham made a momentous decision. Every one of those 30 well-bred, high-priced-Jersey cows, carrying the blood of the best known sires of that day, must be slaughtered on his premises in the presence of the highest authorities of the veterinary profession. The reasons for the high fever within twelve hours after the injections were to be carefully checked. The post-mortem examinations revealed the reliability of the test and bore out the suspicions of the owner and the veterinarian. Tuberculosis!

Koch's Experiments

That, briefly, is the story of what is believed to be the first unofficial herd-test for bovine tuberculosis to be made in the Western Hemisphere. The veterinarian was Dr. Leonard Pearson, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Veterinary Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Pearson had just completed special studies in tuberculosis at the Royal Veterinary School in Berlin and at Professor Koch's laboratory. It was at this time that Professor Koch was experimenting with his tuberculin in the hopes that he could cure tuberculosis in humans. It was observed that a tuberculin injection in a tuberculous person resulted in a rise of temperature in the person of several degrees, while in a normal healthy person there was no change in temperature and no other noticeable effects of the injection. Dr. Pearson brought some of this tuberculin back to America and was anxious to give the material a test in a dairy herd. Soon after his return, he was called to Clairemont Farm to examine a cow which did not seem to be doing well. He pronounced it tuberculosis, after a careful study of the symptoms, and had the animal killed the next day. The diagnosis was confirmed. The entire herd was then given a careful inspection and five more tuberculous animals were detected and destroyed. Soon afterwards, an apparently healthy cow which was not giving satisfactory results in the herd was killed for beef, and to the great surprise of the owner and veterinarian, the animal was found to be in a highly tuberculous condition. This led to the belief that the disease might be present in other animals, even though they appeared to be in good health. Only a short time elapsed before the historic undertaking—the first use to be made of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent in detecting tuberculosis in an apparently healthy dairy herd in the United States—was decided on by Dr. Pearson with the cooperation of Mr. Gillingham.

This pure-bred Holstein herd, owned by Ivo V. Otto, Cumberland county, Pa., has been maintained free of tuberculosis for the past nine years.

The story of Gillingham's herd and the demonstration at which the reactors were slaughtered is told in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of March 17th, 1892.

A portion of the account reads, "As they stood in their stalls in the large, well-kept stable, there was nothing in the outward appearance of the fine, sleek-looking cows to show that they were in any way diseased. During the summer months people had often driven over from the Bryn Mawr Hotel and other places to admire the animals, and had they been offered for sale they would undoubtedly have brought big prices. In fact, the Clairemont herd of Jersey cattle was known all around the country. It was established in 1882 and 1883, and sprang from a number of improved cows, to which frequent additions were made, from time to time, of animals purchased in New York, Baltimore and Canada, only the choicest being selected. All the leading strains of Jersey bulls have been used.....Every precaution has been taken to preserve the health of the stock; inbreeding has never been practiced, and the stables have always been cared for in the very best manner, especially with regard to ventilation, choice of feed and exercise. Besides, the herd has been examined regularly, by experts, and it was only within a short period, as stated, that animals were found to be affected with tuberculosis. .....

Notables Present

"When the cows were brought from the stable to the large yard in front to be killed, there was a large circle of interested observers, among them being, Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, of the State Board of Health; Police Surgeon Thomas H. Andrews; Professors Holt and Houston, of the Central High School; Dr. W. L. Zuil, Professors S. J. J. Harger, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. W. H. Ford, of the Board of Health; Dr. W. B. E. Miller, Government Inspector of Animal Industry....."

After the demonstration, one of the observers, Dr. John Guiteras said, "It is seldom that an opportunity like that of yesterday offered itself for experimentation on so large a scale. The public spirit of the owner of the animals vied with the magnitude of the subject, and the occasion was one which well deserved earnest attention.

"The lessons to be learned," he said, "were the value of tuberculin as a means of diagnosis, as it could reduce many of the errors formerly made; secondly, attention should be called to the example given of an earnest and grave consideration of a question relating to the public health, for of all medical problems, none equals in importance that of tuberculosis."

Armsby's Report

Shortly after the Gillingham herd test, Dr. H. P. Armsby, Director of the Experiment Station at State College, reported (State Board of Agriculture Report for 1892, page 48) to the State Board of Agriculture that some animals in the College herd apparently had tuberculosis. Arrangements were made with Dr. Pearson immediately and on June 18th and 19th, 1892, the entire College herd was tested. Five animals reacted. They were slaughtered in the presence of trained veterinarians, public health officials and students; the findings confirming the reliability of the test.

The Gillingham and State College tests received nation-wide publicity. Like a gigantic radio broadcast, the idea flashed from mind to mind until the entire nation had grasped the far-reaching significance of the results of this simple little test. At the Willard Asylum in New York State, 200 pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins were destroyed, and at the Maine State College, an entire herd of 21 cows were sacrificed in the interest of human welfare.

"From 1892 to 1895 no subject connected with the health of livestock and human beings received so much attention in the agricultural and city press as this disease—tuberculosis," says an account published in 1895.

A futile attempt was made in the Pennsylvania General Assembly of 1893 to secure legislation on the elimination of tuberculous cattle and the payment of indemnity. A number of states, however, got work under way soon after 1892.

Under the direction of Dr. H. L. Russell, who like Dr. Pearson had studied abroad, work was started in Wisconsin in 1894. The Wisconsin College of Ag-

(Cont'd page 13.)

The pure-bred Ayrshire herd at Ardrossan Farm, Delaware county, Pa. The first T.B. test of this herd was made in 1920. Since that date nine additional tests have been made and the herd has increased through offspring to 232 animals without a single reactor being discovered in any of the tests.

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ALL PURE-BRED

AN English farmer is reported to have every animal on his place registered. This includes horses, cows, sheep, ducks, a dog and five cats. We know a Maryland farmer who can say the same, also one in West Virginia whose livestock is all pure-bred, including two dogs, but we failed to inquire about the cat. Wonder if other farmers in this territory have all pedigreed stock, cats and canaries excepted?

PROFOUND

IN a recent officially reported interview Mr. Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm Board, was asked whether stabilization is a success, the inquirer clearly having in mind cotton stabilization. He replied: "It's successful up to the point where you want to dispose of the product bought." Those to whom we have quoted this answer have been so affected by its profundity that their language was rather incoherent.

BALLYHOO

LET us not overlook the fact that some of the propositions made in regard to surpluses, unemployment and other current conditions are merely a part of a political ballyhoo. The authors of these benevolent schemes are not so much concerned about their soundness as about the amount of publicity they produce and their effect on those who read without thinking. As long as such things "make" the front page of newspapers they will be evolved regardless of their merits.

WHAT WE CAN

MORE home canning is being done this season than for many years. And still more would be done if containers could be had, for there is no lack of stuff to put in them. Last week not a fruit jar could be bought in Pittsburgh, the center of the world's greatest glass manufacturing region. Why not dry some of the surplus fruit if cans are not available?

DISSATISFIED FARMERS

A MAN who quotes an expression about a "dissatisfied farmer" asks if anybody has ever seen a satisfied farmer. Probably it all depends on the interpretation of the descriptive term. Nobody wants to see a farmer or any large number of farmers completely satisfied with everything, for if he does he will see human stagnation. The dissatisfied farmers are the ones who have made American agriculture the best in the world. And they have done it by acting for themselves—not by talking or by depending on Congress.

THE COW'S CONTRIBUTION

FROM cows of many colors to consumers of all ages every phase of the dairy industry will pass in review before those who attend the National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis, Oct. 10-18. Primarily a show of breeding cattle the Exposition includes all appurtenances thereto, such as latest devices in equipment, feeds and management, and on down to speeches by experts and reports by scientists, all drawn together by the cow and her contribution to human welfare.

TWO MORE MURDERS

AT Lanark, Ill., September 9, Reverend Lewis T. Frederick was fatally injured by his bull. Mr. Frederick went into the barnyard to feed the animal, which attacked so suddenly and so viciously that there was no chance for escape or rescue. William Thomas Taylor, a dairyman on the Williamsburg Road near Richmond, Virginia, was the victim of a similar sudden attack on September 8. The bull, a 1500-pound Holstein, ran one of its horns through his body, lifting him into the air and hurling him against the barn. Hired men immediately drove away the bull and took its victim to the hospital, where he died four hours later. In both of these cases help was prompt, but a vicious bull too often kills before rescue is possible.

A DURABLE MEADOW

AN eleven-year-old stand of alfalfa has yielded three tons to the acre in two cuttings this summer on the farm of R. I. Tussey, Blair county, Pennsylvania. Because he doesn't need it for feed the owner will cut the third crop and leave it on the ground. Occasional unharvested cuttings, two applications of manure and two of lime are the only treatments this field has had in eleven years. The stand is almost perfect and the productivity of the field was never better than this year. Crops like this one, the low price of commercial feeds as compared with milk prices, the fact that organized milk producers are getting the money for their milk even though the city distributors are having their troubles getting it from consumers—these are some of the reasons why many dairymen feel that their occupation isn't the worst in the world.

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

LAST week an Illinois farmer delivered on the Chicago market two carloads of hogs which he had sold for future delivery. The price was $7.85 in one case and $8 in the other. The market price on the day of delivery was $6.85 for tops. The fact that his price was higher than the current market price at time of delivery is not the vital one in this case. It might have been lower than the price at which he sold for future delivery. The vital fact is that by using this market as he did he insured his price and his profit. He knew at what cost he could produce hogs, and he knew that he was doing a safe and profitable business when he sold them for September delivery at $7.85@8. He didn't have the hogs when he made the sale, he merely expected to have them, so he was selling short, believing that he could produce them for September delivery. And this fact might be pondered a little by those who are so cock sure that short selling is all wrong. Such stabilization as the open market affords is worth infinitely more than any the government can give us.

AN ANCIENT STANDARD

A BUSINESS depression always brings forth a lot of theories which their proponents are certain will result in a perpetual state of prosperity. We have enough schemes of this kind now to bed a mule all of next winter. One of these plans calls for the abolition of the gold standard, and it shows that the author has no conception of the function of that ancient standard in either foreign or domestic trade. For the benefit of those who do not understand this matter we are quoting the following, by the National City Bank of New York. At the same time we should remember that this standard is used not by law but by common consent because it is the most convenient and also the most stable of any yet found. The Bank says: "While the gold standard plays no more obvious part in the internal trade of other countries than it does in the internal trade of the United States, it links the monetary systems of all countries together and gives them a common basis for prices and financial operations. The currencies of all countries by having fixed relations to gold have fixed relations to each other, and a given sum or price in the money of one country always means a certain sum or price in the currencies of all gold standard countries, subject to an exchange charge, which usually is less than the cost of shipping gold. This is the service of the gold standard to world trade and intercourse. Furthermore, it renders a stabilizing service to the internal trade of each country by attaching its monetary and price system to that of the rest of the world."

A CHANGING BUSINESS

THE Merino sheep is peculiarly adapted to a rather limited area in three states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. From that area and from this sheep comes the world's best fine wool. In the past this wool was produced by both ewes and wethers, the latter kept until aged, then fattened on grass or in the feed lot and sold for mutton. In recent years the market for mutton has narrowed, almost vanished. Wethers have not been wanted, and keeping them for their wool alone has not been profitable. As a result changes in the sheep husbandry of this Merino region are at hand. Some farmers are crossing their Merino ewes with mutton rams, and that is an excellent system of breeding, but evidently it cannot continue unless the Merino ewes are available. Now the question before the shepherds of this famous fine-wool region is the course they are to follow in the future.

We believe that a region so well adapted to any breed as this area is to Merinos should continue to keep that breed. Instead of raising wethers and keeping them for their wool more ewes should be kept and the wether lambs sent to market after removing their first fleece. The advantages of this system are a flock of ewes shearing good fleeces of fine wool, and a market lamb not much inferior in quality to the cross-bred lamb and not a bit inferior in profit counting both carcass and fleece. Another advantage of maintaining the purity of the Merino in this region is that fine-wool ewes are needed by other regions for crossbreeding and they are growing in favor among those who want ewe flocks which are economical to keep and yield good fleeces. One of the drawbacks to this system is that those who keep Merinos are often not in position to finish the lambs as suggested. That fact makes an opportunity for a specialist; the man who can finish the lambs. There is room for such a man in every community devoted to modern Merino sheep, in fact he will be necessary there in the future. And it seems wiser to continue the breed and develop the business as above indicated than it is to abandon the breed or to give up sheep husbandry.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

IT is fair time! Down through the hot dusty mid-way the hoarse nasal voices of the barkers urged the milling crowd "for the price of ten cents, one dime, see the greatest freak in the world," and "take a chance." To the right people began to fill the grandstand and spectators lined the fence of the race track as the jockeys maneuvered their horses into line under the blazing sun for the start of the first race. Farm tractors added their consistent roar to the confusion as dealers demonstrated the newest improved farm implements. It was Labor Day and the Trenton Tri-State Fair was under way.

Contrasted to this blaring disorder was the quiet intensity of the spectators in the cattle judging pavilion where 4-H Club boys and girls were showing their animals. The silence was broken by applause as the judge handed Marjorie Farry a purple rosette for her grand champion Guernsey cow. Again the spectators relaxed as "Barney" Barnhart announced the winners of the class through the amplifier. Another group of young showmen led their sleek animals into the ring; hardly a word was spoken as the judge quietly went about his work of selecting the winners.

A class of Jersey bulls, between one and two years of age, entered the pavilion, one of them being handled by a small boy by means of a small cotton clothes line tied into the nose ring. Evidently he had not taken seriously Editor Bayard's oft repeated caution against careless handling of bulls. This cotton cord was but a feeble safety factor between an easily excited bull of this size and possible injury to crowds of children and women spectators on the sidelines, and negligence of this kind on the part of club leaders and others in charge of 4-H cattle shows can hardly be excused.

Monday was a long day for the judges as this 4-H Club show, with nearly 200 entries, was the largest and of the best quality ever held during the Trenton Fair.

Among the Guernsey breeders Marjorie Farry, veteran Monmouth county exhibitor, carried off leading honors for the third time during the past three weeks. Her junior yearling, Janis Sunny Nancy Jane, was again selected junior champion female and its dam, Betty's Janis of Royalty, was awarded senior and grand championship. This pair of animals have been consistent winners when shown this fall.

Another veteran showman from Salem county, James J. Pettit, Jr., who is showing for the last time this year, claimed the grand champion sire rosette with his young bull, Marshallvale Herald. Rodger Merrick of Monmouth county exhibited the best fitted Guernsey in the show to receive a show halter.

The senior and grand champion Jersey cow of the show was Glen's Gold, shown by a Sussex county club boy, David Simmons. Junior championship went to Volunteer's Wexford Rose, owned by Martha E. Rodgers of Mercer county. South Jersey again took sire honors when Salem county club member Harold Hickish's bull was selected by the judge as grand champion. The best fitted Jersey in the show was the two-year-old heifer shown by Thomas Glendening of Gloucester county. George Savidge was selected as the best Jersey showman in the ring.

Class entries of Holsteins was large with the animals in general of excellent quality. Franklyn Wooden of Mercer county, who last week at the Flemington Fair won junior championship with his senior calf, Pleasant Valley Queen Marian, again took home this ribbon. Senior and grand champion female was Sincerety Korndyke 2nd, a three-year-old heifer shown by Harold Tindall of Mercer county. The grand champion bull, King Alexina Piebe 9th, belongs to a Monmouth county club herd and is owned by Carlton Lawrence. Franklyn Wooden's junior champion heifer received the best fitted Holstein award and George Savidge, Mercer county, was judged the best showman in the Four-H Club show.

Few Ayrshires were entered in the show and no bulls of this breed were exhibited. Foster Noble of Sussex county exhibited the grand champion female, Colebrook Barberry.

JERSEYS

Junior calves, under 6 mos.—1, Sarah E. Blackwell, Mercer; 2, Geo. Savidge, Mercer; 3, Wm. Vance Rogers, Mercer.

Senior calves, 6 to 12 mos.—1, Alva Perrine, Middlesex; 2, Thos. Glendening, Gloucester; 3, Roland Simmons, Sussex.

Junior yearlings, 12 to 18 mos.—1, Geo. Savidge, Mercer; 2, Ellen McGhie, Mercer; 3, Howard Kendall, Middlesex.

Senior yearlings, 18 mos. to 2 years.—1, Martha E. Rogers, Mercer; 2, Maxwell Busby, Jr., Salem; 3, Geo. Leddon, Salem.

Two-year-old heifers.—1, Wm. Vance Rogers, Mercer; 2, Chas. Davison, Middlesex; 3, Thos. Clendening, Gloucester.

Three-year-old heifers.—1, Sarah E. Blackwell, Mercer; 2, Margaret Kendall, Middlesex; 3, William Kendall, Middlesex.

Cows, 4 years or over.—1, David Simmons, Sussex; 2, Geo. Savidge, Mercer; 3, Chas. Davison, Middlesex.

Offspring of Club animal (any age).—1, Geo. Savidge, Mercer; 2, Ellen McGhie, Mercer; 3, Sarah E. Blackwell, Mercer.

HOLSTEINS

Junior calves, under 6 mos.—1, Henry Hammond, Monmouth; 2, Arthur Jarman, Salem; 3, Lester M. Tindall, Mercer.

Senior calves, 6 to 12 mos.—1, Franklyn Wooden, Mercer; 2, Carlton Lawrence, Monmouth; 3, Sarah Mount, Monmouth.

Junior yearlings, 12 mos. to 18 mos.—1, Lillian Tindall, Mercer; 2, Theo. Schanzlin, Warren; 3, Robert A. Field, Monmouth.

Senior yearling, 18 mos. to 2 years.—1, Margaret Tindall, Mercer; 2, Harvey Hough, Sussex; 3, Robert Hoser, Warren.

Two-year-old heifers.—1, Albert L. Anderson, Mercer; 2, Theo. Schanzlin, Warren; 3, Chas. Riegel, Warren.

Three-year-old heifers.—1 and 2, Harold Tindall, Mercer, 3, Joseph Hoser, Warren.

Cows, 4 years or over.—1, Baird Hammond, Monmouth; 2, Catherine Lawrence, Salem.

Offspring of club animal (any age).—1, Franklyn Wooden, Mercer; 2, Margaret Tindall, Mercer; 3, Edward Lawrence, Salem.

GUERNSEYS

Junior calves, under 6 mos.—1, Verna E. Birdsall, Monmouth; 2, MacMaster Tweed, Salem; 3, Clifton Pierson, Mercer.

Senior calves, 6 mos. to 12 mos.—1, James J. Pettit, Jr., Salem; 2, Frank S. Coles, Cumberland; 3, Walter Lawson, Morris.

Junior yearlings, 12 mos. to 18 mos.—1, Marjorie Farry, Monmouth; 2, Roger Merrick, Monmouth; 3, Tessie Scott, Warren.

Senior yearlings, 18 mos. to 2 years.—1, Estelle Baker, Mercer; 2, Elizabeth Patrick, Salem; 3, Alvin R. Smith, Mercer.

Two-year-old heifers.—1, Julia J. Beal, Salem; 2, MacMaster Tweed, Salem; 3, Samuel J. Beal, Salem.

Three-year-old heifers.—1, Edna Mae Beal, Salem; 2, C. Allen Patrick, Salem; 3, Milton Schlossberg, Burlington.

Cows, 4 years or over.—1, Marjorie I. Farry, Monmouth; 2, MacMaster Tweed, Salem; 3, Elsie Hampton, Monmouth.

Offspring of Club animal (any age).—1, Marjorie I. Farry, Monmouth; 2, Edna Mae Beal, Salem; 3, Julia J. Beal, Salem.

AYRSHIRES

Junior heifer calves, under 6 mos.—1, Jean Doble, Morris.

Senior calves, 6 to 12 mos.—1, Foster Noble, Sussex; 2, William Curley, Salem.

Junior yearlings, 12 to 18 mos.—1, Foster Watts, Morris.

The Farmer's "Old Man of the Sea."

MEMBERS of the Cedarville Marketing Cooperative Association may well be proud of their record during the past four years when they have sold by auction more than $1,250,000 worth of fruit and vegetables without the loss of a penny in bad debts. Bad debts have been the downfall of many a farmer cooperative, and it is seldom that a cooperative does not have sizable accounts which they are unable to collect. This has been a weakness among farmer cooperatives for many years.

Howard Shepard, president of the Association, reports that sales totaling $402,000 up to September 7th this season were $2,000 in excess of 1930 sales when the market was operated until November 1st. With seven to ten weeks more of sales, it is believed that 1931 sales over this auction will exceed those of 1930 by at least $135,000.

Farmers have been able to sell over the auction market without losses from bad debts because the Association demands proof of financial responsibility before allowing any buyer to make purchases. Buyers who cannot furnish such proof must have brokers act for them. In such instances the brokers, not the farmers, are taking the risks involved.

Comparison of business done for July, 1930, and the same month this year reveals an increase of more than 100 per cent in produce sold and in cash returns to growers. In 1930 a total of 60,091 packages of beans, onions, squashes, Lima beans, carrots and other vegetables brought $76,946.15. This year' 145,567 packages brought $156,994.85.

* * *

MORE Berkshires were entered in the Four-H Club Swine Show at the Trenton Tri-State Fair last week than any other breed. Joseph W. Griner of Mercer county exhibited the grand champion sow as well as the best produce of sow, and Gladon Bell of Salem county had the champion boar. Joseph Griner was also awarded the special sweepstake in this breed through the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund, Inc. This award was made possible through a loan fund established in 1931 by former U. S. Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, former president of the State Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Julius Forstann of Passaic, who placed $30,000 under the managment of the State Department of Agriculture to enable boys and girls to secure pure-bred stock.

The grand champion Duroc-Jersey sow and the best litter was owned by Melvin Bailey of Salem county and the grand champion was shown by William Ireland of Mercer county.

There were few Chester White entries; both the grand champion sow and boar award as well as the best litter, going to George L. Shimp of Salem county.

Charles E. Ireland of Mercer county carried off both the grand championships in the Poland-China entries. Alix Hill of Salem county exhibited the best product of sow.

* * *

THE annual tour by New Jersey potato growers of south Jersey farms that produce certified white potato seed will be held September 29th, Dr. W. H. Martin, state plant pathologist, has announced.

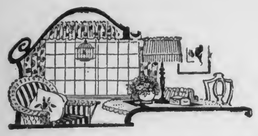
At that time more than 250 potato growers from all sections of the state will visit several of the 77 south Jersey farms, where seed, certified by the State Department of Agriculture to be true to type and relatively free of disease, will be inspected.

Starting at 10 a. m., eastern standard time, from the farm of Alfred Sloan at Shirley, the potato growers will make several farm visits, arriving at Deerfield in time for luncheon at 12:30. Visits to other farms will be made in the afternoon, and talks on the value of high quality seed will be given by Dr. Martin and other potato authorities.

About 900 acres are entered for seed potato certification this year.

* * *

A MOVE by New Jersey's turkey growers to form a state association will come up for discussion on October 10th, when the fourth annual New Jersey turkey field day and tour is held in Cumberland and Salem counties. Organization of a state association, it is believed, will give further impetus to the efforts that have been made in recent years to revive New Jersey's once important turkey-growing industry. The field day tour will start at 10:30 a. m. from the farm of Edward Broomwell, near Woodstown, where more than 500 Bronze turkeys will be seen.



The Farm Home

Tomatoes for Health

By GERTRUDE S. STEWART

PERHAPS in no fruit or vegetable has old Mother Nature stored away so many rich health-preserving qualities as in the rosy red tomato. Tomatoes are valuable either fresh or canned, and may be served in such a variety of ways that no day of the entire year should pass without a tomato dish served at your table.

Tomatoes canned retain all those curative and preventive qualities that are so abundant in ripe tomatoes and we should fill as many jars as possible. If the hot autumn is too full of other duties to make many spreads now, can the tomatoes, and then make the fine tomato butter next winter when the added fire will feel good, and the jelly glasses are beginning to thin out on the shelves.

Right now before Jack Frost comes along we should be canning tomatoes for vegetable dish, soup, or fine winter salad. Fill hot sterilized jars with smooth clean, firm tomatoes of even size. Pour over them boiling hot stewed tomato that has been made from tomatoes uneven in size or too large to go into the cans. To each quart add one teaspoon salt, and one tablespoon sugar. Process in hot water bath 22 minutes.

Tomato Puree.—For delicious soup cook together one gallon chopped tomato, one onion diced, one stalk celery (chopped), one bay leaf, two teaspoons salt, and a dash of paprika. When the vegetables are tender, press through a sieve. Cook again until the mixture is reduced about one-half. Seal in hot, clean jars.

Vegetable-Tomato Soup.—With one quart of the tomato puree (made as above) combine one cup each of tiny Lima beans, peas, corn. Add one-fourth cup sliced onion and one teaspoon each of salt and sugar. Bring this mixture to boiling point, then pour into sterilized, hot jars and process for thirty minutes at ten pounds pressure in the pressure cooker. If the hot water bath is used boil for one and one-half hours.

Pickled Red Tomato.—Small red or yellow tomatoes are easily pickled with no cooking. Select sound ripe tomatoes without any bruises or cracks. When clean and dry, pack them in clean cold jars. Pour over them cold white vinegar to entirely fill the jar. Seal and store in a cool dark place. These tomatoes are firm and of fine color—just fine to slice or serve whole in salad. Thirty minutes soaking in cold water will remove any acid flavor. They may be cooked just as you use fresh tomato.

Bread and Butter Pickles

(Requested by Mrs. Louis Noll.)

SLICE twenty-four medium sized cucumbers (without peeling) into quarter-inch slices. Sprinkle three tablespoons salt over them and let stand for three hours. Add ten onions chopped fine, or fifty tiny white onions left whole. Add one teaspoon celery seed, one teaspoon mustard seed, one teaspoon powdered ginger, one teaspoon turmeric powder, two cups sugar and one quart of vinegar. Let the mixture boil up thoroughly and keep boiling for ten minutes. Seal boiling hot in hot sterilized jars. This is a most delicious relish, also useful for peppy sandwiches at any time of year. G. S. S.

Apple Sauce

ALL through September and part of October the apple orchard sheds its treasures faster than they can be taken care of. Any apples that must be trimmed or cut up—windfall or damaged fruit—may be made into applesauce, some of which can be stored for a few days in the refrigerator, and some canned by the water-bath process. Don't use much water in making sauce, just enough to keep the apples from sticking to the kettle. Some people always strain applesauce and some never do. If nutmeg is used for flavoring, do not add it until the sauce is served, for it is likely to make the flavor bitter on standing. The flavor of applesauce may also be varied by adding lemon juice or cinnamon or cloves.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives the following very simple directions for cooking applesauce:

Wash, pare, quarter and core the apples; or if the sauce is to be put through a colander, leave the skins on. Cook the apples until soft in a covered pan, using just enough water to keep them from scorching. If the skins have been left on, put the sauce through a colander. Sweeten the sauce to taste, and add a few grains of salt.

Shredded cabbage mixed with peanuts and boiled dressing makes a different and delicious salad.

* * *

Frequently used small kitchen utensils are easier to find when hung on the wall than when laid on a shelf or in a drawer.

Compensations

By HILDA RICHMOND

SINCE there isn't much money now-a-days for gasoline and town attractions, our neighborhood has gone back to the old-fashioned visiting and eating together. Folks come to supper and spend the evening, the younger folks playing checkers and dominoes while the older ones visit. We have even gone back to the old-time baked beans, sausage, home-canned fruit and baking powder biscuit with home-made spreads. The things that have to be bought in town are not so numerous as formerly, but we like the old-time things. Corn bread with maple syrup and honey cakes are pretty good after all.

The women meet to sew around the neighborhood sometimes and the rest come in to supper. Our Sunday school and club socials are family affairs for a big social with all present rather than a number of small affairs, saves heat, light and the waste that follows a country gathering. And, by the way, while not on war time clean plates there is a great deal less waste than was prevalent a few years back.

In short we are rediscovering our homes, ourselves, our families and our possibilities. We are in better health, more calm in mind, more united, and more certain that the farm folks are not suffering as much as those in large places. We have plenty to eat, good beds, warm fires, a little money and a great deal of faith. Some one has said that there is no loss without its corresponding gain, and we believe it.

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining,
And so I turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining."

Dotted Swiss and organdie keep their fresh appearance if pressed frequently on the wrong side.

* * *

Mildew occurs more readily in warm weather and to avoid it never let clothes dampened for ironing stand for any length of time.

Why Not Be a Well-Dressed Family?

No. 7294.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7293.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.

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No. 7299.—Girls' gym costume. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 6764.—Boys' suit. Cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 7135.—Girls' bloomer dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

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CANNOT WRAP—The oscillating tooth bars prevent all wrapping by the simple application of an old principle well known to our grandfathers and yet it absolutely prevents any wrapping. Has a 16-point distributor which aids in pulverizing and makes a wide but very even spread.

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A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 946 YORK, PA.

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PORTABLE WOOD
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Box 26 Belleville, Pa.

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Absorbine is the *dependable* liniment when gashes, bruises, threaten lay-ups. Fast to ease inflammation and guard against infection, it's a quick healing aid. Muscles and tendons strained by pulling, too, respond to this 38-year-old liniment. No blisters—no lost hair—horse can work. A real economy. All druggists—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Full set of stylish decorated dishes GIVEN for selling a few boxes of my delicious Gum and Mints at 5c a pack. Wonderful chance for everyone. Everybody buys and you make money every day besides receiving dishes. Write me at once for agents' package and BIG CATALOG of FREE PRESENTS. I TRUST YOU.
CHARLES DAVID, Station V, Cincinnati, O. Dept 145

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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FOR a while the general paid little heed to these mutterings. "They are the protests of friends and others who are doing it to please Lydia Boggs and are natural in any case of a criminal condemned," he thought. But then the idea gained ground that it was not Lydia or Lewis but the principle involved which so aroused the settlers. This was a different matter.

If a man were to be hanged for killing an Indian society would go to the dogs, reasoned the settlers. No man's property would be assured to him by law or justice. Wetzel represented themselves. His fate represented the retention or slipping away of the property they had gained through struggle and difficulties. Their position was shaky enough at best, and they could see no virtue in anything which would endanger it.

Before we condemn the settlers as being too greedy or unmerciful let us think of what so-called highly civilized nations do in similar cases. They do not slay a lone Indian but thousands of inhabitants for a little strip of soil. The settlers were obeying the first law of nature, which is self-preservation. The general represented organized government, and stood for law and order. Both equally right in their stand, and both the victims not of personal ambition but of racial struggle for supremacy. They were simply pushed out in front to take the bumps; the force and responsibility was far behind them.

While the settlers were thus making an issue of the Wetzel affair and working themselves up in a rage of righteous indignation the redskins were taking advantage of the lax guarding by pilfering herds and gardens. But the reds did not dare show themselves. They heard about the trial and the resultant public resentment, so kept out of sight, for the vicinity became very unhealthy for them.

The vigorous Lydia persevered in her campaign until Judge Simms was persuaded to issue the writ of habeas corpus requested before the trial.

"Who will go security for Lewis Wetzel's good behavior?" asked the court.

"Good behavior!" cried a woman. "Why don't you investigate before asking such a question? You must be a fool. There isn't a better mannered man in the country than Lewis Wetzel. You don't know what politeness is."

"Order in the court!" said the judge. When order was restored the question of security was again brought up. A party of hunters came forward with bags of money in their hands. "We're his bondsmen," said one.

"Have you any property?"

"Here it is," holding out the bags.

"But I mean landed property," said the court.

"Bless the man's sweet eyes," responded a naive hunter. "Just as if gold wasn't landed property. Just as if gold wasn't safer than land in these Indian settlements. Now judge, just you look here. Landed property do you say? Do you mean land? Perhaps then you'd like us to go out and dig up a whole prairie and bring it in here as security for Wetzel's decent conduct hereafter. Is that your meaning, judge?

"We don't quite get the hang of these here court proceedings, but if that's your meaning, just out with it, and if we can't lodge a whole prairie here we'll bring you the stock of one, grass, bisons, wolves and Injuns, and you can keep them all as long as you want to, judge, and bless the Injun we come across on our way out! They'll remember this day. Take the gold, judge."

"The prisoner is acquitted," said the court.

With shouts of joy Wetzel was borne on the shoulders of brawny men into the open air. Festivity reigned. The "principle" had been preserved, and in this brush with the authorities the settlers had come off best. We are told that the feasting and dancing in celebration of the famed scout's release lasted two days, during which time not an Indian showed up, nor did the smoke of a campfire cloud the sky.

FOLLOWING his acquittal Lewis accompanied Lydia to Wheeling where among friends "he could engage in his regular Indian hunting at his pleasure."

The settlers in backing Wetzel rather than the representative of law and order were not without logic. Although Wetzel's methods were not built on a grand scale or aimed at an early peace they differed from the military operations of the day in being successful, while army campaigns against the Indians were generally tragic failures.

As commander-in-chief of the United States forces General Harmar, while located at Fort Washington, led the first offensive against the Indians of western Ohio. He had some 3,000 poorly equipped soldiers, some not even having guns. In September, 1790, he led his motley array against the Indian villages on the Maumee.

The first part of his expedition was successful in that the Indians fled before he got to them, and his men then destroyed their villages without molestation, but his movements were watched by the redskins lurking in the woods. When his troops were in proper position the reds launched an attack with such surprise and vehemence that the whites ran in disorder.

The general ordered a counter attack, but the redskins by a ruse divided the whites and defeated them again, in spite of heroic fighting by the whites.

When the army got back to Fort Washington on November 3rd it had lost 183 men killed, while 37 had been wounded. In the dreary retreat it is said that the militia became so ungovernable at times that Harmar maintained order only by threatening to fire on them with his artillery.

This of course did not lull the fears of the settlers, while it encouraged the Indians to go out and whoop things up some more. In fact they got so bad that something had to be done, so Arthur St. Clair, then governor of the Ohio Territory, was chosen as the man to strike the blow that would take the wind out of them.

Like General Harmar General St. Clair had good intentions but a poor army. It was underfed and ill-equipped and the 2,300 men composing it had a large assortment of inferior persons as far as soldiering is concerned. St. Clair's plan was to build a line of forts or stockades up through Ohio and thus awe the red men by the white man's powers.

St. Clair's force proceeded slowly. First went scouts to spy out the land. Then came cutters to chop trees and make a road. Following them were the advance guard and then the army in two columns ending with four pieces of artillery. In the lead were horses with tents and provisions and cattle. Cavalry marched in file on the flanks and outside of the horsemen ranged riflemen and scouts. Such a cavalcade must have seemed to the watching Indians something like a circus parade. Movements of this army of course could not be kept secret. (To be continued.)

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE

May We Present---

CARRIE JOY who stepped out in the Little Folks' Corner a few weeks ago! Her name was selected by the judges from hundreds of letters. To Ruth Davis of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, Carrie Joy owes her name. Very soon Ruth will receive the really, truly doll which this Corner offered as a prize.

Perhaps some of you would like to read the poems that came in with suggested names. Here are a few:

My name is Louise
As plain as can be,
So why don't you send
This dolly to me?—Eunice Moore.

We think Louise a nice name, too.

* * *

Won't you call her Florence?
She looks so much like me.
And I'd be very happy
If you'd call her after me.
Florence Stickler.

Sorry, Florence, but we know you'll be happy that your duplicate has a good home with Ruth.

* * *

Miss Snow Drop is coming to see us, you know
To cheer us each week through the long winter snow.
To dress her will give us glad hours of bliss
So here's to our Editor, let's send her a kiss. Gwendolyn Carrier.

When you send kisses, be sure to mail them Special Delivery. This one got lost.

* * *

Anna Jane
Is my girl's name
So I decided
To call this one the same.
Leonard McWhorter.

We hope Anna Jane is as nice as her name, Leonard.

* * *

Jean is my little doll.
I can keep her neat
'Cause Pennsylvania Farmer
Is sending her wardrobe complete.
Marie E. McFall.

We're too crowded with poems this week but there'll be new dresses later.

* * *

In Pennsylvania Farmer I found a doll today
And with my other dollies she is coming to stay.
But the poor baby was nameless among my dollies two,
So I thought right quickly and named her Betty Lou. Evelyn C. Wager.

We hope the other dollies aren't jealous of Carrie Joy.

* * *

Mary Jane is my name,
Cut me out and put me in a frame;
Give me a dress, a coat and a hat,
And I'll be very proud of that.
Ada Z. Sensenig.

But Carrie Joy doesn't want to be put in a frame. She wants you to make her one of the family.

* * *

This little doll in undies neat
Should have a name that's awful sweet.
And so I'll call her Nancy Jane
Then under that I'll sign my name—
Sarah E. Husson.

A good poem, Sarah. Call again.

* * *

This dear little girl is Nancy Sue
I'm sure she has eyes of deepest blue.
She comes to me, she comes to you
This dear little girl called Nancy Sue.
Nancy Ellen Nisley.

But Nancy Ellen is fourteen. She should be able to write good poetry.

* * *

A very pretty name
Would be Emma Jane.
I like it better than all others
'Cause it's my grandmother's.
Evelyn Jane Yost.

Be sure to show this poem to Grandmother, Evelyn.

* * *

Did you see the Stockman dolly?
Her name is Sunny Sue.
She's going to have nice dresses
And coats and bonnets, too.
Anna Mae Sharpe.

She's to have the finest wardrobe a dolly ever had!

* * *

She has a ribbon 'round her head,
Shoes of black and socks of red.
What shall we call this dear little girl?
Phyllis, Janet, Jean or Pearl?
Gladys Reynolds.

How do you like Carrie Joy, Gladys?

* * *

Mamma said, "Call her Alice."
Grandma said, "Call her Mame."
But I just said politely,
"Shirley is her name."
Jean Oliver.

And that's that!

* * *

Miss Doris May has come to town
All trigged out in a pretty new gown.
Her wardrobe follows week by week,
So eagerly on Friday this page we'll seek.
Naomi E. Neale.

We wish you could see her new Fall coat and hat. They are lovely.

* * *

A dear little dolly
Is Peggy Lou so fair,
With her bright eyes of blue
And her gay golden hair.
Ruth Heacock.

Ruth writes a little letter to the editor and says she hasn't missed a day of school for three years. Isn't that fine?

* * *

I like this little dolly
She's as nice as nice can be.
And wouldn't it be jolly
To name her after me?
Ruth Anne Karns (5 years)

Too bad, Ruth Anne!

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1. Ramona
6. Brag
10. IV
11. Name
12. Fro
14. Mar
16. Est. (estate)
17. R. L. (right, left)
18. Lemons
20. Sod
21. Cody
22. Dam
24. We
25. En
26. TB
27. Yes
29. N.H. (New Hamp.)
31. Ong (Not quite "long")
33. Ties
35. Balboa
37. R.C.S. (right centers)
38. I.Q.
39. St.
41. See
42. Los Angeles

VERTICAL

1. Rim
2. Avalon
3. On
4. N.A. (No. Amer.)
5. Amend
7. R.F. (Rural Free)
8. Arrow
9. Golden Gate
12. Essay
15. Red
19. Myths
21. Central
23. Me
28. Sob
29. Nests
30. C. B. Q.
32. Noses
34. IC (99)
36. Lo
38. Inn
40. Ye
41. S. E. (South East)

GREAT TIMES AHEAD!

Dear Young People:

HOW does it seem to get back to school after a nice, long vacation? I know how it feels for I've been away on the Pennsylvania Farmer Three-Nation Tour and have been working hard trying to find the bottom of my desk. It was heaped high with some nice letters from you. I've opened and read every one and enjoyed them immensely. Even though I cannot answer every letter personally, please don't get discouraged but keep on. Send in suggestions about contests and what you want on "our page." We like criticisms and don't even object to being scolded—so let's hear from you.

Just as soon as this editor finds time, you'll hear something interesting about the Bird Club. The name will be announced next week. Prize winners who submitted the best stories on My Pioneers, Interesting Landmarks and Ghost Stories will also be given soon.

Just now I'm interested to know how you spent your vacation. Did you go automobiling and see some of the wonders of our country or were you a "stay-at-home"? Won't you sit down right away and tell me all about it? Just to start things off with a bang, there will be ten fine prizes for the best stories on

How I Spent My Vacation
or
How I Earned Money This Summer

The address, you know, is Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and my name is

Elsie K. Watson,
Young People's Editor.

Friend or Foe?

IS the man who kills crows a friend to the farmer or a foe? Country societies and Grange members often debate this question, though most farmers are committed to the side against the crow from the start. Thomas Miller who roams over eight western counties of Ohio shooting crows, horned owls and chicken hawks netted the tidy sum of $1,200 for shooting these birds during the months of February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October.

Mr. Miller is counted the friend of the farmer in the section in which he lives. He is a crack shot and carries a small bore rifle. For owls and hawks he gets one dollar each, but for crows only twenty-five cents. His record is around 4,700 crows each year. Occasionally he exhausts all the crow funds in a county and goes on to another. Hilda Richmond.

Wondered Himself

Angry Parent—"Why were you kissing my daughter in that dark corner last night?"

Suitor—"Now that I've seen her in daylight, I sort of wonder myself."

Insects that Look Like Something Else

By WINIFRED HEATH

NATURE has a way of protecting all of her children, even the insignificant earthworm which is colored to match the ground in which it lives. The tomato worm matches the leaf on which it feeds so exactly that you would never detect it unless it moved. Some caterpillars, before they change into dusky moths or brilliant butterflies, are the same color as the twigs on which they live. Some of these little fellows have a sly habit of stiffening out at the approach of danger and fooling an unobservant world into thinking they are merely miniature twigs from the plant stem.

The green leaf insect, shown in the picture, is an almost exact representation of a leaf, having the color and veins running across and down the leaf. To complete the deception, the legs and antennae have all the appearance of tendrils or small crinkly leaves.

Green Leaf Insect.

The Kallima, or dead leaf butterfly, which lives in the East Indies, is one of the most remarkable examples of this protective coloring. On its wings are light patches which look exactly like the fungi which appear on dead leaves.

There are night-flying moths which rest by day on the bark of trees which they resemble to such an extent as to be invisible.

The walking stick, whose acquaintance I made one summer, in Montreal, Canada, is a very quaint looking creature. The first time I saw it I could not believe my eyes. It looked for all the world like a drug-store straw that had suddenly grown legs and gone traveling. I called to a friend to come and look at this extraordinary "walking stick." It was a long time before I found out that was its real name.

I wonder who first saw it? Maybe it was a Britisher like myself, for the English have always been partial to walking sticks, especially as an accompaniment of the Sunday top hat. Or, maybe, it was a savage who used a stick purely for business purposes!

—Our Dumb Animals.

A Dream Come True

By FLORENCE C. HEBEL

(Continued from last week.)

But they are moving now. What is becoming of the crowds? They are getting to be mere specks. He wanted to locate his home. He thought he could find it by the mountain, but there seemed to be no mountain. Blue Hill looked like a shovelful of dirt. Well, the railroad. He could see that but it looked like a line drawn on paper. He could see the towns. He could see the river, but while he knew it was nearly a mile wide at that place, it seemed now as though he could step across it.

He shivered with excitement he thought. Then Frank gave him a blanket and he knew he had been cold. They asked him questions and were a bit disappointed that he did not talk much. He wanted to tell them how he was enjoying it all but it was too big for him. The tears came into his eyes.

"All right, boy," said the Captain, patting his shoulder. "Don't bother. We see you like it."

Bob swallowed hard and again looked at the beautiful panorama. It was more wonderful than he had imagined. He must drink it all in, so he could remember it until he was grown and could get a job on a ship.

By and by they saw a parade in a town they were passing over. The Captain ordered the engines shut off for a short time and they heard the music of the bands. They saw the crowd gazing up at them. How Bob gloried in being there! Then he wondered if that was the way an eagle felt and whether that was what made him seem so vainglorious.

They took him to the officers' mess to eat. There were sausages and eggs; vegetables and fruit, coffee and cocoa. But though it was long since his early breakfast, he could eat very little.

All too soon they reached the town where he must leave them. They all said goodby and asked him to write. He tried again to thank them, but they knew better from his bright eyes and beaming face than from his words what this trip had meant to him. It would be the highest spot in his boyhood memories.

Once on the train he realized how tired he was, and asking the conductor to call him, he slept soundly. He wondered once how he would get home from the station but was too tired and contented to care much.

His father and mother were both there to meet him. They were quite as elated as he over the unexpected happiness that had come to him. As they sped along the river road, he laughed and said:

"Guess I'd need seven league boots to take the step that looked so easy this afternoon."

Poultry Problems

Turkey Troubles

Please find enclosed envelope for which send me full instructions how to give ipecac to young turkeys, or if there is a better remedy for liver trouble in turkeys. C. C. W.

MOST authorities, including the U. S. Department of Agriculture, state that there is no cure for blackhead in turkeys. I have used the ipecac treatment in the past, but found it apparently useless. However, some turkey growers feel that it helps, and one grower recommends the use of one teaspoonful of powdered ipecac in the mash twice a week for each twenty turkeys, regardless of size. If you will write to the Turkey Editor, Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, asking for the booklet called Talking Turkey, you will find that this little publication is full of very useful turkey information. It costs four cents in stamps. R. L. S.

Bigger Eggs

I READ the notice of Harvey F. Artice's large egg. He wanted to know if one might be able to equal it. I can equal it and still go above it, by having a Rhode Island Red hen which laid an extra large egg every day during the spring. The largest one measured nine inches around lengthwise and eight inches around the center and weighed a quarter of a pound. Wayne H. Weltner.

* * *

And here is another big egg, one that beats Harvey F. Artice's in August 29th paper. I am holding in my hand now a hen's egg, laid last week, that measures eight inches lengthwise and six and three-fourths inches around center. Mrs. Cora Whiteley.

Ration Mixtures

Please let me know how to mix a growing mash and also an egg mash from the following ingredients: ground corn, oats, wheat and beef scrap. I have plenty of corn, wheat and oats. L. A. Teel.

A LAYING mash can be combined from ground corn, wheat and oats by mixing equal parts of the ground grains and adding to 400 lbs. of the mixture 100 lbs. of 50 per cent meat scrap; or mix 100 lbs. each of ground corn, oats and wheat and 50 per cent meat scrap and 50 lbs. of bran. These mixtures will run around 18 to 20 per cent protein, and are said to be satisfactory, although I have had no personal experience with them. They are to be fed with the usual scratch grains.

In regard to the growing mash, I think it would prove more satisfactory to continue the one you are now using instead of making a change at this time, as the pullets will be housed in a month or so anyway. You can feed plenty of grain, leaving the growing mash before them, and in that way utilize your corn, wheat and oats without upsetting your growing stock, and also have the pullets nice and plump for the start of the laying season.

Be sure, in making changes in the ration, to take two weeks or more in doing so, or you will upset your birds, throw them out of production, and lose more than you will save by feeding your cheap grains. Old hens can be easily upset at this season, when they are normally about to molt. R. L. S.

Garden and Truck Crops

By G. S. WATTS

IN the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, vast acreages of spinach are planted in the fall, grown over winter and are shipped north for early sale. In fact wintering spinach is a common practice along the coastal belt as far north as Massachusetts. But inland, away from the modulating effect of the ocean, the risk of winter killing is so great that sizeable fall plantings of spinach are very exceptional.

Still wintered spinach finds a place in many market gardens because it brings in very early money in the spring and may be grown during the season when much garden land is idle. With good management the successes usually outnumber the failures and the cost if winter killed is not great.

Drainage

A well-drained site should be chosen to minimize loss from heaving. To cut labor costs on what we must remember is a risky crop, soil that is weed infested must be avoided. Chickweed is especially to be shunned. If sour the land must be limed and it will pay to apply a complete fertilizer rich in nitrogen unless the spinach follows a very heavily fertilized or manured crop.

In practically all sections the Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy variety is best for the fall and winter crops. This strain has been developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station especially for fall sowing. In my experience best results are secured here in our relatively cool latitude by planting at wheat seeding time, or a little earlier. The plants must be well established but not too far advanced. It also seems very important to have a full stand of plants but they must not be crowded or most of them will shoot to seed very early in the spring and will produce no marketable yield. I like best to have the plants stand about two inches apart in rows about eight inches apart.

Mulching to afford some degree of protection from alternate freezing and thawing and shelter from cold dry winds is very essential. All sorts of litters are used but the important point seems to be to use a material that will protect the young plants but not mat down and smother them with many wet snows and rains. I know of a grower who uses pine boughs and they appear nearly ideal where easily obtainable. Another used hog bristles on a very small patch.

The best winter spinach I ever had was protected with coarse second year sweet clover. Straw may be used but very heavy applications are quite likely to prove disastrous. Wheat straw is better than oats straw.

The chances of success will be greatly increased if the litter is shaken up as early in March as weather conditions may permit. Thus the mulch dries out more quickly after rains and snows, while air and sunlight are admitted more freely.

Finally a top-dressing with nitrate of soda just as soon as growth begins will assist the plants in getting started and will insure a larger yield and a deeper green color.

In addition to the commercial possibilities of wintering spinach home gardeners who appreciate early greens will find this practice one with which it is worth while to experiment.

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Wheat as a Hog Feed

By L. C. MADISON

DURING the past month wheat has sold in several sections of Pennsylvania under forty cents a bushel, while hogs in the same sections were bringing between eight and nine cents a pound. Under normal conditions wheat of good quality is too high in price compared to other grains to feed to hogs or other livestock. However, with the current prices of hogs, wheat and corn, wheat becomes a profitable hog feed, being cheaper than corn in feeding value and can be marketed through the hogs at a very satisfactory price.

Numerous experiments show that ground wheat has a five to ten per cent higher feeding value, pound for pound, than corn. Using the average results of these experiments we find that when corn sells for $1.25 per bushel wheat is worth as hog feed $1.45 per bushel; with corn at $1 per bushel, wheat has a value of $1.17, and at 75 cents for corn, wheat is the cheaper feed if it sells for less than 88 cents per bushel. This comparison shows that ground wheat is considerably cheaper than corn as a hog feed when the price per bushel is as low or lower than the price of corn.

Feeding Trials

Two feeding trials conducted at the Pennsylvania State College by Profs. Mark A. McCarty and T. B. Keith, in which ground wheat was fed to hogs with fish meal or tankage as a protein supplement, show that on an average it requires seven bushels of ground wheat plus 25 pounds of 60 per cent tankage or fish meal to produce one hundred pounds of gain.

Using the above results, we find that with 40-cent wheat 100 pounds of gain will cost $3.70; 60-cent wheat makes the gains cost $5.10; with 80-cent wheat the cost is $6.50 and $1 wheat brings the cost up to $7.90.

The same results used in another way show that when hogs sold for $10 per hundred, a bushel of ground wheat as hog feed is worth $1.30; $9 for hogs gives wheat a value of $1.16; $8 hogs make wheat worth $1.02 and at $7 per hundred on the market hogs will pay 87 cents a bushel for wheat.

That wheat will produce rapid gains during the finishing period is indicated by the results secured on a ton litter of eleven pure-bred Chester White pigs fed by C. D. Werkheiser of Northampton county in 1930. This litter was weighed on September 7th. At that time the total weight for the litter was 2,082 pounds. On September 16th, the official weighing date, they totaled 2,533 pounds, a gain of 451 pounds in nine days or 41 pounds per pig, an average of 4.55 pounds per pig per day. This is the largest daily gain we have a record for of any of the ton litters produced in Pennsylvania.

Wheat in Ration

While making the above gains, and during the entire six weeks finishing period, these pigs were fed, with a self-feeder, a ration composed of 900 pounds of coarse ground wheat, 50 pounds tankage, 25 pounds oilmeal, and 25 pounds alfalfa meal.

Not only does wheat make satisfactory gains, but the pork produced from this grain is of high quality. This was shown by the eight Berkshire barrows entered by the Pennsylvania State College in the carcass contest held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago in December, 1930. Eight barrows were sent to Chicago and competed with eighty others of seven different breeds from all sections of the United States. The carcasses from Pennsylvania State College won five out of six possible places. The winnings were first, second and third in the class for 100 to 200-pound carcasses; and first and third on carcasses weighing from 200 pounds to 300 pounds. The first prize heavy carcass also won championship and the first prize light carcass won reserve championship.

These carcasses were judged for quality determined by such factors as texture, firmness, color of lean and fat, distribution of and proportion of fat to lean meat, etc.

To win five of six prizes offered in a contest of this kind with ninety carcasses competing, speaks well for the rations used in fitting the animals. These barrows and their dams were placed on fall sown wheat pasture when two weeks old and remained on this pasture until May 20th or when two months of age. The rest of the summer they were on red clover and alfalfa pasture. During the growing period they received a growing ration of 300 pounds middlings, 200 pounds ground oats, 50 pounds fish meal, as a slop; and shelled corn, hand fed, twice daily.

For the finishing period, these pigs were started on a ration of 400 pounds ground wheat, 300 pounds standard middlings, 200 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds fishmeal. After two weeks the wheat was reduced to 200 pounds and the oats to 100 pounds and 300 pounds of corn was added to the ration. This change was made due to the fact that the finish on the pigs was too firm.

It will be seen that wheat entered into the growing of these champion carcass hogs first as a pasture during the growing period and later as an important part of the finishing ration and the results were all that could be desired.

No fact in connection with hog feeding has been more conclusively proved, both from an experimental standpoint and from practical experience, than the value of pasture. Pasture reduces the amount of grain required, and furnishes succulence, vitamins and a healthful sanitary environment. The legumes, such as the clovers and alfalfa, are usually considered the best pasture crops for hogs, but it has been found that growing wheat, rye or oats, when from five to eight inches high, are even richer in protein than either clover or alfalfa and at this stage in their growth make satisfactory pasturage. This fact can be taken advantage of by sowing some winter wheat or rye for use during late fall, and early spring until clover or alfalfa is available, thereby lengthening the pasture season. If the wheat or rye is not pastured too long or too heavily it will produce a fair crop of grain.

May Be Hogged Down

When low in price, wheat can also be hogged down with fair results, using either growing stock or brood sows during the gestation period. During 1930 at State College, thirty brood sows were maintained in a wheat field supplemented with a small amount of corn and tankage for twenty-eight days. The average gain per sow was one-half pound per day during this period. This gain in weight was equal to the market value of the wheat minus harvesting costs.

When feeding wheat as part of the grain ration, the fact should be taken into consideration, that although wheat is higher in protein than corn, it is not a balanced ration, and some supplement high in protein, such as tankage or fishmeal, should be added. For growing pigs and for brood sows a satisfactory ration can be made of four parts, by weight, of ground shelled corn, three parts ground wheat, two parts ground whole oats and one part of tankage or fish meal. If the feeder wishes to use more wheat, the ration can be made up of six parts ground wheat, three parts ground whole oats, and one part of tankage or fish meal.

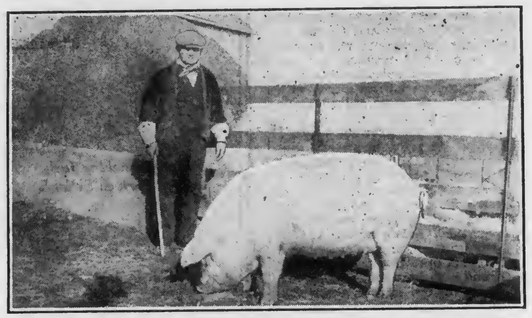
For Finishing

For the fattening period, the ration should consist of ninety-two parts of ground wheat and eight parts tankage or fish meal. Still better results will be secured if the supplement is made up of 50 per cent tankage or fishmeal, 25 per cent oilmeal and 25 per cent alfalfa meal.

Wheat is very palatable and hogs will eat more of it than they will corn, and as a result will gain more rapidly. They will also make more rapid gains on wheat alone with a supplement than when mixed half and half with corn and fed with a supplement.

Grinding increases the food value of wheat from ten to twenty per cent, but it should be ground coarse or crushed. Soaking either whole or ground wheat apparently does not increase its value.

The experiments and experiences which have been discussed and many others, which space does not permit quoting, clearly demonstrate the value of wheat as a grain feed for hogs at the present time with wheat selling at a discouragingly low price and hogs selling at a comparatively high price. The farmer with a surplus of wheat is fortunate if he has hogs to consume it and should take advantage of the situation to increase the total income from his wheat crop.



C. D. Werkheiser and one of the gilts from his ton litter of 11 pigs in 1930.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

IN this foothill country we have many flowing springs of fine water. Very often small structures, generally stone, were built over the running spring and the cold water as it flowed out was utilized to keep things cold in the days when refrigerators were unknown.

Because water is all important to the farm buildings the early settlers located their buildings near these springs. Building sites once established are rarely changed. Hence the many buildings seemingly located at the strangest and oddest places. Here was the gurgling spring located two to ten feet above the lowest ground and waterway. The residential house was on higher ground, usually thirty to fifty yards from the spring, and the barn on still higher ground one or two hundred yards from the spring.

Adjacent to the springhouse was constructed a wash house (laundry) where the family washing and the butchering were done with water very convenient. These conditions still hold in a measure in many counties both north and south of the Mason & Dixon Line. Hydraulic rams, wind pumps, gas engine power pumps and electric motors have been installed to bring the water from the spring to the house and barn in many places, but in others they use the old way of carrying the water to the house and driving the cattle to the flowing water below the spring.

Why Did They Not Build the Spring-House Beside the Barn?

My next neighbor has a grand spring and springhouse. Many a good thing to eat did I get in that springhouse when I was a little kiddie. The structure was then almost a hundred years old. The shallow setting and deep setting troughs were all constructed with flake stones got on the farm.

A recent owner remodeled the structure and made the spring part all solid concrete. In this cold water he cooled his milk in a most perfect manner. With a hand cart he took it to the springhouse and brought it to the road for the truck. When the inspector-instructor on milk houses visited him he asked why the milk cooling house was built a hundred yards away rather than close and convenient to the barn. It required considerable explaining before the fact permeated the young fellow's skull that springs are not generally located on hills, or that water carried 100 yards through a pipe is not cold any more. The spring and springhouse are still in service at the old stand.

Grasshoppers and Potato Bugs

"The grasshoppers were a great pest this season. Look out for the potato bugs next year." That is what the old folks said when I was a boy. The potato bug of that time was not the abomination we call the Colorado potato beetle, but it was a long flat striped (sometimes black) beetle that ran very fast and ate still faster when it got to the potato or tomato plants in the garden. Small willow branches were tied together to make chasing switches and we youngsters had to switch the bugs out of the garden. A few switchings and they would not come back.

The bugologist calls these blister beetles. They are still with us and the old saying is still true. The blister beetle feeds on the grasshopper eggs and larva and having plenty of food becomes abundant, but naturally the grasshoppers will be scarce where the beetles are abundant. Balance in nature we call it.

Good Horses Wanted

By personal inquiries and by mail I have been asked if I know where good farm horses could be had at a reasonable price. I could not help the inquirers out.

It was said some years ago that the horse was a thing of the past and no one gave thought to the future; now it is about impossible to find a good farm horse. Old plugs, scrubs and worn-out race horses are the stock in trade. We see some good farm horses, but they are not for sale. The very few who continued raising good farm colts now have their inning. Even good mules are hard to get and this is a section where mule power is largely used in farming. It is a mistake to quit a standard line of production because prices are low temporarily.

The First Tuberculin Herd Test

(Continued from page 5.)

riculture herd consisting of 30 animals was tested in the early part of 1894. Twenty-four of these animals reacted to the test. The herd was destroyed and a new herd assembled on the basis of the test. E. G. Hastings, Professor of Agricultural Bacteriology at the University, states in this connection, "In the same year the herd of Mr. George C. Hill and Son, Rosendale, Wisconsin, was tested. Two other herds were tested in 1894, one belonging to Dr. Russell's father; the other I am unable to identify. The tuberculin used was partially obtained from abroad and was manufactured by Mr. Libertz of Berlin, Germany. The rest was obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, which Bureau had apparently just begun to make tuberculin."

Under the profound influence of Dr. Bang, work was started in Denmark in 1893 when 5,250 cows were tested. The number tested increased to 17,800 in 1894; 16,200 in 1895; and 93,000 in 1896. France passed a law in 1895 requiring the tuberculin testing of all "suspicious animals." The health officials of Glasgow, Scotland, recommended the tuberculin testing of all cattle supplying milk to Glasgow as early as 1896.

In Pennsylvania

Official action in Pennsylvania dates back to 1895. On May 21st, of that year, the State Livestock Sanitary Board was authorized for the specific purpose of protecting the health of domestic animals, and of determining and employing the most efficient means for preventing, suppressing, controlling and eradicating dangerous infectious diseases.

On January 1st, 1896, Dr. Pearson was designated State Veterinarian for Pennsylvania and in the State Agricultural Report for 1896 is found Dr. Pearson's first official report. His carefully laid initial work proved to be a substantial foundation for later outstanding accomplishments, the nature of which has brought world-wide recognition to the Pennsylvania livestock disease control projects.

Dr. Pearson in his first report wrote: "So many methods for dealing with the various infectious diseases of animals and particularly with tuberculosis of cattle, were found in operation in the different states and foreign countries, and there was so much difference of opinion in reference to the wisdom of many of the measures in force, that there was practically no satisfactory precedent to guide us in the inauguration of our work.

"For several years," Dr. Pearson continues, "many letters had been received from owners of cattle in various parts of the state requesting the authorities to take some action that would relieve them of the perpetual loss resulting from the existence of tuberculosis among their cattle and free their herds from this insidious disease. The past experience of the Board of Agriculture and of the State Veterinarians have shown that there is little prospect of accomplishing this, and without the employment of means that enable the inspector to discover every tuberculous animal in the herd and remove it. Experience has also clearly demonstrated the fact that many cases of tuberculosis that have reached a stage of development that renders them dangerous to their associates and to the consumers of their products, do not present symptoms of diseases that are sufficiently well marked to allow a diagnosis to be made without the use of tuberculin, and if all of the dangerous and beginning cases of tuberculosis are not removed from the herd, the smouldering ember of disease persists and is apt to involve other cattle at any time.

"To appraise and destroy only those animals that present well-marked symptoms of tuberculosis would be futile insofar as eradicating disease in herds is concerned, and would mean the transformation of work that is intended to have a permanent sanitary value into a gratuitous livestock insurance operation."

According to records now in the possession of Dr. T. E. Munce, State Veterinarian and Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, among the first herds to be officially tested in Pennsylvania under Dr. Pearson's plan was that of J. H. Brown of Cedar Ledge, Bradford county. There were 26 cattle in the herd of which nine reacted. During the first year under this plan 16,000 cattle were tested of which 2,500 reacted and were condemned.

Sanitation

In his early reports, Dr. Pearson laid great stress on the sanitary measures necessary to keep a herd in good health. In one connection he said, "Much of the legislation relating to animals that has been enacted by the several states, has had reference only to the extermination of contagious diseases, and but little effort has been made to discover the cause or to develop the science of hygiene and to trace the influence of certain conditions and methods of care and management on the health, yield or work of animals.

It was at this point that Dr. Pearson severely condemned the old, familiar Pennsylvania barn with its basement and "over-hang." He asserts, "It is excellently adapted to certain purposes, such as the storage of farm crops and occasionally the housing of a few animals, but its basement, as most of them are constructed, is unsuited for dairy cows. ..... The most cheerless place on many a farm is the basement of the old barn—dark, damp and forbidding..... The place is so dark that patches of manure on the udders, flanks, hips and sides are rarely seen. The ceiling and walls are covered with cobwebs and dirt. Spiders and insects that thrive under such conditions have full liberty to wander about on the rafters and in crevices and corners the same as their ancestors have done for generations. Frequently, the joints of the boards in the ceiling, which is the floor of the main part of the building, are loose and every disturbance above is followed by a shower of dust and hayseed on the animals below."

Recent Progress

The developments during recent years in the nation-wide desire to eradicate bovine tuberculosis are familiar to all dairy and farm paper readers. It is generally known that during the past ten years, townships, counties, and in fact entire states, have been freed of bovine tuberculosis and are now known as modified accredited areas.

Little must Mr. Gillingham and Dr. Pearson have realized back in 1892 that they were initiating this nation-wide movement which has resulted in the testing of millions of cattle, in the slaughtering of hundreds of thousands of reactors, and in the safeguarding of millions of children from one of the most dreaded of all diseases—tuberculosis.

(In the preparation of this article, the writer has been ably assisted by Dr. C. J. Marshall, professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. T. E. Munce, director, Bureau of Animal Inrustry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who are now engaged in preparing a complete history of the bovine tuberculosis eradication work in the United States for the American Veterinary Medical Association.)

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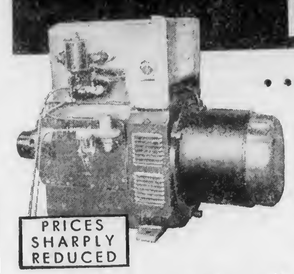

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Registered Guernsey Bull ready for service. Also few choice heifers, accredited herd. Prices reasonable. J. G. Herriott, R.4, McDonald, Pa.

Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females. Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

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25 head pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers. Sybil and Owl Int. breeding. Federal Accredited Herd and blood tested.
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For Sale: 8 or 10 Pure-Bred Jersey Heifers and two Bulls. Popular blood lines. E. J. HARSHBARGER, Mattawana, Pa.

CAN FURNISH high-grade Holstein springers at reasonable prices, from modified accredited area. Glarner & Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

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—DORSET AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—offering choice lambs (Lambs & Yearlings), suitable flock headers or cross-breeding. Ewes, pure-bred and grades, at prices that will make you money. All stock on approval.
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OXFORDOWN, HAMPSHIREDOWN & DORSET RAMS.—Good quality, low prices. J. W. TAIT & SONS, Mercer, Pa.

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Farmer's Business Letter

A WEEK of very hot weather has made corn cutting and silo filling more of a burden than it usually is at this season of the year, and has also slowed up the demand for meats. On the other hand it has helped to move fruits, which are now in abundance, with a great surplus and much spoilage. Midsummer temperatures have prevailed throughout the midwest.

The crop report issued yesterday indicates some damage from unfavorable weather during August, but not a great deal. The corn estimate was cut 60,000,000 bushels from a month earlier, with a yield of 2,715,000,000 now promised. It is a big crop, compared with the range of the past few years.

Little Spring Wheat

The government reporters could find a crop of only 111,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, smallest in 46 years of reporting, and 140,000,000 under a year ago. This spring wheat situation coupled with the certainty of heavy feeding of winter wheat helps the position of the cereal and is one reason for the appearance of some strength in the market this week. However, bullish news has less influence in the wheat market than usual. There was a net gain of near 3 cents in the May future this week, the best gain in a long time

The oat crop at 1,161,000,000 is better than expected but 197,000,000 under a year ago.

Good Price for Hogs

A few hog producers have been selling their season's output of porkers at 50 cents to $1.50 above current prices. Knowing approximately what their costs would be, and seeing the certainty of profit at the prices then obtainable, they sold some months ago on the futures market for September delivery. They simply let the fellow who bought their hogs on contract carry the risk.

The hog market was lower early, but improved some late in the week. Average price for the week, at $5.65, showed a loss of 20 cents compared with last weeek. Receipts at eleven points totaled 352,000, which was 30,000 under last week, and 46,000 under the same week last year.

For the first eight months of this year hog slaughter under federal inspection totaled 28,411,156 head, compared with 29,331,018 a year ago, and was the smallest for the period since 1926.

Hot Weather Hits Beef

The cattle market was affected by the hot weather this week. While the run was not so large as in some recent weeks, prices lagged, and the average for the week on steers was $7.90, a loss of 15 cents as compared with last week. With grass cattle coming in larger numbers the price spread has widened materially, between the bottom and the top now being more than $5. The extreme top this week, at $10.25, was a dime above last week. The light steers now selling at the top.

Feeder market holds about where it was, with $6 to $6.50 asked for a good kind, but with most of the demand for something that sells for some less. The great difficulty of those who want to feed is in financing themselves. Shortage of credit will have a material effect on feeding this year.

For the eight months of the year cattle slaughter under federal inspection totals 5,339,336 head, this number comparing with 5,277,425 during the same period last year.

Lambs Off a Little

Lambs worked a little lower again, but not much. The average for the week was $6.15, a loss of a nickel as compared with last week, receipts continuing liberal though not as large as a year ago. Market was stronger at the close than early in the week, with a $7.75 top early and late.

Feeder market holds about the same, with $5.50 or a little more demanded for desirable kinds. Old-timers will apparently fill their lots as usual this season, except in those cases where credit is lacking.

The situation in sheep in general is well evidenced in the federal slaughter figures. For the first eight months of the year 11,513,880 head of sheep and lambs have been slaughtered. This figure compares with 10,646,201 during the same period last year, 9,090,071 in 1929, 8,529,839 in 1928, 8,338,874 in 1927, and so on with steady decreases year by year back to 1921 when the sheep industry underwent great liquidation.

Chicago, Sept. 12,1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

POTATO markets declined during the week, despite the fact that shipments were lighter. The total shipments fell below 400 cars daily on several days and are averaging about two-thirds as large as during the same period a year ago. Prices at most markets dropped about 5c to 10c per hundred pounds. Potatoes at New Jersey and Long Island shipping points were selling around 85@90c per hundred pounds. Pennsylvania and New Jersey potatoes trucked in sold at 90c to $1 per 100-pound sack, with poorer stock bringing 50c@85c. A few exceptional lots of Pennsylvania potatoes brought a premium of 5c to 10c above the regular market.

The sweet potato market was dull. Late in the week dealers found that the moving price of New Jersey yellow varieties was 50c per ⅝ basket. A few could be sold at 60c, but only in small lots. The large quantity of sweets from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia has added greatly to the competition for New Jersey stock and this along with the hot weather was very unfavorable. Sweet potatoes were selling very slowly at $1.50 per barrel f.o.b. Eastern Shore points.

Plenty of Fruit

Apples showed a little improvement, but this was confined to such varieties as Smokehouse and McIntosh. Wealthy of good quality showed a little gain. Prices of the average run of stock ranged from 25c to 65c per bushel, but fancy apples brought 75c to $1, with a few McIntosh higher.

Peach supplies continued liberal in Philadelphia and the market was weak. Prices ranged from 75c to $1 per bushel for large stock, from 50@75c for medium and from 25@50c for small. The average run of fruit in ⅝ baskets sold at 15@50c with very little stock reaching the 50c mark.

Grapes were in more liberal supply with shipments coming out of Delaware, New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania. Concord and Niagara were the chief varieties offered. Prices ranged from 25c to 35c per 12-quart basket.

Butter prices advanced on all eastern markets during the week. Receipts of top scores were very light and cleared readily. Medium grades did not share in the full advance. One reason for this was the fact that medium grades were rather plentiful and also because the buyer could get a little better grade of storage butter for less money.

Eggs and Poultry

The Philadelphia egg market was steady to firm during the week. Supplies of nearby closely selected eggs were very light and sold readily at prices ranging from 33c to 38c per dozen. Nearby white extras were quoted at 28@32c, brown extras at 28@31c, mixed colors at 20@29c and the best marks of Pacific Coast white eggs at 35@38c.

The egg market in New York was irregular and closely selected nearby white eggs sold at 34@38c, with some fancy marks bringing a premium. Other grades of nearby white eggs ranged from 17c for small poor stock up to 33c for average extras. Brown eggs sold at 20½@34c, and mixed colors at 16@25c.

The live poultry market in New York closed steady. Receipts from nearby sections were moderate to liberal. There was a good demand for fat fowl for the Jewish holidays but only the best stock brought satisfactory prices. Leghorn fowl sold at 16@20c per pound, colored fowl 23@26c, and broilers 22@27c.

The demand for live rabbits was light and the market steady at 10@16c per pound.

Receipts of dressed poultry were light in New York and trading was slow. Broilers were quoted at 25@32c per pound while chickens sold at 30@37c. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 33@36c; 92 score, 32c; 90 score, 28½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 34@37c; nearby whites extras, 28@32c; nearby brown extras, 28@31c; nearby mixed colors, 26@29c; nearby current receipts, 22¼@25c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@27c; broilers, 19@27c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 50@75c. HUCKLEBERRIES, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $3.50@4. PEACHES, N. J., Elbertas & Hales, 25@75c bus. PEARS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., Seckels, 40@75c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., 25@65c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 25@50c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., ½@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskt., green flat, 15@40c. CELERY, N. J., hearts, 3@6c bch. CABBAGE, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 20@40c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2½c. ONIONS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., yellows, 75c. POTATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 35@45c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J. white yams, ⅝ bskt., 25@40c. CUCUMBERS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 25@40c. CORN, green, ⅝ bskt., N. J., Pa. & Dela., 15@30c. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., red, 50c. EGG PLANT, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@20c. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 20@30c. KALE, N. J., bus., 15@20c. LETTUCE, N. J. & N. Y., Big Boston, crates, 25@50c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white best, 50@75c. TURNIPS, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., white, 30@40c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 32¼c; standards, 30¼c; 89 score, 28c; 88 score, 26¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 21@22c; fresh, extra firsts, 23c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 30@32c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 16@18c; springers, 16@18c; colored springers, heavy, 20@23c; small, 17@20c; old roosters, 13@14c; ducks, 16@19c; pigeons, 25@30c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 30@32c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 32@38c; creamery butter, 34@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@35c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each: springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. PEACHES, 8@10c qt. PLUMS, 8@10c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 8@10c lb.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 32½@33c; extras, 32c; firsts, 27½@31¾c; 90 score, 29½c; 89 score, 27½@28c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 33@37c; extra firsts, 24½@27c; average extras, 28@32c; mediums, 29@32c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 20@38c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@26c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@18c; pigeons, prime, doz., 60c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@45c; creamery, 31@37c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 28@32c; pullet, 18@24c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@22c; dressed, $1@1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 60c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 5@15c ¼ pk., 25@50c per bskt. PEARS, 10c ¼ pk. GRAPES, 5c qt.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 13@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 15@20c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 13@15c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 10@20c head. CARROTS, 4@5c bnch. TOMATOES, 10@15c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt. STRING BEANS, 13@15c ¼ pk. LIMA BEANS, 18@20c qt. PEPPERS, 2@3c each.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 3 red wheat, 48½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 49½@49¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 44@45c; No. 3 white corn, 45@46c; No. 2 white oats, 22¾@23¾c; No. 3 rye, 44@44½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was about 60 carloads, or 1,500 head, and it included some good fat grassers of handy and heavy weights. Receipts were liberal at all markets and lower prices were the rule all around. Trade here was miserably slow, buyers bidding a half dollar below recent prices for steers and sellers slow to take such reductions. In the end most of the cattle changed hands at 25@50c below last week, but for heavy steers it was hard to find an outlet. No strictly dry-fed cattle were here. One load of 1,150-pound grassers brought $7.90 and another load averaging around 1,285 lbs. $7.75. Aside from these two loads of quality cattle very few brought over $7.50 and $7.25 took very useful handy and weighty cattle, some weighty steers with flesh going at $7@7.10. A few nice handy butcher steers brought $7.25@7.40, but bulk of light and handy steers with flesh went at $6.50@7, fair light kind $6@6.25 and common on down. Heifers were all wanted but were lower along with steers. A few carloads of good West Virginia grassers brought $6@6.25 and a few individuals a little more. Fat cows were easier, a few selling at $4.25@4.50 and some nice young cows up to $5; but useful killers could be had at $3.50@3.75. Canners sold largely around $2, a few for less. Good bologna bulls went around $4, with a few nice handy butcher bulls $4.50@4.75.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 60@ 7 90
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 60
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Plain heavy steers	6 00@ 6 50
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Common, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Good light butcher steers	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good light steers	6 50@ 7 00
Common to medium, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Inferior light steers	4 50@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 25@ 6 50
Good to choice heifers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to fair heifers	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 25
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 75
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Last week's market closed at $7.10 for good handy-weights. Monday's receipts were liberal at most markets and prices were generally lower. Receipts here were about 25 double-deck carloads. The market was fairly active on all except heavy hogs at a decline of 25@30c per cwt. Fortunately very few heavy weights are coming. Good handy-weights, 160-200 lbs., brought $6.80 largely. Good light Yorkers went mainly at $6.25 and good pigs at $6. Heavy weights ranged from $6 to $6.50, the heavier the cheaper. Strictly good sows brought $4.75, ordinary kind around $4.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$6 00@ 6 50
Heavy mixed	6 60@ 6 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	6 75@ 6 80
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	6 75@ 6 80
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 75@ 6 00
Roughs	4 25@ 4 75
Stags	2 00@ 3 00

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's receipts were rather liberal, 22 carloads or 5,500 head. Very few sheep were offered and none of top quality. Quotations on sheep are mainly estimates. A few fair quality mixed sheep brought $2.50. Choice wethers might bring more than $3.25 but they were not here to do it. Lambs were all lower. A few lots went to local butchers at $7.75 but the general market was on a $7.50 basis for good lambs of 70 lbs. or over. Some good lambs that were under weight had to sell at $6.25@6.50, buyers demanding concessions on such while finding no fault with their quality. Medium class of lambs brought $5@6 and common $3.50@4.50 largely.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 [illegible]@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 50

Calves

With 700 head on sale the market was lower at $10 for tops, $7@8 for seconds and $4@6 for others.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Sept. 14.—Cattle receipts totaled 4,025 head. The market on beef steers and yearlings was weak to 25c lower. Best medium weight steers sold at $7.75.

The calf market was steady with top at $11.50. Two hundred and seventy-five head were on sale.

The supply of hogs was 1,875 head. The market was slow and weak to 25c lower. Best hogs in the 180 to 220-lb. class sold at $7.50.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Twenty-four thousand head of cattle, including 8,000 westerns, were on sale. Best yearlings were steady; other steers 25@50c lower. Top steers sold at $10; bulk at $7@9.50.

Hogs

Receipts amounted to 37,000 head. Light weights were 15@25c lower; others 10@15c lower. Best hogs brought $6.40; bulk $4.90@6.30.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 38,000 head, of which 25,000 were westerns. The market was 50@75c lower. Top lambs brought $7, while the bulk went at $5@6.50.

HEREFORD CALF SALE

40 Steers and 40 Heifers

To be shown and sold on the Kanawha County, W. Va., Fair Grounds at 1 o'clock

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 30, 1931

These calves will average in age approximately six months, and will weigh around 500 lbs. All will be high-grade or pure-bred Herefords, and will be halter broken and well started on feed.

Fair grounds six miles west of Charleston and one mile west of Dunbar, on Charleston-Point Pleasant Highway No. 19.

P. C. GREENE, Supt., Kenna, W.Va.
C. I. Powell, Auct., Charleston,W.Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms. Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

WATERPROOF YOUR ROOF with Everlasting Roof Coating. High quality long lasting; low price, 5 gallons for $3.00. It's popular because it does its job right. We have territories ready for agents. Big seller; make money in your home town. Write National Supply Co., 793 Terminal Commerce Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

FERGUSON WHEELLESS PLOWS only $57.70. New 16-in. single bottom. Save $30.50. Direct from factory. Free Trial. Easy Terms. Especially made for Fordson. Fits 10-20 International. Ferguson-Sherman, Evansville, Ind.

TOBACCO

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct, $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF Smoking Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Georgia.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 33 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS CO. FARM WITH CROPS.—113 Acres, good buildings, 7-room house, lovely shade, barns, hen houses, new milk house, etc., pictures pg. 76 Strout's Catalog; handy village, about hour to Harrisburg; 60 acres tillage, wood, fruit, spring water. $3,300 includes team, horse, 6 cows, hay, straw, 15 acres grain, implements and tools; part cash. New fall catalog 1,000 bargains, 1,000 pictures free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED POULTRY or DAIRYMAN wants position on farm. H. Lohmeyer, 420 Willis St., East Oil City, Pa.

GOATS

THOROUGHBRED Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

CATTLE

Beechwood SHORTHORNS

Bulls up to 15 months of age. Choicely bred and from excellent milking dams. Priced to sell. C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

FOR SALE Milking Shorthorn Bulls, different ages. Good breeding. LEE R. SCOTT & SONS, Burgettstown, Pa.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Farm Conditions

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Sept. 3: Weather has been very unsettled with frequent rains. Corn good. Farmers are busy filling silos and preparing the ground for seeding. Peaches are plentiful and cheap, also apples. Fertilizer selling a few dollars cheaper than last year. Hay low, not much demand. Potatoes were good, but late crop not expected to be as good as the early.

Roy J. Wivell.

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Sept. 5: We are still having an excess of rainfall. Farmers busy preparing the seed ground and digging potatoes; some are cutting corn. Wheat 50c, oats 26c, rye 35c, corn 85c, eggs 30c, butter 32c.

Henry S. Martin.

Venango Co., N. W. Pa.

Sept. 5: The farmers of western Pennsylvania and eastern New York are harvesting the best crop in years. In a long life as an agriculturist I have never seen as near a 100 per cent yield as we are having. Fruit trees breaking down, corn immense and almost ready to shock, gardens never better.

But the universal cry is no prices. Dairy products down to pre-war prices. Poultry products the only ones in demand at fair prices. Recently a truckload of roasting ears—500 dozen—was sold on the streets of Franklin for five cents per dozen.

O. C. Sigworth.

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

Sept. 8: Heavy rains the past week followed by pleasant growing weather. Franklin County Fair to be held this week with record attendance expected.

Some threshing to be done yet. Silo filling, corn cutting, preparing wheat ground and putting away fruit the order of the day. Some plowing to be done yet. Fruit abundant, pastures good, some good potatoes, a good corn crop. Average acreage of grain is expected to be sown this fall. Dairying improving. Milk selling at Greencastle at $1.94 cwt. for four per cent milk. Hogs in demand at $10. Young chicks grew well but fewer chicks were reared than usual. Eggs 20c, wheat 44c, potatoes 50c, young chickens 18@22c, butter 25c, veals 8@9c.

John B. Shank.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Manager B. H. Heide, of the International Livestock Exposition, which will be held at the Chicago Stockyards this year, November 28th to December 5th, announces that the preliminary classification for the 1931 show is now off the press and ready for distribution. It will be mailed free on application, he says, to the International office at the Chicago Stockyards.

According to Mr. Heide, indications point to the 1931 Exposition being like each of its predecessors, greater in size and significance than its forerunner. There will be more breeds of sheep in the 1931 competition than ever before, and a number of changes have been made in the swine classification which it is thought will improve this feature of the Exposition and will be of interest to prospective exhibitors in that department.

Entries will close for the individual livestock classes November 1, for the International Grain and Hay Show, November 10th, and for the carload lots of cattle, sheep and swine, November 21st.

PICNIC AND CLUB ROUND-UP

In order to permit Four-H Club members to exhibit their work for those who are interested in Four-H activities a county-wide farmers' picnic and Four-H Club round-up will be held at the Cambria County Fair Grounds on Thursday, September 17th. Ten Four-H girls' clubs will exhibit the work they have been doing throughout the year. There will be an exhibit of 26 baby beef calves, three pens of lambs and three pens of swine. The sale of the beef calves and sheep will be staged in the judging arena at 1:30 p. m. Eastern Standard time.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery, in fact anything that the farmer wishes to buy, sell or exchange.

Cash must accompany order.

Count as one word, each initial, abbreviation and number, including name and address. All advertisements set in uniform style, no display type or illustrations.

Orders, discontinuances and change of copy must reach us Thursday, ten days previous to date of issue

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CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only $25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

REAL OPPORTUNITY! Learn auto mechanics or general electricity in few short weeks. No books, no lessons or correspondence. All practical training. Write today for free book and low tuition offer. McSweeny's, Dept. PF, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS

LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around $40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-5309, Winona, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 354-egg. Australorps, Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

PULLETS.—TREXLER S. C. White Leghorns, large type, free range stock, hatched from 24 to 26 oz. eggs. Trexler Farms, Allentown, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4½c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited, Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9.00; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7.50; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading blood-tested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

WRITE ABOUT ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns, for layers and broilers. Hatch weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

4c UP FOR ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Minorcas, Leghorns. Hatch weekly. Write Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on fall chicks. Supply limited.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment. For summer and fall planting. New lower prices. "Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" the Sensation of the Strawberry world. Now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will produce lots of berries for next spring. Prices: Premier, Blakemore, Aberdeen, Aroma, Big Joe, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Townking, Washington, $1.00 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Howard's Supreme, Jupiter and Mastodon everbearing, $2.00 per 100; $6.00 per 500; $10.00 per 1,000. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Townsend's Nurseries, 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants for fall planting. Large vigorous plants, $1.50 per 100; $9.50 per 1,000, postpaid. C. Avery, 630 Shelby St., Monogahela, Pa.

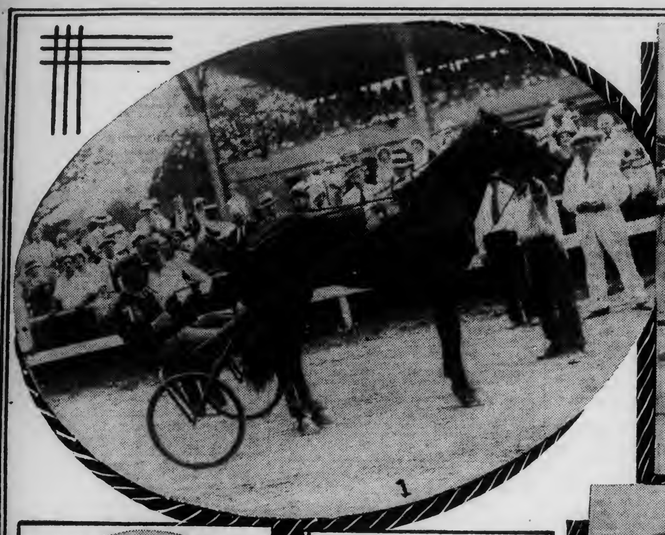
ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower. $1.85 bushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY.—555 Auctioneers' sayings $1.00. Speeches $1.00. Joker $1.00. Free Catalogue, American Auction College, (Established 1906), Kansas City, Missouri.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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1. Calumet Butler, winner of the Hambletonian Stakes Trot at Goshen, N. Y.

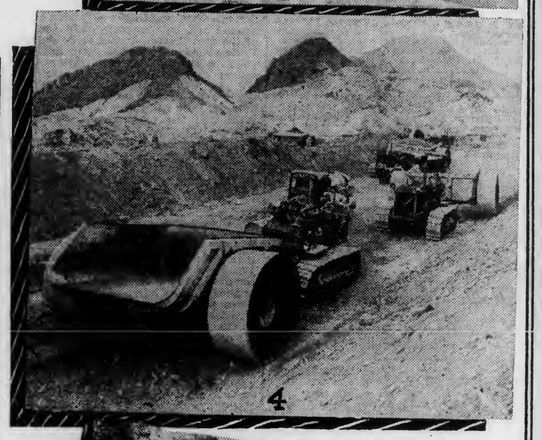
2. On the other side of the Rio Grande River the milk of a donkey is considered a positive restorative of jagged nerves and whatnots. The donkey milkman drives a herd of the animals through the streets and does a thriving business.

3. First photo of the design for the commemorative medal which will be struck in connection with the observance of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The medal is the work of Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, of New York.

4. California.—Great wheeled "chariots" and "gondolas" that carry as much as 17 cubic yards of earth on one load, with scrapers to match in size and appearance, are building the 7½-mile road being carved between Boulder City and the site of the Hoover Dam. Over this road, to be an oiled surface, men working on the dam and supplies will move.

5. London, England.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald (left) shaking hands with Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, after the final session of the seven-power conference, held in the Foreign Office here, where an agreement was reached concerning the extension of Germany's credit.

6. Sixty-five hundred logs, each measuring 125 feet in length, went into the building of this tremendous raft on the Columbia River in the state of Washington.



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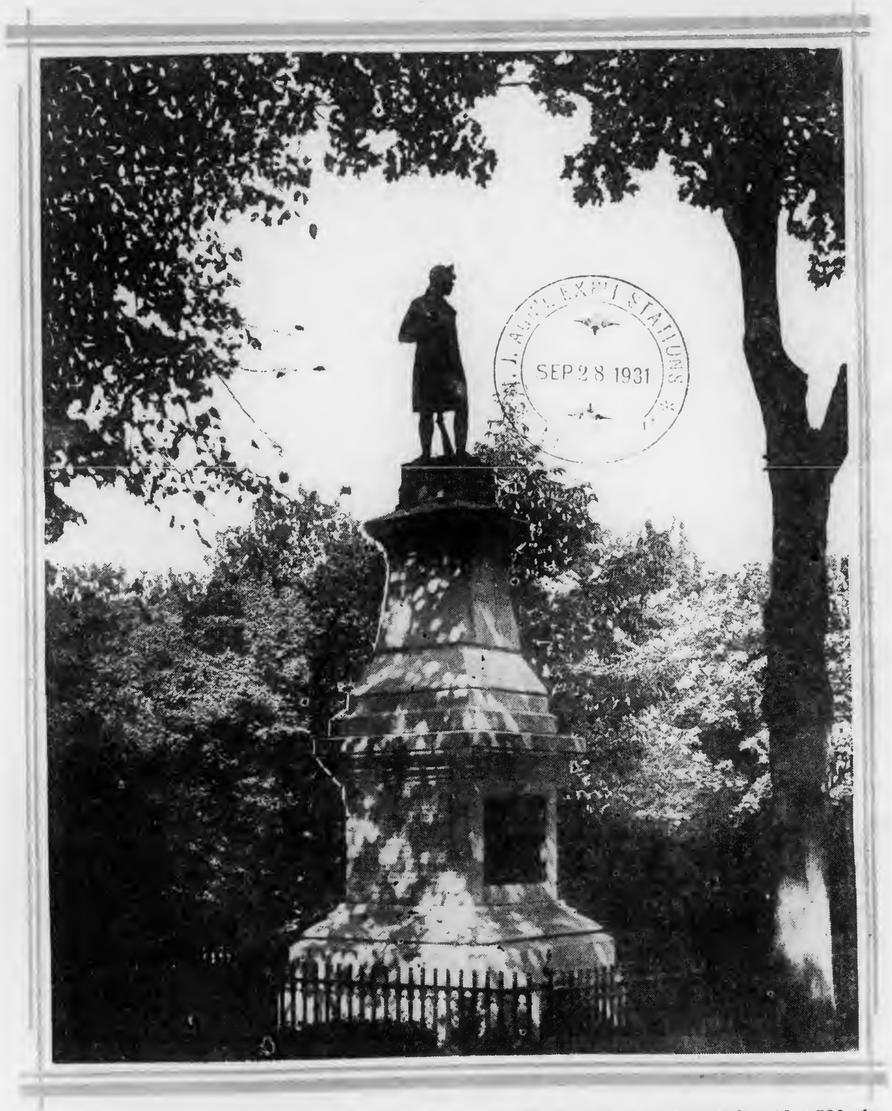
September 26, 1931



This monument marks the spot in Westchester county, N. Y., where on September 23, 1780, the unfortunate Major Andre of the British army was captured. He was later executed as a spy.

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

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THE CRIB WITH THE STEEL RIB

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

JUST how far do the rights of a child to school education extend when its labor in the field is essential to the family that supports it? The commission to investigate the employment of migratory children in New Jersey has given out a most interesting report of conditions. There is an immense amount of seasonal work in the fruit and vegetable districts of the state, and growers are dependent on the labor of migratory families from the cities. There are in Philadelphia and nearby cities many hundreds of families that move to the Jersey farms during the harvesting season, and investigation in their homes show that they are very dependent on these summer earnings.

Welfare groups have been seeking to get legislation forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age because their labor interferes with schooling. The children, working with their parents, earn about thirty per cent of the total income. They lose, on the average, about eight weeks of schooling. The fundamental question is the right of the child, and that is not as easily determined as some of our school authorities may assume.

In an ideal state of society parents would be able to support and educate their children in schools. In this case are about eighteen hundred children of school age whose parents, for the most part, are not able to feed and clothe them comfortably throughout the year even when the children's earnings in the fields are added to that of parents. This appears from the investigation of the families' condition in the city. The children, on the average, lose eight weeks of school education and in its stead are schooled in habits of industry and help make life livable during the year. Aside from the necessities of the farmers, it is easily probable that the right of the child demands the opportunity of working under these conditions.

Radio Programs

Madame Schumann-Heink, the great contralto of a generation ago, who retains all the old-time affection and admiration of the public, had a radio audience the other evening that doubtless numbered hundreds of thousands. She was singing a Mendelssohn composition when an interruption made by the announcer turned the microphone over to an advertising program and "When the cows come home" came floating through the air. Of course the time for the advertising program had come, and it was paid for. The same day a noted Englishman, speaking from London, was discussing the books England reads when the inevitable break came and a certain brand of dog-and-cat food was given the right of way with its entertainment program.

Broadcasting companies must pay their bills and are dependent on revenues from advertisers. The great artist and the noted literary authority doubtless exceeded the allotted time, and they had no basis for complaint, but some day radio will learn how to manage things so that the sublime and the ridiculous will not be jammed together in a fashion that irritates its public.

Good Food

Our older readers will agree that the most marked change in farm papers is the prominence given to the farm home and all its interests. I reckon that domestic science has gone farther and done more than soil science. What is the use of producing the best material for the table if it is spoiled in the preparation? I eat occasionally where many hundreds go daily because the cooking is always just what it should be. There is certainty that the level of American cookery has been raised materially. Some of us have had the advantage of such skill all our lives, but far more have it now.

Along with the development of domestic science has come the opportunity of many people on the sidelines who want to talk and have no message. Their minds run to diets and they get a hearing if they say striking and unusual things. They want the public to do all sorts of unusual stunts in blacklisting certain items of food and living on others.

Of course there are people who should observe the limitations of diet that are prescribed by their physicians, and common sense has its place in all we do, but fads in dieting are doing harm to a lot of people. Whenever any one cuts out any vital part of the pretty well balanced ration that human experience has worked out, it should be because he has found out definitely that he should do so or has been advised by his physician to do so.

Loading Up with Care

A friendly criticism is that I am thinking too much about unsatisfactory conditions in our world, and that such thinking does the thinker no good. Lying in the mind of the critic, of course, is the realization that nothing any one of us ordinary folks can do will have any particular effect, and so why load up with the cares that belong to world leaders? I agree. While the frivolous are laughing too much, it may be, the substantial, serious-minded folks of this country are laughing too little. That cuts down their efficiency. Some are developing a curious cowardice.

Two Instances

The other day I was seated by the side of a man of some financial means and we were watching a game of roque. Just when I should have been giving the closest attention to the game I happened to mention that this hoarding of money in lock-boxes and in homes was doing a lot of harm. "Well," he replied, "I have been thinking that I should have some money in my safe-deposit box and then I should feel safer." A friend told me that he has an acquaintance who put twenty-five thousand dollars into his safe-deposit box saying that he wanted "to know where it is." There is today nearly one billion dollars of our currency that our authorities cannot account for except on the ground that the money is locked up or hidden.

This wave of cowardice will pass over, of course, but what government or financial system or planning of industrial leaders could help toward better times while people hide the money that should be in circulation? Confidence cannot do everything, but nothing can be done without confidence.

Labrador

It is just as well to have something, however fantastic, to tie one's hope to. The relation of the gold supply to the price level and prosperity is too deep for me, but every time the world has made new discoveries of gold flush times have come. Dollars began to buy less and debts were easier to pay as prices of commodities went up.

One or two incidents of great magnitude inspire the hope that some keen capitalists are convinced that ice-bound Labrador is to become an enormous source of mineral wealth. If that means such gold supplies as Alaska and South Africa brought us when so much needed on the heels of the hard times forty years ago, the world's outlook would be changed quickly. What is the chance? Who knows? Maybe one in ten—maybe more. As collateral for a loan the chance, of course, is exactly zero.

Rural Electrification Day

By R. U. BLASINGAME

ON September 5th a rural electrification field day was held on the Joseph L. Baur farm in Westmoreland county. About a thousand farmers and their families attended.

Mr. Baur was, up to eight years ago, in the grocery and meat business in Cleveland, Ohio. He knew nothing about farming when he began, but has studied, kept up with the markets in his buying and selling, read the Pennsylvania Farmer, worked hard and used his head. As early as he was able to get high line current from the local power company he availed himself of every piece of electric equipment which would help him in his operations. This place soon became known as the electric farm of the territory.

For the benefit of the farmers in western Pennsylvania the field day was arranged. Here one could see in actual every-day practical operation water pumping, feed grinding, milking, milk refrigeration, water heating, cooking, shop equipment operation, bottle washing, milk bottling, lighting, etc., all done by electric power.

The crowd climbed the fence and trees to watch the electric motor filling silo.

In addition to these actual demonstrations on a going farm there was a speaking program consisting of Mr. John M. McKee, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification; W. L. Treager, county agent; Miles Horst and C. L. White of the Pennsylvania Farmer; B. W. Faber, Westinghouse Company; R. U. Blasingame, State College, and others.

There was a program for the women on house lighting and electric cooking. One will judge from the photograph what a crowd of interested people attended the meeting. They climbed on the fences, up trees and hung on the power line poles to see the silo being filled with a five h. p. electric motor. It requires about .75 kw. hr. per ton to cut silage with a five h. p. motor. The outfit will cut from five to six tons an hour.

Before we left in the afternoon the boys had the electric milker going. The milk is brought directly from the barn and put over the areator, thence it goes into the bottler and from there into the electric refrigerator ready for delivery the next morning.

Mr. Baur has his work shop and garage combined. I have seen several so-called electric farms, but the one in question is as complete as one would want to see. Everything is paying its own way.

Bob Lee says:

prices have to get pretty low to keep me from making money on a farm. With my own feed and a Letz Mill, I can produce milk and meat at a mighty low figure

A HUNDRED thousand farmers, like Bob Lee, have found that a Letz Roughage Mill can help make farming profitable, *even when prices are down!* Here's why:

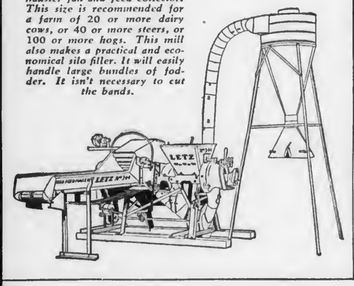
With the Letz Mill, they are able to turn home-grown grain and roughage into more palatable, more nutritious feed that stock clean up better. They produce milk and fatten stock almost entirely on what they raise. They are able to do it at low costs and make a profit in spite of low prices.

The Letz Mill makes all roughage (shock fodder, sheaf grain, hay, etc.) more palatable by cutting, recutting and grinding it—stalks, stems, leaves and all. It makes grain (oats, ear corn, snapped corn, barley, wheat, milo) more easily digestible by crushing and grinding it to just the right size for stock to clean up. And the Letz Mill mixes this roughage and grain and puts it in shape so that it can be handled easily and fed right in the troughs.

One man can easily operate the Letz Roughage Mill. This big capacity machine can be run with as low as 5 H.P. It will save much of the expense of buying extra feed and make feeding in bad weather easier, and do many other things that we don't have room enough to tell about here. But we have a booklet that tells about the Letz Mill in detail. The coupon will bring it to you—free! Or, if you like, you can see a local Letz dealer. Letz Manufacturing Company, 2936 West Road, Crown Point, Indiana.

WHO IS BOB LEE? *We have a booklet that tells who he is—and also how to make balanced rations from home-grown grain and roughage. And we have another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We'll send you these booklets . . . FREE . . . if you'll mail the coupon you see at the right. There's no obligation whatever attached to this free offer.*

Letz Roughage Mills are built in 4 sizes to meet the requirements of any size farm, from the largest to the smallest. Here is the Letz 344 with exhauster fan and feed collector. This size is recommended for a farm of 20 or more dairy cows, or 40 or more steers, or 100 or more hogs. This mill also makes a practical and economical silo filler. It will easily handle large bundles of fodder. It isn't necessary to cut the bands.



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3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Reduce the cost of producing milk and meat 25 to 50 per cent.
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THERE is a vast difference between saying something and writing it. The spoken claim that a certain product is "The best in the world," backed by an enthusiastic and forceful personality, may be easily believed. But written down in black and white it encourages disbelief.

Experienced advertisers have found that out. Consequently they make a practice of avoiding statements about their products that might seem exaggerated even though they are actually true. Advertisements as a rule, today, tell less rather than more than can be truthfully claimed for a product.

As a result of this care on the part of advertisers, you will often find the advertised product you buy exceeds your expectations. If it's a tractor it may develop more power than it claims; if it's a suit of clothes it may wear much longer than you expect; if it's a packaged food you may find it even more palatable and convenient than the advertisement described it.

This is certain. You never get less than you expected when you buy advertised goods. Very often you get more. For manufacturers will not spend their money for branding and advertising their wares and then risk disappointing you; nor will the stores that sell them permit their reputation for fair dealing to be jeopardized.

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Hammer Type MILLS

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For Mixing Ground Grain, Ground Roughage with or without Molasses for Dairy Feed
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FEDERAL LAND BANK of BALTIMORE, MD.

By R. P. KESTER

REQUESTS for a reprint of our grape juice recipe have come in and while it is a little late for many readers I shall repeat it here.

Strip fully ripe, sound grapes from the pod into a sound porcelain or granite kettle. Add water until it rises so as to be seen, but does not cover the grapes. Bring to a boil, or until the grapes are tender. Do not boil too long. The secret of having clear juice is in not boiling too long.

Next, pour into a good draining bag and after most of the juice has drained through, squeeze the pulp well and let drain. A very clear product can be made by filtering the juice, but filtering lessens the distinctive flavor somewhat. Add one-fourth pound of sugar for each pound (a pint) of juice; set on the fire and bring to a boil, but no more. Much boiling makes a dark product.

The bottles should have been thoroughly sterilized by hot water, and kept hot so that the juice may be put in immediately. Fill six or eight bottles at a time and cap at once. Set them back and after they have cooled dip the top of each into melted paraffin so as to close any possible opening that may be. The paraffin will chill and harden at once. Keep in a dark place in the cellar. If the work is done properly the grape juice will keep almost indefinitely.

We have made this delectable fruit drink this way for several years, and those who have drunk it pronounce it the best they ever tasted.

* * *

A reader writes that he read a piece in this department in which I spoke of raising black locust for post timber and wants to know where he can procure nursery trees for setting out. I believe the writer is mistaken about seeing it in my department, as I have had no experience in growing black locust trees. But I pass it along with an invitation to any one who has planted them, or who can tell where to get the nursery stock. It might be well to write the Department of Forestry at Harrisburg, asking information on the subject.

The yellow locust grew like weeds on the homestead farm in Clearfield county, and we used them for posts and everything where durability was desired.

* * *

We stopped at Lewisburg, the county seat of Union county, on our way home from our trip mentioned last week. My neighbor was hunting for some good cows and we had heard of the work done by the dairymen and farmers in that neighborhood, under the leadership of County Agent L. E. Craumer, and Floyd L. Cole, tester. Mr. Craumer showed us the annual report, including a summary of the results of their testing, elimination and breeding results for the past eleven years. In 1920 the average production of 334 cows, in 24 herds, was 7,172 pounds of milk and 256.7 pounds of butterfat. The test sheets for 1931 showed an average of 10,887 pounds of milk and 381 pounds of fat. The average value of product per cow was $244.61 in 1931, the average cost of feed $111.21, and the return for each dollar in feed was $2.20.

This, in brief, shows what can be done when the work of improving cattle is taken up in earnest and with intelligence. Such a community of farmers has no trouble in finding a market for their stock, in fact, the world "makes a path to their doors."

* * *

The fruit crop is not evenly distributed over Pennsylvania this year. In some sections peach and apple trees are heavily laden with beautiful fruit, while in other places these two fruits are scarce. We noticed, however, that pears and plums are plentiful even where there are few apples. One feature of the fruit crop is universal, however, the prices are very low. In our section peaches have been selling at 25 to 75 cents per basket, the latter price for Elbertas and other large yellow peaches.

* * *

Well, two of the three little men on Neshaminy Gardens have started to school, one—"Buddy"—for the first time. Lewis, the one I first called "Snookums," is beginning his third term and is quite sophisticated. He takes a justifiable pride in introducing his little brother into school life, and carried home his armful of third-grade books to show us with suppressed excitement. I am wondering how "Buddy," the never-still, the noisy, exuberant little fellow, will succeed in bringing his active mind and body under control.

* * *

I notice that my friend R. I. W. of Lebanon county has some sweet corn which he thinks is good, and he goes so far as to say that they could show me up there what good sweet corn is like. Well, maybe it is just as well that he cannot eat some of the Golden Bantam my wife raised and which we are eating now. You know the old saying, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." However, if he will come down I shall be glad to introduce him to some sweet corn that is sweet in fact as well as in name.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

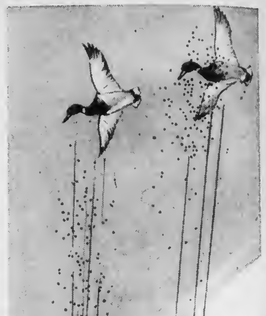
IF in time of a barn-raising when one of the bents was half way up somebody should begin to shout, "You can't do it! It's coming back on you," the boss carpenter could not be blamed if he took the discourager by the nap of the neck and marched him off the grounds. What is wanted at a time like that is a man to boost and not to pull back.

At a meeting of farm folks one night when the room was packed the floor began to settle under the great weight, so that there was a wide crack under one of the partitions. Seeing this crack widening an excited fellow hopped up and yelled, "Get out of here!" Every person in the hall sprang to his feet, wild with alarm at the unknown danger.

Just when the rush began for the door, a commanding voice called out, "Sit down, every one of you!" That stayed the tide. There was quiet in the room until an orderly evacuation of the building could be brought about. Had there been a stampede some one probably would have been killed and many hurt. One self-possessed man saved the day.

In the world just now there are plenty of men to scare folks with their shouts of despair and discouragement. To these folks the big bent of the barn is coming down, the bottom falling out of everything, and people are so nearly panic stricken that they are ready to jump at any conclusion and believe that all is lost, that we never can recover from the depressed state we are in.

Now is the time to stand fast; not to be carried away by every wind of doctrine—that only makes matters worse. Men who innocently, or from an evil intention, try to undermine public safety are enemies of society and should be dealt with accordingly.

Duck for Dinner

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Observations in Denmark and England

By W. B. DURYEE, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey

An ancient Danish house with thatched roof.

THE arrival of the American delegation to the Ninth International Dairy Congress, in Copenhagen, was on Sunday, July 12th. We had traveled overland from Hamburg, Germany, through Kiel and across the Danish frontier by daylight, getting an idea of the agriculture of Germany and the southeastern part of Denmark.

On entering Denmark we quickly became aware of the fact that we were in a great agricultural country in which dairying predominates. Herds of cattle of the Red Danish breed dotted the landscape as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be in remarkably even formation in the fields and we soon learned that this was due to their being tethered. Except in the very large herds of more than a hundred cows, this practice was universally followed and the cows were only permitted sufficient grazing area to give them a good meal and this, of course, prevented the destruction of the clover and other grasses incident to trampling.

Much of the country was low-lying and considerable areas were under water as the result of extraordinary rainfall which had covered all of northern Europe, causing lodging of the grain crops and serious damage to hay.

The Windmills

In some sections there were very large windmills, which are usually associated with the Netherlands, used for pumping water, also for grinding feed and other farm purposes. We were told that these windmills developed from twenty-five to thirty horse power when all the sails were attached. Most of these were being removed as they became worn and were being replaced with electric motors, thereby removing a picturesque feature of the landscape.

Copenhagen is a city of approximately 750,000 people and one is impressed by the cleanliness of the city, the general good order and sobriety that prevails, the number of Danish flags that are flying from all the buildings all the time and the extraordinary number of bicycles on every street which have the habit of coming upon one very unexpectedly. These are ridden by men, women and children for business and for pleasure, corresponding in use to the automobiles in this country, although there are many American cars to be seen in the thoroughfares.

Well-dressed business men, frequently smoking pipes or cigars, were on their way to business appointments. Danish ladies, dressed in the height of fashion, were proceeding to afternoon parties, and the younger generation was going to games on the universal vehicle. We frequently noticed on the front and rear of automobiles a sign reading "Skolevegen," which we interpreted as "school wagon," implying that the person driving the vehicle was learning its intricacies and notice was thereby given to others to show the vehicle due respect and care in approaching.

Every opportunity was given visitors to get acquainted with agricultural conditions. We visited farms, schools, creameries and bacon factories in nearly all parts of the country. We had not realized that the kingdom of Denmark is composed of nearly 500 islands, necessitating frequent ferrying from one island to the other. This separation, in a geographical sense, bore no relation to the spirit of the people themselves. We were impressed with the great solidity and stability of the people, their keen interest in, and their love for, their country.

Typical buildings—barn, church and two homes.

The soil is Denmark's only natural resource, and it is being developed to a remarkable degree by individuals and by governmental aid, and it is surprising to one accustomed to more easy going ways. The total area of Denmark is about twice that of New Jersey, while the number of cattle is twenty times as great. The human population is slightly less than that of New Jersey, or about 3,500,000.

It is well known that Denmark is well organized cooperatively, but the extent of this and its success were quite beyond our expectations. We found that 90 per cent of the milk produced, 85 per cent of the bacon and 25 per cent of all the eggs are sold cooperatively, and that 40 per cent of the farmers are members of cooperative buying associations.

Perhaps a further reason for the stability and patriotic spirit lies in the fact that 95 per cent of all the farmers own their farms. Land owning is encouraged by the government through the extension of very liberal terms of interest and periods in which to pay. On the so-called small holdings, running from ten to twenty acres, a farmer pays 4.5 per cent interest on the investment for the first five years after taking over the farm and then begins paying off the principal, which is divided into some eighty annual payments.

A Danish farm family—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jensen and their six children.

Herd Averages

An evidence of the thorough practical mind of the Danish dairyman is shown in his attitude toward records. There is no interest in and, so far as we could see, absolutely no effort made to develop high-producing individual animals. The whole effort is toward the development of a high average production in the herd. It was not unusual to find fair-sized dairies producing an average of 10,000 pounds of milk per year, testing about 3.5 per cent butterfat.

Denmark's schools are of various types. One of the most interesting is the agricultural school, maintained by the people in the community, which gives young men with farm experience the opportunity to take a nine months' course in the theory of butter making, milk testing, feeding and all principles involved in the production and processing of milk. There is a little state aid given to these schools and a few free scholarships, but they are run on a very economical basis and young men can attend, receive instruction, books and maintenance, for about $25 a month, which, as some one expressed it, is as much as it would cost them to live at home. These schools are scattered throughout the kingdom and are attended, at one time or another, by most of the farmers' sons. Little attention is being given to the vocational training of girls and young women. After having received their regular school education they are supposed to acquire all of their knowledge of domestic science in their own homes.

The cooperative idea is taught in schools and the government aids the movement through the services of advisers in organization and through a process of using the official Danish government stamp on butter, bacon and other products. None of these could be exported under the Danish name unless they passed successfully the rigid government requirements as to grade and standards of perfection. This system has given Danish products the highest standing in England, the principal market for their butter, bacon and eggs.

(Continued on page 12.)

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GREAT RICHES

EIGHT years ago the banking house of Zimmerman and Forshay failed because of the depreciation of the German currency. Leopold Zimmerman, then past seventy years old, felt that he should pay the firm's debts, amounting to $7,500,000. He put in his personal fortune of about $3,000,000. A favorable decision of the Mixed Claims Commission gave him $1,200,000. And he went to work to make the balance. Last week he died with his debt of honor paid. Though he left a small estate he died the richest kind of a rich man.

ALL SAFE

FARMERS need not worry any more about their future prosperity. For their leaders have solved the problem by working together, each for all and all for each. At the next session of Congress these leaders will combine for the enactment of the equalization fee and the export debenture, also to provide that both shall be used at the discretion of the Federal Farm Board. Armed with absolute authority and a weapon loaded with the three sure-fire cartridges of stabilization, equalization and debenture the Farm Board is dead certain to bring down that elusive bird prosperity. Those who don't agree with this unique program of inspired leaders deserve no consideration, for are they not enemies of agriculture, with ulterior motives and sinister purposes?

A BRAVE GIRL

ON the morning of September 16 Mrs. William Zimmerer of Golden, N. Y., went to the barn to milk, not knowing that a bull was in the barn. It attacked her immediately and inflicted injuries regarded as fatal. Her daughter Margaret, hearing her screams, rushed to the barn and seizing a pitch-fork attacked the bull. It knocked her down, but she was able to escape and her cries brought neighbors who drove the bull away. Another tragedy, relieved only by the heroism of a young woman.

WHEAT FOR ADMISSIONS

ON Farmers' Day at the Indiana State Fair the management announced that a bushel of wheat would be taken as the price of admission. The result was 450 bushels and 10 pounds of wheat, showing that most farmers preferred to pay in cash instead of in wheat worth a little less than the money. Our correspondent adds: "You will be interested in this: The concessionaires, those birds who ballyhoo and sell all sorts of things, told me that in proportion to number in attendance they did just as large a business on Farmers Day as on the day devoted to the city people. We may all be broke, but when it comes to buying things for which we have no pressing need there still seems to be money available in the country about the same as in town."

WALLA WALLA!

WHEN wheat growers saw that the Farm Board's wheat was being sold to foreigners on long credit they thought they saw a way to get some wheat for less than the cost of producing it and at the same time reduce the area of next year's crop. So they proposed that the Board sell wheat to farmers on long credit and on condition that they reduce their acreage according to the amount they were allowed to buy. This is called the Walla Walla plan, but it has been modified in discussion and at the end of negotiations with the Board that body's understanding was that farmers would take the wheat if the market went higher but would not take it unless it advanced. So the Board properly declined, in a polite letter, to sell the wheat on those terms. There are several things in this letter that deserve a smile if not a guffaw. One reason for declining the proposition of the growers is that "such an action would be wholly inconsistent with the theory of stabilization." Can it be possible that the Board is unique in still believing in a theory which repeated experience has shown to be the veriest nonsense? Let us smile a while. And then let us note with what tender care the Board protects the innocent wheat grower from the evils of speculation. For it says that since the future price is unknown "the venture would to that extent become a speculation on the part of every producer who signs a contract," and calls attention to the fact that the law directs the Board "to minimize speculation." Inasmuch as this same law-directed Board is now indulging in the greatest grain speculation in the world's history we may venture to smile again.

WORDS AND WAGES

SEVERAL moons ago, when we suggested that rates of wages must be readjusted along with prices of commodities and earnings of capital, we were told that high political and financial authority had said that wages must be maintained for the sake of "buying power" and for other reasons. How has it worked out in actual business operations? In August 338 wage reductions affecting thirty-two industries are reported; in July 247 reductions, and in June 213 reductions. No amount of talking by anybody is going to maintain wages or prices or earnings of capital when conditions make reductions necessary to continuance of employment or of business. If wages are so high that their product cannot be sold they must be reduced or unemployment is inevitable. All the fine theories in the world cannot overcome or evade this stubborn fact, and the figures just cited go to show that.

But "buying power," so much discussed and so little understood, does not lie in any particular scale of wages or prices. It lies in the production of things of value which may be exchanged on an equitable basis for other things of value. By attempting to maintain an artificially high scale of wages and thereby preventing production many workers have now no "buying power" at all. They would have been better off if they had accepted the reductions necessary to the continued operation of their industry and remained at work. Then they would have had some "buying power," and in view of the lower prices of commodities probably as much as they had before—when expressed in quantities of essential things. As it is neither workers nor operators in some lines of industry have any "buying power."

There is no way to get more out of anything than there is in it, and conditions beyond the control of anybody or any group usually determine what that is. Labor and all concerned in its welfare would be infinitely better off if such fundamental principles were recognized and accepted. Farmers, whose wages and capital returns are regulated by the open market over which they have no control, are compelled to accept what there is and not what they want, and labor might be better employed and better off if it could see the folly of trying to get more than there is.

ALLEGED OPPOSITION

LAST week, in opening a conference for the purpose of getting farm organizations to support the Agricultural Marketing Act, Edward A. O'Neale, President of American Farm Bureau Federation, issued the warning that an organized effort, "inspired principally by the great speculative interests," is being made "to mobilize public opinion against the work of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Farm Board, the cooperative associations, the Farm Bureau and other agencies working in the interest of agriculture."

What are these "great speculative interests"? Farmers have listened long enough to such generalities and are now asking for something specific. The greatest speculative interest in this country today is the Federal Farm Board itself, with its millions of bushels and bales, bought, held and sold or to be sold—which is nothing else than speculation. Moreover it is not open speculation, for the transactions of the Board's agencies have never been revealed. The greatest speculation in commercial history has been and is now carried on in secret with public funds—a policy for which there is not a single valid reason. The Farm Board and its allies are in poor position to talk about "speculative interests."

As to the extension service there is no opposition to it where it is a public service as it should be. Wherever it has been degraded into service for one organization or into business in competition with business it is criticised and opposed. And it should be. There is no excuse for such degradation of extension service anywhere. Such instances are comparatively rare, and our extension service as a whole should not be dragged into any movement either to maintain or to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act.

There is no movement against cooperative associations which are properly organized and conducted. Naturally there is and should be resentment over special favors to any business organization, and against all efforts to restrict trade or control prices. Cooperative organizations should stand on their own feet and conduct their business on correct principles. In the end they can prosper in no other way. There will and can be no important opposition to any such organization.

We may well doubt whether all the supposed enemies of the American Farm Bureau Federation can do it as much harm as its leaders have done. They made some miserable tariff swaps. They sponsored U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., that costly fizzle built on the dream of control. They supported the defeated and discredited McNary-Haugen bill. They approved the policy of government stabilization, now demonstrated once more to be a fake. Now they are supporting the impossible plan whereby each agricultural commodity of this vast country is to be marketed through a single great organization or agency. And finally they are endeavoring to draw into these messes our extension service, our successful cooperatives and "other agencies working in the interest of agriculture." Evidently agriculture needs better leadership than it has had in recent years.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THIS season has been very favorable for the growth of farm crops and the September 1st crop report from New Jersey shows that the per acre yield this season for a great number of crops was about equal to the average for the six-year period, 1924-1929.

Prices on most commodities during the month of July are shown to be below the pre-war prices of 1910-1914. Wheat was 35 cents per bushel lower; corn, four cents per bushel; white potatoes, eight cents per bushel; hay, $3.38 per ton; rye, 33 cents per bushel; tomatoes, 30 cents per bushel; peaches, $1.60 per bushel; peppers, 23 cents per bushel; onions, 37 cents per bushel, and hogs, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

On the other hand the following commodities were higher in price this July, as compared with the July, 1910-1914, or the five-year average of pre-war time; eggs, three cents per dozen; chickens, four cents per pound; apples, 32 cents per bushel; sweet corn, 87 cents per bag; milk, 57 cents per 100 pounds, and veal, 84 cents per 100 pounds.

To offset these few higher prices is the fact that index number of New Jersey farm prices is lower than during the pre-war period, and farmers have created a higher standard of living during the past 20 years.

The cranberry harvest has just started and crop estimate is for 138,000 barrels, approximately 3,000 barrels below the average for the past seven years.

The apple crop is estimated below that of last year, 1930 production being unusually high, but is greater than the five-year average.

Along with a heavy crop of peaches, nearly 900,000 bushels more than in 1930 and above the five-year average, came very low prices.

The condition of the sweet potato crop on September 1st was 87 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 143 bushels per acre, as compared with 133 bushels, the average yield per acre in 1930 and 136 bushels, the average yield per acre for the six-year period, 1924-1929. On the basis of the reported condition, the total production this year will amount to about 1,859,000 bushels, as compared with 1,596,000 bushels harvested in 1930 and 2,072,000 bushels, the average production for the five-year period, 1925-1929. Many of the sweets being dug at the present time are of poor color and rough in texture; this, coupled with hot weather has kept the sweet potato price very low.

Weather conditions have not been favorable for the production of tomatoes for manufacture in all sections of the state. During the past two weeks many tons have been rejected at the canning factories. Production this year is about equal to the six-year average, 1924-1929, although it is considerably below that of 1930.

It is interesting to note in the September 1st report that the supply of farm labor is about 115 per cent of normal and that the demand is estimated at 88 per cent of normal, resulting in a potential farm labor supply of 131 per cent, as compared with a potential supply of 124.7 per cent on August 1st of this year and 118 per cent on September 1st, 1930.

* * *

THE Salem County Freeholders are working in the wrong direction toward reducing taxes by their proposal to withdraw appropriations from the county agricultural extension service and the county nurse. Just why the Freeholders should select these two offices to bear the brunt of an economy program for the county is difficult to understand. Salem county is rural and little touched by industry. Most of the tax money comes from the farms. Business men in the towns and the canners are dependent upon the prosperity of these farm for their livelihood. Yet, in spite of all this, the Freeholders claim that the five thousand dollars appropriated by the county to the office of the county agent and club agent is unnessary.

The Freeholders offer no complaint against the work of the county agent or the club agent; personalities have not entered into the proposal. Through lack of understanding of the work of the county extension service the Freeholders are making that office a political football. Are the farmers of Salem county going to allow this condition to continue?

The appropriation to the extension service is the only county expenditure, with the exception of road building, from which agriculture receives a direct return. If economy is necessary at this time there are more logical places where the county expenditures might be pared down.

The county agent is providing invaluable service to Salem county agriculture, and among the projects of immense value to the county is the development of certified seed potato production. This year 378 acres of certified seed are being grown in Salem county, while the total production of certified seed potatoes in the state is only 908 acres.

No sincere resident of Salem county can question the value of Four-H Club work to the county. This type of work is stimulating an added interest among farm boys and girls to stay on the farm and is helping them to make their business more profitable by breeding better cattle and swine and to produce better crops. Along with this they are learning to cooperate with each other and to keep records of their farm business. This group of farm boys and girls will become the farm leaders of tomorrow and they are at the age when they need leadership. Now the Freeholders of Salem county propose to close the office which sponsors this work.

A Salem County Herd on Pasture.

This year the Salem county club members brought back to the county $2,689 in prize money from their exhibits at the four fairs in New Jersey where they made entries.

The Freeholders' proposal to close the agricultural extension office is poor economy to Salem county, a rural county where people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. The Freeholders are on the wrong track.

* * *

LAST Tuesday near Lancaster, Pa., I met a large truck and trailer loaded with produce from southern California which was being trucked to the New York market. This is said to be the first scheduled transcontinental motor-truck freight shipment.

The truck, being run by the Southern California Freight Lines "to determine if a regular, scheduled line can be operated at a profit," left Los Angeles on September 5th, loaded with oranges, lemons, figs, dates, avacado pears and other items. The truck and trailer combined carry a load of twenty-four tons, and is manned by six men who have sleeping quarters on board.

This long haul of perishables by truck may not prove profitable, but it is further indication of the rapid changes taking place in transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables. The development of good roads, electrical refrigeration of trucks and improved motors has brought this about. Each year we find motor trucks making longer and longer hauls of perishables; just what distance produce can be transported by truck at a profit as yet no one knows.

* * *

AMERICAN Education Week will be observed November 9th to 15th. This week dedicated to bring community and school closer together has in the past been more widely observed in city than in rural communities. Education Week should be observed in rural schools, as the first step toward improved educational opportunities for farm boys and girls is a better understanding by farm parents of the aims, needs and achievements of the rural schools. Rural schools no longer aim to teach only the three Rs, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic; instead, they offer farm boys and girls a foundation of knowledge which will be of equal value to them in rural and urban life.

Rural education has made marked progress during the past ten or twenty years. Greater progress could be made possible if rural communities had a better understanding of the problems confronting their schools. Education Week is a good time to bring these two interests together for a better understanding.

The National Education Association is working toward the objective of making the rural school of tomorrow a rural community center. Here are some of the aims of the rural school.

"The rural school of tomorrow will offer something more than vocational training. It will vitalize every phase of farm living. It will be a health center equipped to build health habits in children, and to offer the services of medical clinics to young and old. It will teach home planning and designing. It will instil in farm people a lifelong interest in learning, and will provide the means with which to satisfy it, such as libraries, lectures, music and winter evening schools.

"The new rural school will educate for the new conditions of life. It will not turn the dreams of ambitious youth to the city as the only challenge for worthy achievement. It will find great work to do on the farm and will encourage farm boys and girls to do it well.

"The new rural school will give rural children a fair start in life. It will make the farm a more attractive place in which to live."

A program with this as its objective should have the support of every farm parent.

* * *

FORTY-SEVEN New Jersey farmers' cooperative purchasing associations sold more than $2,759,000 worth of supplies to their patrons in 1929, a joint survey by the Federal Farm Board and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, announced.

Thirteen of these cooperatives sell direct from freight cars, and twelve sell from their own supply stores. Twelve of the associations are purchasing units of the Grange, and the remaining ten groups sell as well as buy for their members.

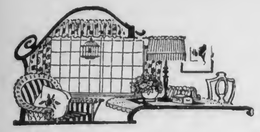
Of total purchases by all associations, 51 per cent was for feed, 15 per cent for fertilizer, ten per cent for hardware and machinery, seven per cent for packing supplies, and four per cent for seed. Smaller purchases also were made of groceries, spray materials, gasoline, oil, coal and clothing.

* * *

THE Cumberland County Board of Agriculture plans to erect attractive billboards to inform visitors that Cumberland's poultrymen, vegetable growers, oyster "farmers," and other agriculturists have a combined annual income of more than $18,000,000.

* * *

DURING its first three months of operation the Vineland egg auction market earned an additional $3,008 for the 300 poultrymen selling eggs there, according to a comparison of New York and Vineland egg prices made by Cumberland County Agent D. M. Babbitt. Started June 4th, last, a total of 4,534 cases of eggs were sold for $42,197.35 in three months.



The Farm Home

Your Health Service

By R. G. BEACHLEY, M. D., Dr. P. H. and NELL C. WESTCOTT

THE various states have their State Departments of Health or State Boards of Health which have been established to guard the health of the various sections of their urban and rural districts.

Each county or district is equipped with health agencies that fight against the spread of communicable diseases. The county health officer and public health nurses act as forest rangers who are ever on the lookout for that first spiral of smoke, which unchecked, might lead to a devastating conflagration. The spiral of smoke for which health agencies are on the alert is that first outbreak of any of the communicable diseases. Immediately all forces are brought to bear to check any spread. Schoolrooms are examined and watched. Members of the household of the patient are warned and instructed as to the proper care of the patient and of themselves.

The health authorities in many states administer, with the consent of the parent, toxin-antitoxin to every school child. Such states are wiping out diphtheria.

A Fine Weapon

The mission of public health work is the prevention of disease. The cure of disease is left to the family physician and specialist. The instruction of the general public as to preventive measures is the finest weapon which can be used against the needlessly high infant death rate, the scourge of tuberculosis and the many ills to which mankind is heir.

If your county is fortunate enough to have a public health nurse you are losing an opportunity if you do not become personally acquainted with her and her work. You can play a valuable part in advancing the public health work for your community by bringing cases to the notice of the nurse, by encouraging your less well-informed neighbor to take her children to pre-school clinics when the opportunity is offered, and you can perhaps make it possible for the neighbor to attend who has no means of conveyance. Improved health conditions for the poorest in your county means improved health conditions for you and yours.

Cooperate with your county staff of workers for community health, they will welcome your cooperation and interest and you will be doing a real service for your community.

Father's Job

HAVE you had the experience of the young father of 23 years who felt totally perplexed and somewhat overwhelmed when first faced with the responsibilities of fatherhood?

He tells us that he searched the libraries to find out what a father's job might be and discovered that all the books were written for mothers. He turned to his friends only to find that their ideas on the subject were quite as chaotic as his own. He finally came to the conclusion that if he wanted to understand something about a baby, he must study his own first hand.

Being now the father of four, he ventures to mention a few of his discoveries based on his own serious observation. The first is that babies will make you welcome. They will go more than half way. Second, babies prefer not to be fondled. Third, when not overwhelmed with entertainment, they will rise to the demands of the occasion and entertain their parents.

In discovering that children can be entertaining, he has also learned something about the art of being entertained. He never laughs nor does he participate beyond the necessary minimum of cooperation.

Here is an instance—Ruth, aged three, climbs into a chair beside his in the living room shortly before bedtime and indicates by a number of general remarks that she wishes to be entertained. "Young lady," he responds, "couldn't you tell me something of interest?"

Ruth begins at once, "I used to be a little boy. That was a long time ago. And before that I was a little Japanese baby. Japanese babies are very cute. I am being a little girl now but bye and bye I will grow to be a man, perhaps a cowboy. I have two children."

"Is that so? What are their names?" replies her father with perfect seriousness.

"Their names are Betty and Boy. I must put them to bed, they are sick. Good night."

Her father kisses her good night and then remarks, "That was an interesting story. You must come and see me again."

Children are delightful but if you wish to find delight in them you must take time to cultivate a taste for their society.—Edith D. Dixon, Extension Service, N. J. College of Agriculture.

Pumpkin Pies

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM

THE secret of success with pumpkin pie is with the cooking even more than with the ingredients. We know of one old lady who always put in plenty of water, cooked it soft, and then drained off all the water—and much of the richness. No wonder she had to replenish this loss with lots of rich cream and eggs to make it eatable; yet nothing could replace the rich pumpkin flavor which she had thrown away.

An ordinary field pumpkin will give good results. Choose one of rich orange color, with thick meat and fine grain. Pare and slice into inch cubes. Put into a kettle containing very little water, cover, and cook until soft enough to mash easily. Remove the cover and continue boiling, stirring it up from the bottom occasionally to prevent sticking. If you lack the old-fashioned pudding stick, a wooden spoon that can be bought at any ten-cent store will serve for this. More frequent stirring will be required as it becomes more dry. This will finally be continuous, and should continue until the pumpkin is so dry that it cleaves from the sides of the kettle. Just before taking from the kettle, stir in one cup sugar, one teaspoon each of salt and ginger for a pumpkin of ordinary size.

For pies blend one tablespoon flour into the pumpkin for each pie. Add enough sweet milk to make it of a consistency to shape itself smooth when placed in the shells. Add sugar and cinnamon to taste. Bake in a moderate oven until of a rich brown color.

Editor's note.—Use your heaviest iron pan, Dutch oven, or the pressure cooker for this cooking-drying process and little or no water is needed.

A CHILD should have definite hours for play, just as his father has certain hours every day for his work. However, a definite routine of eating, sleeping, dressing and the like should have first consideration in the child's daily schedule.

* * *

Linen, glazed chintz, Austrian cloth and oilcloth may be used for window shades.

A Penny Saved

No. 7292.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7266.—Ladies' coat. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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AFTER much hardship a fort or two were put up and then one cold morning when the men were huddled around the campfires Indians appeared in swarms and virtually exterminated them. The Americans lost 677 killed and 271 wounded, while the Indians' death toll was estimated at 150. And there were only about half as many Indians as whites in the fray.

The Indians continued to have the best of the argument until General "Mad Anthony" Wayne thoroughly defeated them in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Under these conditions it is no wonder that a man like Wetzel who could put the fear of the white race into the frightful reds was honored by the settlers. And it is not astonishing that the settlers were not too particular about fine points when methods of warfare were considered. Wetzel fought the Indians according to their own rules, and won, while the army fought according to army rules, and lost.

WHEN the leaves dry up and tumble down the days grow short and mornings crisp. The deer puts on a warmer coat, while the bear and the raccoon lay on fat. Wild birds leave their summer homes and wing their way to southern lands. This is the harvest time for the redman. He, too, must prepare for winter. With no grain to cut or grist to grind, no potatoes to dig or apples to pick, he hies himself away where game is thick and lays in a meat supply for the cold months.

In the old days of which this account deals the custom of hunting parties scattering to take game was still practiced by the Indians. The renewed activities of the whites had discouraged the reds hanging around the settlements and pilfering. They turned their steps westward in search of wild game. Deep in the shelter of the wilderness they could follow their ancient customs, probably feeling more at ease if far away from the released Wetzel, who was sojourning at the Wheeling settlement on the Ohio river.

Wetzel could not settle down. The charm and loyalty of Lydia did not break him from his roving habits. The idea of a home of his own, which would have to be kept up by manual labor, was not so entrancing as the pursuit of the most dangerous of all game—live men; while the public's approval of his daring deeds could not have been lost on this laconic woodsman.

So with malice toward none—that is toward none of his recent captors, the military authorities, who "only did their duty as they understood it," he magnanimously said—Lewis bid Lydia goodbye and with his trusty rifle at hand got in a canoe and paddled away down the Ohio. The peaceful scout idly floating down the placid river between banks of scarlet, green and vivid yellow, nature's gayest dress, dreamed of his innocent childhood, games with his ragged brothers, their capture by the Indians, other attacks by savages, then back came the smoldering fire; anew in his mind leaped the half-forgotten oath, and the nemesis of the redman was on the warpath once more.

Nothing of importance happened for awhile. A gentle breeze shook down a few dying leaves, which floated lazily away with the current. A flock of crows sheered silently past, not anxious to arouse the strange creature with his fearful stick that threw out fire. And on up the Muskingum river went the traveler.

What's that? A slight movement in the bushes caught the trained eye of the canoeman. Instinct told him that it was time to stop. With characteristic caution he slid the canoe under sheltering boughs and laid himself down in the bottom of the craft to wait.

His vacation with white folks had not robbed the hunter of his cunning, nor had the patience of a Wetzel weakened with time. All night long he lay in the canoe. A whole tribe of redskins might have gone through the vicinity without discovering the thoroughly concealed and silent white. "I scent them," said the watcher, throwing aside all thoughts of his celebrations and life in the settlement. He was again the primitive revengeful protector of his race; the man with a mission, without mercy and expecting none. The white who outdid the redman at his own game.

At the break of day he stepped ashore and hid his canoe in the bushes. Like a panther he moved through the forest, swift, silent, sure. The birds were not up yet, so did not announce his approach. The shadow of a hawk flying overhead would have made as much commotion.

In the distance rose a thin thread of smoke against the morning sky. It marked a campfire, and true as the needle toward the pole the hunter headed for it. Down through a glade, across a dry stream bed, over a rise of ground glided the scout without haste but with speed. His rifle was clean and well oiled, his moccasins whole, no hanging buckskin string caught tender protruding twig, no brittle stick broke beneath the carefully placed feet, as step by step the prepared warrior advanced on his unsuspecting prey.

Worming his way through a clump of undergrowth, carefully pushing aside the tangled brush so as not to betray his presence with suddenly disturbed limbs, he neared the smoke column. Low guttural tones drifted to his sensitive ears. He crept on and presently an Indian camp appeared to his strained eyes. Pottering around it were four braves getting ready for the day's hunt.

The big, strapping fellows yawned and complained about not sleeping well, since they went to bed too early. Their ugly faces warned any attacker not to intrude without due preparation for trouble.

LEANNG forward Wetzel caught from their idle conversation that they were not on the warpath, but just on a pleasure jaunt. He was on a similar errand, so could cool his heels while waiting an opportunity to present himself to the unsuspecting and unguarded braves without inviting too much opposition.

At first the proposition looked a little large to the watcher. One false move and those four husky reds would conclude their pleasure jaunt by leaving a lifeless white man somewhere in the hinterlands of unexplored and unmapped Ohio. But after due consideration he decided to tackle the job, so put his mind to work on a plan of action.

Since sleeping redmen are more pleasant customers than the awake and alert article Wetzel with his unlimited patience proceeded to wait until slumber disarmed them. The sun grew warm and the autumn odors filled the air with a sedative perfume. The melody of bird songs died; all nature dozed in the drowsy afternoon. But the vigilence of the watcher never relaxed. He saw the redmen rise, stretch and saunter off through the thicket. At this he also glided away to a more secluded spot where he could relax and rest for the coming encounter. He figured that about midnight they would be in deepest sleep. (To be continued.)

one
IS GOOD
BUT
two
ARE BETTER

SO USE FELS-NAPTHA AND GET TWO HELPERS!

On washday, soap alone is a help—certainly! But Fels-Naptha is more than soap alone. It is unusually good golden soap and *plenty* of naptha. It is two safe, active cleaners instead of one. Not just help—but *extra* help!

Every time you use Fels-Naptha, you get this *extra* help. Naptha, the grease-dissolver and soap, the dirt-remover, working briskly together. Working through every thread of your wash—loosening dirt and washing it away. Getting clothes clean, fresh and clover-sweet—with less work and effort on your part.

Because Fels-Naptha saves hard rubbing, it's easier on your clothes. It's easier on your hands, too. For there's real glycerine in Fels-Naptha—and glycerine is the bland, soothing ingredient used in many skin lotions.

The next time you buy washing help, be bargain-wise. Buy Fels-Naptha (the 10-bar carton is specially handy) and get two helpers. Not just help—but *extra* help!

Special Offer—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-9-26.

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THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

DEFY COLD WEATHER

You don't have to shiver this winter, no matter how frosty the air may be, no matter if the thermometer drops to zero. Not if you wear an Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slip. The coldest wind that blows cannot penetrate an Indera, thanks to the special process by which Indera is knitted.

An Indera may be worn with your best dress, for it is form-fitting. It can't bunch between your knees or ride up around your hips. And the STA-UP shoulder straps always stay up.

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Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Visits in Woodland Society

By Gipsy Wildwood

UPON hearing the sweet lonesome call of the tufted titmouse I sat down on a large rock to await developments. The bird was not far below me in a small clump of trees and by the whistling song I knew it was coming toward me. At last I saw it searching about in the trees. It came swiftly up the hill, soon it was just a few yards below me and I shrank closer to the rock so as not to frighten him.

He was about six inches in length, head beautifully crested with black forehead and brownish flanks, belly and breast ashy white; wings, tail and back gray.

He performed all sorts of acrobatic stunts on the slender twigs. Sometimes hanging head down, at others clinging to the side of a branch and tilting his head from side to side exactly like a child playing peek-a-boo, or humping himself into a small compact ball while he hunted insects. Suddenly he righted himself and with a deep lonesome whistle flew to withing four or five feet of me and perched saucily on a branch just about the height of my head.

He sat for a few moments regarding me with soft bright eyes. His crest was lifted, his wings drooped until they completely hid the tiny chestnut bars along his sides. After sitting a bit longer he fluffed his feathers, smoothed them and turned his head inquiringly toward me as if asking my opinion of him. He did it all so swiftly and looked at me so saucily that I laughed outright. At the sound of my laughter he lifted his crest with a surprised light in his eyes as if he were questioning my sanity and, with a quick chirp that expressed his indignation, he flew gracefully up the hill to join his waiting mate.

I'd Rather Be a Girl

WHY wouldn't I much rather be a girl? We girls get just as much fun out of life as boys. We've been accused for generations of being afraid of bugs, worms and mice, but modern girls, in small towns and country, have proved that they are not the proverbial "scared cats."

Girls are athletic; there is no denying that. We can hold men at their game in many sports.

Girls are prone to admire nature and appreciate it more than boys.

Another reason why I'm glad I'm a girl is that we can have a variety of clothes. We can get three or four good dresses for the price of one male's suit. Then, too, we can have a variety of color. People don't question when a group of girls go down the street in gaily colored frocks, but just let a group of boys try wearing green, or pink, or orange suits and see what happens!

Oh, there are lots of reasons why I'd rather be a girl but time is short. So why wouldn't I rather be a girl? Look what we have! Mary Lutz.

Youthful Savings

THE above title may seem only a joke, but upon careful thought it is quite serious. One may think that young folks should have a good time with their money, regardless of how it is spent. This is true to a certain extent, for none of us desire to be misers or "tight-wads," neither do we want to be spendthrifts. A good plan is to divide our money so as to spend a portion of it, and save the rest.

It is sometimes difficult to realize that youthful savings amount to so much. Everyone wants some kind of an education. In order to go further than high school, some money is required. Some people are fortunate enough to go to college without any financial worry, while others are less fortunate. It is not impossible for any one to go to college, if they have determination, and the ambition to work.

I think every girl should learn to sew. If she goes to college she cannot only make much of her own clothing, but she can also sew for her friends to earn some extra money. There are also many other things to do such as working in a home while you attend college. This is an excellent way to earn your board and room. Girls in the country can raise chickens and ducks or have a garden in the summer.

Suppose we young people make this our motto: "Save now before it is too late." Elizabeth Reimer.

Cartoon by Katherine Crummett, Virginia.

Travel by Truck

THE Future Farmers' organization of the Gregg Township Vocational School sponsored a four-day tour of northern Pennsylvania and New York last month. The boys traveled 720 miles by truck, visiting Watkins Glen, N. Y., the fruit section to Lake Ontario and then along the shores of the lake to Old Fort Niagara and the Falls.

Prize Ghost Story

MY great grandmother was coming home alone from a wake some ninety years ago. She had to go past an old graveyard near a woods. Down in a lonesome corner was the grave of a very wicked man. Folks said he couldn't rest in his grave at midnight but would get up and wander about until morning.

When great grandmother was going past she saw suddenly a white form down by the wicked man's grave. It was bobbing up and down and could be seen quite plainly against the inky darkness. Now grandmother was very small but she was also very brave. She said to herself:

"Some poor simpleton will see that thing down there and run around and tell it is a ghost. I'll go and see what it is."

So she went down among those other gravestones and lonely graves—alone at midnight—until she came to a few feet of the wicked man's grave. I expect grandmother was shaking in her boots about this time even though she didn't believe in ghosts.

Then as she came creeping up toward the grave, suddenly she laughed for the ghost was none other than a big old cow rubbing its neck against the gravestone.

Grandmother drove it out of the graveyard and went on home. Wasn't she a brave little great-grandmother, for this is a true story?

Busy Bird Club

HOW do you like the name? When we finally got the votes counted we discovered that the Busy Bird Club was the general favorite although Feathered Friends' Club and Protect All Bird Club were close behind. The name was first suggested by Mildred Allen of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and to her will be forwarded the bird book as a prize.

Now that we have that settled, let's get busy and send in a contribution that will make this Club as well known as the Boy Scouts. Let's take for our first subject "The Most Interesting Bird I Saw This Summer." Write a short essay and hurry it along to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh. There will be six prizes for the best stories.

But now we are greatly in need of help from Our Artists. Don't you think it would be fine to have a heading or what our printer calls a "box" with perhaps a bird's nest on one side and some birds on the other and Busy Bird Club in letters in the center? Use your own initiative and send a free hand drawing to the address given above. India or black ink is best with plain, unruled paper. There will be a prize for the best drawing.

Let's Fight This Out

LAST summer we tried to get a discussion started on "Why I'd Rather Be a Girl," or, as the case might be, "a Boy." Of course many of you were away or too busy to write, but I was just a little disappointed that you didn't write me more letters on the subject. Mary Lutz is receiving a prize for her contribution but I just wanted to tell you there are three other prizes waiting to be mailed to the boy or girl who sends in the best story on this subject.

Have you read Elizabeth Reimer's contribution on "Youthful Savings Are Important?" If you haven't do so at once and then sit down and give us your slant on "Why I Should Save My Money." There will be a fine baseball and bat for the boy who sends in the best letter and a surprise prize for the girl who can best tell us her ideas on this important subject.

Hurry your letters along to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Blarney

Murphy had been careless in handling the blasting powder in the quarry and Duffy had been deputed to break the news gently to the widow.

"Mrs. Murphy," said he, "Osn't it today the fellow calls for the weekly payment of Murphy's life insurance?"

"It is," answered Mrs. Murphy.

"Well, now a word in your ear," said Duffy. "Sure ye can snap your fingers at the fellow today."

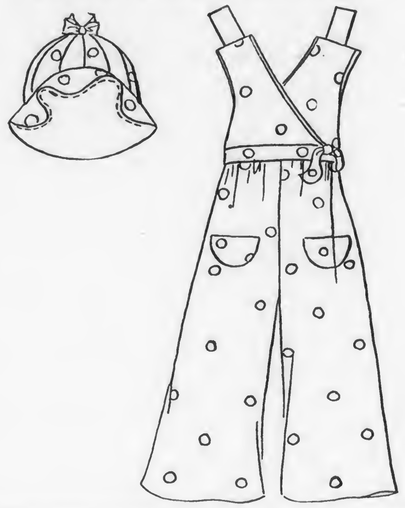
WHERE IS IT?

Where is the summer, I love so well,
Where did it go? But none can tell.
It's taken the leaves and flowers away;
And the dear blue skies are turning gray.

Where is the grass once so green?
Under the snow where it can't be seen?
Where are the birds once so dear?
Oh! tell me please is autumn near?

Janet Smith.

Little Folks' Corner



Dear Friends:

This week I am sending you my garden outfit. It has been fun working out among the flowers and vegetables this summer and Mother says I'm so brown I look just like an Indian.

I wish you would write and tell me what you did this summer. I think it would be great fun to hear how the boys and girls of the Little Folks' Corner spent the long vacation days.

They tell me there are ten nice prizes for the best letters—so please sit right down and let me hear all about everything.

Address your letter to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your new friend,

Carrie Joy.

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BOOKLETS that are offered through advertisements, usually without cost to you, stand the advertiser anywhere from ten cents to a dollar apiece. He is willing to send them to you free because he believes that you are really interested in the goods or the service he has to sell.

Read the advertisements in this paper. When booklets are offered on subjects in which you are interested, write for them, mentioning this publication. Advertised goods of known quality are safer to buy than unadvertised goods of unknown or doubtful quality. Read the advertisements.

Poultry Problems

To Improve Ration

I have used the following egg-laying mash for the last five years with good results. You will notice that it contains no dried buttermilk or cod-liver oil. Please let me know if it could be improved by adding dried buttermilk and cod-liver oil. The nutritive ratio of mash is 1 to 3.2.

I feed half wheat and half corn at the rate of 14 pounds per hundred during the winter months with cabbage for greens. The mash is as follows: 200 lbs. wheat middlings, 200 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. gluten meal, 100 lbs. ground hulled oats, 100 lbs. beef scrap, 50 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal, 20 lbs. charcoal, 2 lbs. salt.

William Kehr.

YOU might improve your mash by adding a gallon of cod-liver oil and fifteen pounds of ground limestone or oyster shell meal, and by replacing part of the meat scrap, say up to 25 pounds, with dried milk.

R. L. S.

Sick Poultry

Will you give me a cure for sick poultry? They become droopy and sit around, eat a little, get very light. These are laying hens. We have young turkeys that act the same way.

Lloyd Heckert.

IT is rather difficult to say just what may all your birds, so I am going to suggest that you give them a dose of Epsom salts in the drinking water at the rate of one pound per 100 mature birds, clean up the houses thoroughly afterward, separate the sick from the well birds, and make sure that they are not eating any decaying carcass or other matter which might poison them. If conditions do not improve, ask your county agent to look at the flock, or write to the agricultural college at Morgantown.

R. L. S.

Turkey Troubles

My turkeys are three months old. They have a passage that is loose and looks like the yellow of an egg in color. They sit around with their wings down and won't eat; finally they die. I do not have them about the chickens and they do not have any lice.

S. J. Y.

THE disease of your turkeys is evidently blackhead, and I am sorry to say that the U. S. Department of Agriculture lists this as incurable. About all you can do is to take the sick birds away from the others, and if you can keep the well birds in a building or yard that is clean, feeding them well and supplying green feed, some of them may survive. Put a little permanganate of potash in the drinking water, enough to give it a wine color, and it may help to prevent the spread of the disease through the water. R. L. S.

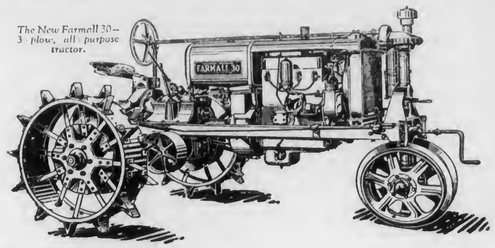
A Big Egg

IN answer to report of the large egg in a recent issue, I have a R. I. Red that laid an egg which measured eight inches lengthwise and six and one-half inches around. L. V. M.

Homer W. Jackson Farm

THE late Homer W. Jackson, author of "Chicken Money," for years one of our staff and a noted poultry experimenter and producer, had a small farm in Florida, where he spent the winters on account of his health. That farm, or another tract or both, may now be had by some northern farmer who wishes to spend his winters in Florida and at the same time do some farming. The properties may be rented or purchased on reasonable terms. We shall be glad to forward any inquiries relating to them. They are located near Zephyr Hills, in Pasco county, Fla.

THERE will be no shortage of entries in Pennsylvania's official egg-laying contest when it starts next month. Hundreds of inquiries have been received by the State Department of Agriculture about it. The buildings will accommodate 100 pens.

The New Farmall 30—3-plow, all-purpose tractor.

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Every power farming requirement is successfully met with one or the other of these two Farmall models. Make your choice according to your needs; the original Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow and the new Farmall 30 pulls a 3-bottom plow with equal ease. See these two Farmall models at your first opportunity . . . on display at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store.
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FARMALL 2-plow and 3-plow Tractors
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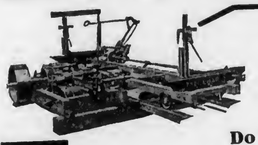
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Cooperative creamery at Brorup, Denmark.

Observations in England

(Continued from page 5.)

Leaving Denmark for England, one takes a twenty-four-hour sail across the North Sea and the English Channel, arriving at Harwich, which is where one takes the boat-train for the two-hour trip to London. Leaving London to visit the agricultural sections of England, we passed through hundreds of acres devoted to greenhouses where cucumbers and tomatoes are grown on a very extensive scale for English markets. These crops, requiring hot suns for proper maturity, cannot be grown in the open, as there is not sufficient hot weather in England to produce our common summer vegetables and fruits.

Far North

Were it not for the Gulf Stream which flows from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic and close to the English shore, the climate in England would be thirty degrees colder than it is and it would then approximate Labrador in climate. This warm current of water, meeting the colder currents of water from the north, causes heavy fogs and the frequent showers that are characteristic of English weather.

One is impressed in England with the absence of large cars and relatively large numbers of very small automobiles of from six to eight horse power. The taxes that are laid on almost every article have had a definite effect in the customs of the people. We were told that automobiles were burdened with a heavy sales tax, a charge of $5 per horse power per year in addition to the annual license fee, a tax on "petrol" of about twelve cents, and oil was fifty cents a quart. Every check that is given in payment must carry a fourcent stamp tax and receipts a stamp of similar amount. All forms of tobacco and all kinds of drinks carry a very heavy tax.

On the other hand, the farms themselves are taxed very lightly, and, unless the owner receives a fairly large income, which brings him within the income tax paying group, he pays almost no tax. Every one who has a radio receiving set pays $2.50 annual tax on that and he pays $1.75 for each dog unless it is a trained sheep dog.

Wage Scales

The wages paid to English laborers are established by law and each group, whether they be plowmen, dairy hands, shepherds or what-not, must be paid a certain fixed rate. They are specialists in their respective lines and must adhere to specialized functions. There is general protest against this system, which was established during the War, and it is doubtless adding to the unemployment problem, which is so serious in England. Farmers cannot pay the wages specified and compete with foreign products in the English markets, which are free trade and where products grown with very cheap labor are shipped in large bulk from all parts of the world.

A visit to Surrey county, England, is recommended for every American farmer and his family. Here is rural England at its best with beautiful pastures, age-old trees, winding roads bordered with walls and flowers and paths through the countryside that have the same freedom of passage as do the highways. Walking is thereby made a beautiful adventure and new vistas greet one at every turn.

Due to the present tax on inheritances, the very large estates for which England has been famous are being broken up and, instead of the land being farmed by tenants, a great deal of English soil is becoming available for actual purchase by farmers.

Guilford is the county seat of Surrey county and here is a court house in a rural town that has been in service for seven centuries. The list of mayors, giving their dates of holding office, showed the first man who served in that capacity in 1632, and doubtless he had many predecessors whose names were not kept for posterity. The tempo of life in rural England and, in fact, in urban England is entirely different from ours. There is great deliberateness in action. Much more time is spent around the dining tables. Tea is served at four o'clock in town and country in which all participate as a regular daily function.

"Home Is Best"

In both Denmark and England evidences of times far past are present in the form of castles, churches and public buildings. These serve as the background to the life of both countries and assert a genuine influence on their thinking and present modes of living. If one goes to these countries with an open mind, desiring to learn about the people and their customs, he receives many impressions that are highly favorable. The economic conditions, of which little has been said here, are such, however, that we are glad to board an American ship and come back to America where there is so much less in the way of tax burden and definitely greater hope for the future in the way of material advancement and the amenities of life.

The Fall Honey Flow

All crops were good this summer. Now the fall honey flow is also very good, so the chances are favorable for the bees to winter. All day the bees are carrying aster and Spanish needle honey. In the evening if you stand to the leeward side of the hive fifty yards away the delightful odor of the evaporating nectar is quite perceptible. The autumn aster honey is excellent for the bees, also it has a flavor most folks like. If not mixed it is almost water white. L. W. L.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

OUR correspondents will do us a favor if they will always give us their names and addresses. Some letters do not contain the name of the writer. It is a pleasure to answer inquiries, but that pleasure is greatly marred if after mailing the letter in ten days it is returned for a more explicit address. Please sign your name carefully and write the name of the postoffice legibly.

The postoffice address of J. W. Heatwole is now wanted. W.D.Z.

Brief Answers

H. W. D.—By all means do not burn those weeds and wild grass unless they have noxious seeds in them. Only today I saw a farmer raking his potato field and burning the weeds. At the same time there is nothing that field needs so badly as organic matter. I have known farmers to burn their broom sedge fields over, while as a matter of fact that grass came there because the soil needed organic matter and if the farmer would allow it to fulfill its mission the broom sedge would disappear. He will have that weed as long as he burns it off.

* * *

F. P. S.—Sulphate of ammonia will increase the growth of the wheat, but you would make a mistake to apply no other element of plant food. All our lands are short of phosphoric acid and some of our soils need potash. If I applied but one plant food that would be phosphoric acid in the form of superphosphate. Apply from 300 to 500 pounds per acre. If you will take 400 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 1 600 pounds superphosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash and mix them together you will have a splendid fertilizer, or apply 250 pounds of a 4-16-4 goods, and you will get good results.

* * *

E. H. F.—I prefer wheat to rye to sow down for a cover crop. If the seeding is done very late then I would sow rye. The danger with rye is that it will get too tall in the spring before you can get it plowed, especially in a wet season. Again it takes rye longer when large to rot in the ground and it often proves to be a disadvantage.

* * *

J. Y.—If you follow a three-year rotation and remove no straw, fodder or grass from the field you will build your land up very rapidly, but I doubt whether it would be economical. If you will sell half that hay and feed the other half on the farm and invest the proceeds from the hay in a good fertilizer I think you will be ahead.

* * *

W. P.—No, I would not plow those soy beans down. If you will take as much time disking that field as it will take to plow and harrow you will have a much better seed bed for wheat. The wheat wants a loose surface soil but a firm subsoil. It is hard to secure this when you plow so late. To plow now might dry out the ground so much that the wheat would not come up.

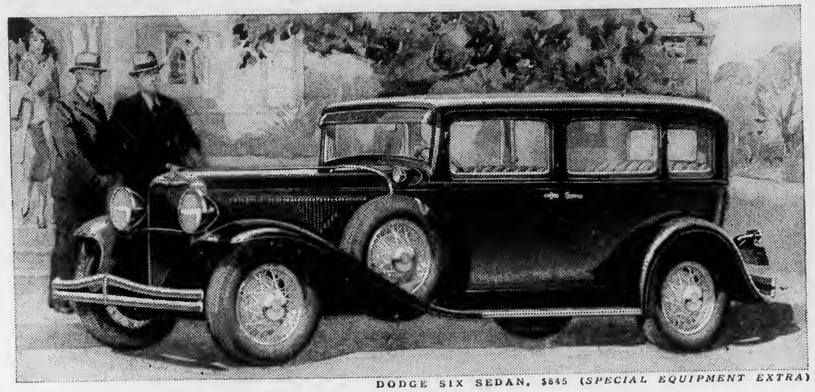
* * *

J. H. L.—If the land is only fairly fertile I would not apply less than 200 pounds of the 4-16-4 goods for wheat. Farmers have lost more by not applying enough fertilizer than they have lost by applying too much. This fact has been proved by our experiment stations.

* * *

S. C.—It is very much better for both sweet clover and alfalfa when oats are growing with them to cut the oats for hay when in the milk stage. From that time until the oats get ripe is a critical time on the sweet clover. I suspect if you had cut the oats early your sweet clover would have been all right.

DODGE DEPENDABILITY



DODGE SIX SEDAN, $845 (SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA)

Accept No Less in the Car You Buy

Mono-Piece Steel Bodies . .
A sturdy structure of steel . . . weave-proof, squeak-proof, rattle-proof and trouble-proof. Conforming with the contour of the frame at every point, there is no overhang to cause sidesway, and the inter-relation of body and frame eliminates weaving. This is the strongest, safest type of body construction known. *Accept no less.*

Low Center of Gravity . . .
The Dodge Six and Eight are actually lower by many inches—without sacrifice of road clearance or interior room—than cars that merely claim low center of gravity. They are safe even when tilted to an angle of 47°. Dodge frames are double-drop box type . . . tremendously strong and steady. All cars must some day be as safely low as Dodge cars are today. *Accept no less.*

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No brakes excel Dodge brakes for positive equalized action. The unchangeable law of hydraulics makes the pressure equal on every brake drum all the time. No need for equalizing adjustments. No need for oiling. Weatherproof always . . . simplest and safest. *Accept no less.*

Easy-Shift Transmission . . .
The Dodge Positive Easy-Shift Transmission, with Silent Second Gear, gives you not only a clashless shift, but a remarkably quick and easy shift. Without any effort, you find yourself leaving other cars behind at traffic lights. Remarkable acceleration plus remarkable quickness in shifting makes you master of the road. *Accept no less.*

Free Wheeling . . . . . .
The Dodge Six and Eight offer you perfected Free Wheeling in all forward speeds at slight additional cost. With Dodge Free Wheeling you get marked savings in fuel, positive gear control available at all times through a button on the dash, and the thrill of free, untrammeled motion . . . you can shift at any car speed without declutching. *Accept no less.*

Dodge Dependability . . .
Above and beyond everything else in Dodge cars is traditional Dodge Dependability in its most modern and greatest development. The more you see others claiming dependability, the more you realize its value to you in the cars that made the word famous.

See and drive the Dodge Six and Eight before you buy. Learn the new beauty of Dodge design and the new pace in Dodge performance. Then you'll know why they are *the* great values of the year! *Accept no less.*

Dodge Six . . . . . $815 to $850
Dodge Eight . . . . . $1095 to $1135

Five wire wheels, no extra cost. Shatterproof glass, slight additional cost. Free Wheeling, $20 extra. Prices f. o. b. Detroit Convenient terms. All closed cars are factory-wired for immediate installation of Philco-Transitone.

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For Sale or Exchange

Twenty-One Hampshire and Six Cheviots, mostly pedigree and Montana Range Stock. Large, healthy and good breeders. Not for sale because of any fault, but due to not being the right kind to breed to our range Montana Ewes. Will sell at from $15.00 to $25.00 or exchange on young Southdown and Shropshires.
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SHEEP! Reg. 3-yr.-old Hampshire Rams, price $20.00 each. Also a few ewes. Will ship on approval.
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S. H. SANDERS, R. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio

CHEVIOT RAMS.—We are offering 16 Head of pure-bred Cheviot rams at farmers' prices. Also few ewes.
H. T. Potter, Corsica, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

ALL grains fluctuated within narrow bounds this week, and at the close wheat was a bit below the high spot of last week, and corn and oats showed a little greater loss. The changes, however, were negligible. From all parts of the country come reports that grain will not be sold at present prices except where financial needs force its sale. This is as true of wheat as of corn. The advice to farmers is to hold or feed wherever possible, a suggestion scarcely needed.

Sag in Hog Market

It was a bad week in the hog market, the average price declining to $5.35, which was 30 cents under last week. It wasn't altogether a case of liberal runs, hot weather being a factor. Eleven markets had 380,000 hogs, 11,000 more than last week, and 19,000 less than the same week last year. But shipping demand was light, and the sentiment of the trade is very much on the weak side, as there is great uncertainty about the future.

It is the general opinion here now that hog top is likely to go below $5 this fall, but few feel that there will be a much lower level than this indicates. On the demand side, loins dropped 3 to 4 cents this week, perhaps due in the main to the weather.

In the hog futures market $5 was being bid at the close of the week for light hogs to be delivered during the last half of December, with no offers at that figure, therefore no sales.

Beef Demand Shy

With a large run, and demand at times so weak that trade was at a standstill, the cattle market took a sharp slump. Most kinds were 50 to 75 cents lower, some up to a dollar lower, and many quotations are off as much as $1.50 compared with early in the month. This market had 47,000 cattle, 8,000 more than last week, but 10,000 less than a year ago. Hot weather always hits beef trade first and hardest. Average steer price dropped to $7.80, against $8 last week. The average is now $3 below a year ago. Top heavy steers sold at $9.65, which was 35 cents under last week, and top yearlings at $10, off 15 cents.

Demand for feeders declined some from what it was a couple of weeks back, but that was to be expected with fat cattle lower. Demand still runs to the cheaper grades of feeders. Reports from the country indicate that there will be rather liberal feeding this season, much depending on the ability of feeders to finance operations, and in this respect there is great differences according to the condition of local banks.

Lambs Lower

Lambs took a bump, too. Market on the best closed a dollar below a week ago, while other kinds were off 25 to 50 cents, including feeders. Runs were heavy, here and elsewhere. Some westerners in this wek opind that larger runs would scarcely be forthcoming this season, and so suggested that feeders would hardly be cheaper, but they may have been talking for effect. Top lambs sold at $7.25 this week, 50 cents under last week, and the average lamb price was $6.05, off a dime from last week, but $1.85 under a year ago.

Good selections in the feeder market were moving at $5 to $5.50 late in the week, which was about in line with western prices, where feeder stuff on the range was quoted at $3.75 to $4.25, mostly.

Land Sale

A good Iowa farm sold for cash this week at $175 an acre. It was called the best sale in a long time. Other sales were quoted at a range of from $18 to $132.50. Buyers having the cash and willing to part with it are hard to find.

Chicago, Sept. 19, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market was steady during the past week with receipts of nearby eggs very light. Nearby stock of hennery quality moved readily as high as 42c per dozen. Western hennery white and brown eggs brought 37@39 per dozen. Receipts of western stock continued heavy and were more liberal than during the same period last year.

A report issued by the Department of Agriculture states that farm flocks on September 1 were 3.3 per cent less than for the corresponding date last year and 4.5 per cent less than the five year average for that date. However, the number of eggs laid was 7 per cent more than the five year average and 11 per cent above last year. It is believed that the higher production was due to heavier feeding, more rigid culling and greater attention.

Late in the week the Philadelphia market quoted nearby closely selected white extras at 37@41c, white extras at 29@36c, brown extras at 28@32c, and mixed colors at 20@30c. The New York egg market was steady to firm. White nearby eggs ranged from 15c per dozen for poor stock up to 41c for extra fancy stock. Brown eggs sold at 21@25c and mixed colors at 15@25¼c.

Poultry and Butter

The live poultry market in New York was steady with a good demand for colored fowl and Leghorn chickens. Colored fowl were quoted at 23@27c per pound and Leghorn fowl at 16@20c. Leghorn broilers sold at 22@23c. Reds at 18@23c and Rocks at 22@27c.

The butter market developed an easier tone during the week. Prices advanced slightly early in the week but declined later in the week. The chief cause for the decline was the fact that the higher price level caused large amounts of butter to be withdrawn from storage.

Potato prices continue low and are about half as high as those prevailing at this time last year. Shipments many weeks have been less than half of those of 1930. The movement of potatoes from New Jersey has fallen off rapidly this past week and many shipping point firms have closed. Maine is about the heaviest shipping state at the present time. The price at Maine shipping points is around 50c per 100 pounds.

Supplies Ample

Supplies in city markets were fully ample for the demand. In Philadelphia the demand appeared lighter late in the week and dealers found it hard to move any large quantities at $1 per 100-pound sack. A good many of the potatoes arriving are not of U. S. 1 grade and are selling around 75@90c per 100-pound sack.

Receipts of apples in Philadelphia and New York increased during the week and the market was rather dull. Growers who have finished with their peach harvest have turned to the apples, McIntosh is topping the market in Philadelphia and is selling at prices ranging from 50c per bushel for small stock up to $1 and higher for the fancy large sizes. Smokehouse is doing fairly well and ranges from 35c to $1. Some fancy Delicious from Delaware and Virginia have appeared on the market. They are remarkably well colored for this season of the year. The apple market in general is quiet but extra fancy stock appears to be wanted. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 35½@38½c; 92 score, 34½c; 90 score, 29½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 34@37c; nearby whites extras, 28@32c; nearby brown extras, 28@31c; nearby mixed colors, 26@29c; nearby current receipts, 22¼@25c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@27c; broilers, 19@27c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 50@85c. PEACHES, N. J., Elbertas, 50@75c bus. PEARS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., Seckels, 50@75c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J., Md. & Pa., bus., 50@60c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 25@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N.J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskts., green flat, 30@50c. Celery, N. J. hearts, 2@4c bnch. CABBAGE, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 20@40c. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 30@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., yellows, No. 1's, ⅝ bskt., 40@45c. CORN, green, caks, 100 ears, N.J. & Pa., 50@75c. RADISHES, N.J., bus. hmpr.,

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 34@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@35c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 65c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck, PEACHES, 8@10c qt. PLUMS, 10@15c qt. PEARS, 8@10c qt. GRAPES, 5@8c lb.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, 20@25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 12@15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 18@20c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 2@5c each. EGGPLANTS, 5@15c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@20c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PEAS, 35@40c ¼ pk. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 8@10c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 12@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 8@10c pt.; 45@60c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 34½c; extras, 33½c; firsts, 27@32½c; 90 score, 30c; 89 score, 29½@29c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 35@40c; extra firsts, 24½@27c; average extras, 29@34c; mediums, 29@33c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 20@36c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@27c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 60c@$1.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 20@21c; fresh, extra firsts, 21¾c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 27½@29c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 16@18c; springers, 16@18c; colored springers, heavy, 20@23c; small, 17@20c; old roosters, 13@14c; ducks, 16@19c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 3 red wheat, 47¼@47¾c; No. 2 hard wheat, 49¼@50c; No. 2 yellow corn, 42⅜@43½c; No. 2 white corn, 45@45½c; No. 2, white oats, 22½@24c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was light, 40 carloads, but the demand is light, too, and all bids were lower. No such cattle as brought $7.75@7.90 were here, but aside from a few bunches the market was on a $7 basis for good grass steers. One carload of grass-fat cattle averaging 1,215 lbs. brought $7 per cwt., and another carload of around the same weight the same figure. Good handy butcher steers with flesh went at $6.75@6.90, averaging 1,050 lbs. or over. Useful handy butcher steers of around 1,000 lbs. could be had at $6.25@6.40 and fair lighter butcher steers at around $6. Ordinary light and handy-weight steers brought $5.50@5.75 and common on down. A few nice handy steers went at $7.25 and a few weighty ones with finish at $7.50. The steer market was lower all around. The same applies to heifers, the best here selling at $6@6.10, largely $6 for good ones. Cows were not numerous but few brought over $4 per cwt., an occasional young cow of heifer style beating it. Canners sold largely around $2, some as low as $1.50 and some a bit better than ordinary canners at $2.50. Bulls showed little change, with few up to $4.50 though an occasional good light bull would command more.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	5 75@ 6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 60@ 6 90
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good light steers	6 00@ 6 50
Common to medium, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Inferior light steers	4 50@ 5 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 75
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 5 00
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

The hog market slid downward last week, reversing September tendency in past years and closing here at $6@6.10. Monday's supply was about 18 double-deck carloads. The market was a little higher, good medium weights of 180@200 lbs. selling at $6.15. Yorkers of 160-170 lbs. at $6@6.10 and light Yorkers at $5.50@5.75, the latter for strong weights. Pigs brought $5@5.25, but not many are coming. Heavy hogs continue dull, with limited outlet, at $5.50 for those of around 300 lbs. and $5.75 for those of around 250 lbs. Mixed lots went at $5.80@6, the less the weight the better the price. Sows brought $4@4.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 50@ 5 75
Heavy mixed	5 75@ 6 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	6 10@ 6 15
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	6 00@ 6 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 50@ 5 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 00@ 5 25
Roughs	4 00@ 4 25
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 18 double-deck carloads, most of them lambs. The few sheep on sale went on a $3.50 basis for good handy weiners, but few of that kind appeared. Lambs were fairly active, with choice fat kind of 70 lbs. or over at $7.60@7.75, bulk of good market lambs at $7.50. Some fat lambs of 60-65 lbs are being refused on eastern orders and have to sell $1@1.50 below the tops. Medium class of lambs brought $5@6 according to quality, and ordinary culls $3.50@4.50. Nothing doing in feeder lambs here.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 50@ 7 75
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 50

Calves

Monday's supply was about 600 head. The market was steady at $10.50 per cwt. for tops, $7.50@8.50 for seconds and $4@6 for inferior.

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In this sale we offer a choice selection of 30 cows with A.R. and C.T.A. records. Fresh or due soon. 20 bred heifers—out of record dams. Due to calve in October and November. 6 young bulls out of dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. The Breeders of Michigan are consigning some of their best animals to this sale and a rare opportunity is offered to the public to buy high-class Guernseys at reasonable prices.

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The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

WHILE the prices of most lines of farm produce are discouraging we find that the grower who puts a little extra care in his packing and grading is repaid. One commission man who has been in business for over twenty years summed it up when he called it "style." As an example he showed me two lots of Elberta peaches in his store packed in crates. The peaches in each lot were equally good and both were in new crates, but one lot was selling for 25c more than the other.

The one lot had style and the other lacked it. Some folks may laugh and call it nonsense or some more appropriate word, but a quarter is a quarter today. I looked them over closely to see just what "style" was and what made the difference.

The Difference

Both were medium to large sized fruit and were packed in what is called the two-two pack. The fruit in the higher priced lot was absolutely uniform and each peach was laid straight. In the cheaper lot there were a few peaches slightly smaller and an extra one had been put in now and then to fill out the pack. The peaches were not placed properly and some were in with the long side crosswise of the basket.

The one grower had turned the most highly colored side up, while the other had not been so particular. In the better lot the baskets were even in the crate, while in the other the edge of one till was higher than its neighbor. All of these were little things that did not affect the flavor and quality of the fruit, but they did affect the appearance.

The same dealer had peaches packed in bushel tubs that were selling at 75c per bushel. This is a low price for peaches, we will admit, but on that particular day it was the top of the market. This fruit in bushel tubs was of the Georgia Belle variety and it was well colored. The fruit had been picked at the proper stage of maturity and the tops had been ringed with one of those patented metal rings. The baskets were well filled and it was an honest pack from top to bottom.

A Dime Lost

A few doors down the street another merchant had a large shipment of Belles in bushel tubs. He told me most emphatically that they were the best on the market and that he was getting 65c for them. I believe they were somewhat larger than the lot mentioned previously, but the pack was not so attractive. In other words they lacked style and this lack of style cost the grower ten cents on a package.

Apples show the same difference, and even such a lowly vegetable as the turnip may have style. W.R.W.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULL No. 106487, 5 years old. 70% of this bull's gets are heifers and fine types. We are compelled to sell this bull on account of his daughters coming in breeding age. Also some very fine heifers ranging in age from 4 months to 2 years old. These cattle are all from accredited herd. RED GATE FARM, R. 1, Sewickley, Pa.

—CLUTTER FARM GUERNSEYS— Bred heifers sired by a son of Langwater Eastern King and bred to Alyukpa Secret Demonstrator, a son of Langwater Marmion and out of Mixter Sunbeam, a good Daughter of Langwater Demonstrator. Young bulls and bull calves of the same breeding. Accredited herd. Also Merino Rams and Ewes. C. R. FULLERTON, Burgettstown, Pa.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS and HEIFERS. Three fresh now. Priced to suit times. GEO. E. GUY, R. 3, West Alexander, Pa.

Registered Guernsey Bull ready for service. Also few choice heifers, accredited herd. Prices reasonable. J. G. Herriott, R.4, McDonald, Pa.

FOR SALE
25 head pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers. Sybil and Owl Int. breeding. Federal Accredited Herd and blood tested. HIGHLAND FARMS, Huff Building, Greensburg, Pa.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell. Wellington, Ohio

Holsteins Pure-bred cows and helfers due to freshen this Fall. Herd fully accredited. GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, helfers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

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RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 4½c up. Blood-tested, State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks. Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $9.00; Leghorns, $6.50; Heavy mixed, $7.50; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS and Australorps 15c. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, 12c. Ten other bloodtested varieties. Also special battery brooder chicks. Equally low price. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 204, Quincy, Ill.

WRITE ABOUT ROCKS, REDS, WYANdottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns, for layers and broilers. Hatch weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahmas, 100 or 1,000, 12c each. 12 other leading bloodtested varieties at equally low prices. Ajax Hatcheries, Quincy, Ill.

4c UP.—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns. Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on fall chicks. Supply limited.

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WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

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LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around $40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-5309, Winona, Minn.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

SEND US NAMES of 5 friends with 10c for postage, get sample pound coffee free. Carlton Coffee Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

75 QUILT PIECES 25c Postpaid. All different prints, send currency. Myrtle C. McCormick, Streator, Ill.

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FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct, $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF SMOKING TOBACco, five pounds, $1.35 postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

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WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS. — Strong, vigorous, healthy plants now ready for shipment. For summer and fall planting New lower prices. "Howard's Supreme" and "Jupiter" the Sensation of the Strawberry world. Now within reach of every strawberry grower. Plants set now will produce lots of berries for next spring. Prices: Premier, Blakemore, Aberdeen, Aroma, Big Joe, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Chesapeake, Townking, Washington, $1.00 per 100; $4.00 per 500; $7.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Howard's Supreme, Jupiter and Mastodon everbearing, $2.00 per 100; $6.00 per 500; $10.00 per 1,000. Postpaid. Prompt shipment. Townsend's Nurseries, 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Maryland.

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower. $1.85 bushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

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AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY.—555 Auctioneers' sayings $1.00. Speeches $1.00. Joker $1.00. Free Catalogue. American Auction College, (Established 1906), Kansas City, Missouri.

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WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

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FILM DEVELOPED and 8 prints 20c, reprints 3c. Pilgrim Photo Service. Dept. 4, Kingston, Mass.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$450 GETS VINELAND FARM.—Heart of N.J. poultry and trucking district; 5 acres, ½ acre grapes, fruit trees; well-built 4-room bungalow, house for 400 hens, feed and tool house, good shade and water. Only $2,050 with $450 down; flock poultry included for quick sale; picture pg. 71 big new fall catalog 1,000 bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SOBER, HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS dairy farmer for southeastern Pennsylvania. Give experience, reference, salary expected. Oehrle Farms, Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

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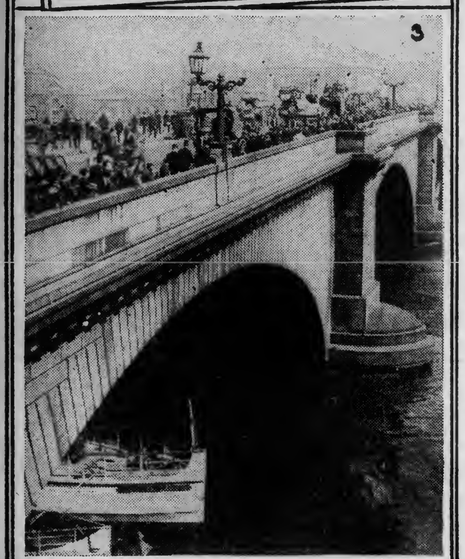
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. Walter S. Gifford, who has been appointed by the President to head the organization for the relief of the unemployed during the coming winter.
2. This column is at Hammerfest, Norway, and marks the spot where, in 1816, was located one of the stations of the expedition for the measurement of the arc of the meridian. From May 13th to July 29th the sun never sets on this column and from November 18th to January 23rd the sun is completely lost to the little town.
3. Instead of falling down, London Bridge celebrates its 100th birthday anniversary. The span known today as London Bridge was opened with imposing ceremonies on August 1, 1831, by King William IV and Queen Adelaide. But it is well over six centuries since the first London Bridge was thrown across the Thames. The first span was begun in the days of Henry II.
4. Addis Ababa, Abyssinia.—A study of Emperor Ras Tafari, sole ruler of Abyssinia. The jeweled crown that the emperor is wearing is valued at $500,000.
5. As far back as 1875 Siegfried Marcus, a Viennese engineer, constructed this crude-looking thing he called a "benzine wagon." Yes, it ran!
6. Superior National Forest, Minn.—Photo taken on the portage between Trout Lake and Little Indian Sioux River in the Superior National Forest. The United States Forestry Service erects these canoe rests at intervals along the trail so that the carrier can rest his canoe when he stops.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

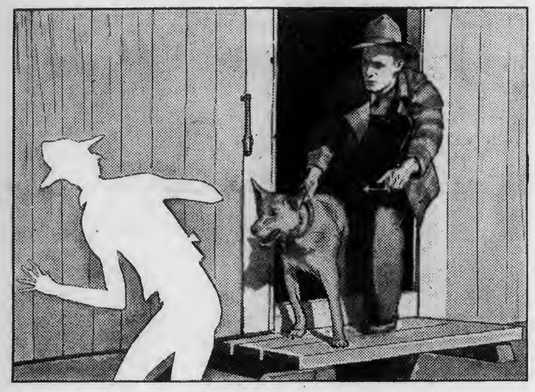
October 3, 1931

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

SIC 'EM, TIGE!

WE DON'T WANT MR. WATER-THIN

ON THIS FARM!



WASTING money and shirking work are Mr. Water-thin's two specialties. And he's a master at both! Don't let him trespass on your farm!

Mr. Water-thin is the quart or more of thin, waste oil that ordinary refining leaves in every gallon of motor oil.

It's a quart so light bodied, so quick to vaporize under heat, that it's useless in a truck, a passenger car, or a tractor. That's why Quaker State engineers call it "water-thin"—and throw it out!

Ordinary refining simply can't remove this useless stuff. But Quaker

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And the super-refining that removes "water-thin" is the reason for the extra quart in every gallon of Quaker State. For Quaker State replaces "water-thin" with rich, full-bodied lubricant—gives you four full quarts of lubricant to the gallon, instead of three quarts and one of waste. So you really get an extra quart of lubrication!

Quaker State is made entirely from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. Quaker State is so free from impurities that it

doesn't require acid treatment in refining. That's important! For acids tend to destroy some of an oil's oiliness.

It's a wise move to standardize on Quaker State Motor Oil for every farm lubricating job. For that extra quart of lubrication in every gallon of Quaker State means longer lasting oil—means longer lasting farm equipment. And here's proof—*more people buy Quaker State than any other Pennsylvania oil in the world!*

THERE'S AN EXTRA QUART OF LUBRICATION IN EVERY GALLON

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TRADE-MARKS REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR OIL

QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL CERTIFIED QUALITY GUARANTEED

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture divides our states into nine geographic divisions. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey form the "Middle Atlantic" states. The forced sales of farms in this division for the year ending March 15th, 1931, due to foreclosures and delinquent taxes, were not quite fourteen out of each thousand, while the average for the whole country was twenty-six farms out of a thousand. Pennsylvania was under twelve and New Jersey under eleven. Some individual states in the Northwest and in the South ran up very high, and some of our best agricultural states went above the country's average.

The fact that the three Middle Atlantic states averaged about one-half of the country's average may not prove very much in itself, but it does have some value as an index of relative well-being. During many years in the past the eastern farmer has felt himself handicapped by high-production costs on account of lack of fertility and the size of his farm, but today he is in a safer position than those farming larger areas of rich land elsewhere.

It is a good time to be near the consumer. There must come a time when greater prosperity will come to American farms, as a whole, but this is the year we now are living in and nearness to market and diversified production have special value. If there were a Mussolini to cut all public expenses to the bone, and to adjust the necessary tax fairly, there would be few forced farm sales in the East.

Use of Fertilizer

The cotton growers spent just half as much for fertilizers this year as last. Acreage was reduced, but much of the reduction was due to financial inability to buy as usual. Curiously enough unusually favorable weather conditions overbalanced the cut in fertilizers. The figures for the North are not yet available, of course, but will not show such a serious cut. The fact is that the chief way to meet competition in market is through low production costs, and in nine cases out of ten they go with big yields. In the North the right fertilizer, rightly used, and lime pay their way and return profit on the investment. That is to say, they either make net income possible or at least reduce the loss suffered on the crop. Farming without fertility is hopeless.

Figuring in Farming

The results of some figuring in the farming business appear to me misleading. We are told by one man who is growing wheat in the Southwest by the many trainloads that he can produce the grain for twenty-five cents a bushel. Stations give us good data showing how much cost of production is cheapened when modern labor-saving machinery is used on very large farms. The cost of overhead—necessary general expense in maintaining any sort of a farm—is shown to be larger per acre on a small farm than it is on a large farm. The argument seems to be all on the one side. But it isn't.

What valuation should be placed on safety when times are dull? The man who puts a large sum of money into land, equipment and labor takes a big risk. He plunges into purely commercial farming and may make a little or lose much. If prices were higher, I could value his advantages, but not now. A subscriber writes me that his little farm home of seven acres loses money for him right along, and outside income keeps it up. Probably so, but how much credit does he give his small farm for providing him with the satisfaction of owning his home and doing as he pleases with it?

The man whose fields are only five to ten acres in size puts more labor per acre into cultivation, but he and his family do a much greater percentage of the work, and that means less risk of owing without ability to pay. There are other advantages that are not taken into account by our efficiency experts. This whole matter is not one-sided.

Taxes

Our editor has pointed out that it is excessive taxation that plays the mischief with costs of production on the farm. The tax is an overhead charge that does not decrease when everything else gets upon a lower basis. The matter is mighty serious because we find no effective remedy. A majority of the voters are not concerned except in a continuing of the public benefits coming from heavy taxation. That is the reason I am so insistent that Farmer readers turn against the property tax, which leaves so many people unaffected, and help make an income tax the chief source of public revenue. When each person, according to his income, pays the bills, which is fair, there will be the liveliest public demand for close economy all along the line. It is the only way to get economy in public expenditure. Our present system is fundamentally wrong, and criticism of public officials under such a system gets us exactly nowhere.

The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

WHEN there is a scarcity of jobs in the cities a large number of the unemployed go into the business of huckstering fruits and vegetables. The merchant with the corner store complains that they have cut seriously into his regular business. In general the huckster buys the cheaper grades of produce that the regular storekeeper does not handle. There are large quantities of the cheaper grades on the market and the huckster is helping the farmer when he disposes of it.

Hucksters, just like other business men, have varying degrees of success. In my work I see dozens of them buying their supplies on the wholesale market. As a class they are very close buyers and make every effort to beat the price down. There are a few who serve a high-class trade that demand quality and are willing to pay the price. Some operate on a large scale, specializing in a few lines that are available at bargain prices. For example, I saw one huckster buy 150 baskets of Elberta peaches at 20c a basket.

Some of the hucksters have neat trucks, or wagons; some have push-carts, while others are burdened with huge baskets. I overheard a conversation between two hucksters which interested me and which will probably be of interest to any growers who sell their produce from door to door.

"Women are getting worse and worse," remarked a rather seedy looking huckster, "one shut the door on me because I had a dirty shirt."

"Yeah! I try to keep a white shirt on and have it clean. If you would shave off them whiskers and wash your neck you would do better."

The farmers in many sections huckster their produce, at least several times in the year. It is easy to be careless about appearance, but a man to deal with the public should be clean. It does not matter much what you wear. Overalls are satisfactory and so is an old blue shirt, but they should be clean. The man who runs a roadside stand will also find that neatness pays.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE name groundhog is a misnomer. It implies that these interesting creatures, which are reputed to have much to say about the kind of weather we have every spring, are denizens of the soil. This may be true, in the main, but I have indisputable evidence that they inhabit trees also.

Passing through the peach block of the Alder Run Orchard on August 15th, trying to estimate what 3,000 bushels of peaches would bring at $1.50 a bushel (I know now, on September 15th), I found several trees with many of the green fruits mutilated curiously, even to the topmost limbs. They looked like apples that had been gouged by the chisel teeth of a rabbit. But even the vivid imagination of a college professor could not conjure up rabbits that climb trees.

A search revealed several woodchuck holes nearby. Undoubtedly the young groundhogs had been out hunting for vitamins to balance their diet, and had found them in the tops of the peach trees. These were just ordinary Elberta peaches; if they had been the more delectable Red Bird it would not have been so surprising.

I have observed the serious damage that groundhogs can do to newly planted fruit trees of all kinds, stripping off the bark like rabbits; but this was my first experience with their aerial activities. If this keeps up, I shall not be surprised to see some future generation of groundhogs, descendents of this venturesome family, flitting lightly from branch to branch in my apple orchard, appraising the respective merits of Jonathan, York, Rome and Stayman; and finally settling down for a good long feast on Ben Davis. After filling their paunches with this delicate variety, there would be a good reason for calling them woodchucks.

Peach Profits

Nobody but a peach grower can fully appreciate the irony of the title of this paragraph. It has been one of the most disappointing seasons in a generation. We all knew that the peach crop was large, the country over, and that the buying power of the people is low; but who could have foreseen the almost complete disaster that overtook us? In some districts a considerable percentage of the crop was not even marketed because it would not pay the cost of harvesting. Good peaches have gone begging on the retail market at 30 cents a bushel. Growers have invited the public to come into the orchard and help themselves, rather than to see the fruit go to waste. It is a tragic story, from the fruit grower's point of view at least.

Alder Run Orchard did not escape participation in the general smash-up. Heretofore our Elberta peaches have ripened September 20th to 25th, after New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania peaches were off the market, and just before the New York crop came on. This year they ripened during the hot weather of September 10th to 15th, while there was still a heavy hang-over (this word describes the situation accurately) of peaches trucked in from Franklin and Adams counties. So the general run of sales was 50 cents a bushel at the orchard, no baskets supplied, instead of the $1.50 a bushel of August day dreams.

Oh, well, it is just another one of those things; there is too much to occupy the mind now figuring on apple prices this fall to shed any more tears over the peach deal.

Apple Prospects

It does not seem probable that the peach debacle will be repeated with apples, even though the commercial crop is far above the average. There is a longer season in which to mar-

(Continued on page 11)

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 4TH TO 10TH

Fire Prevention Week deserves observance in rural communities just as much as in the larger centers. This year October 4th ushers it in.

The purpose of Fire Prevention Week is not only to reduce the fire waste, but to save human lives. Farm and small town fire losses now amount to about 150 million dollars a year. Worse than that, nearly 3,000 lives are sacrificed yearly.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE

has always been an active factor in Fire Prevention Week—through the National Board of Fire Underwriters and other organizations, and through its local agents in every community.

You can make a fine contribution to this movement by increasing your efforts to safeguard your own home and business.

Stock Fire Insurance Companies are represented by Capable Agents in your community

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A National Organization of Stock Fire Insurance Companies Established in 1866

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We wanted Channeldrain to do more than withstand the strongest forces of the elements—so we actually improved the roofing that thousands of users considered perfect.

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Surely you want such protection—and just as surely, also, you want the long life roofing that COP-R-LOY can give. Channeldrain roofing is lightning-proof, fire-proof and easy to install.

Today—learn the facts—ask your nearest dealer for complete money-saving information. It will pay you well.

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Branches: New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Richmond, Chattanooga, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Detroit, Columbus, Ohio

Investigate Wheeling Fence

A tough, strong fence made more lasting by the use of COP-R-LOY. Full gauge wires, coated with pure molten zinc for extra resistance against wear and weather. Put up and tested at the factory before you get it. Your dealer will gladly explain the many advantages in fencing with Wheeling Fence.

New-fangled Contraptions

Grandfather came home from his annual visit to the Fair and said he had seen a plow with wheels and a driver's seat. He didn't think much of it. It was twenty-five years before anybody in that locality owned a sulky plow.

The first mowers, cream separators, sprayers and incubators, and the early sewing-machines and carpet-sweepers were treated in the same way. It used to take the neighbors in the next county five or six years to learn that a better implement had been made, and when they did find out they either laughed at it or ignored it.

Today, in half that time, people in all the forty-eight states have the new tool at work on their farms or in their homes.

Modern advertising takes an improved product, gives it a name and a trade-mark, builds it to a definite standard of quality, places it in every good hardware and implement store in the country, and tells you why you should own it and where you can get it.

Not a fantastic picture . . . but a fact wherever stumps exist in cultivated fields. Stumps put into farm life drudgery that does not belong there. Stumps slow down a man . . . make him work harder and longer . . . rob him of leisure and freedom. How long has it been since you've found time to take a vacation?

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FARMEX
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BETHLEHEM

By R. P. KESTER

WHILE making our 850-mile trip across Pennsylvania and back the first of September we saw but two tractors working in the fields. Farmers were plowing and harrowing in preparation for seeding fall grain, but it was being done by horse power. We wondered at this, because I know that there are hundreds of tractors throughout the state.

* * *

I made it a point to find out why farmers were using horse power this year when normally they use tractors, and found practically the same answers in every section. The summary reads as follows: We are not putting out as big fields of wheat and rye as usual. We are not hiring much help, but are doing the work ourselves, and we began in time so that we can take our time to it. Rains have made the soil in good condition to plow easily. We have the horses and feed and by using them we save even the small amount of cash it takes to buy gas and oil.

* * *

All these reasons reflect the economic condition of the times. Farmers, as they always have done, solve their problems by applying age-old principles of economy. In other words, they long ago learned to draw up their belts and go to it under stress of necessity. Every farmer questioned stated that under normal conditions they would be using their tractors, since they will do more work in the same time and at less cost than horses.

* * *

I gathered, also, that farmers have sized up the situation better than some other classes of business men. They do not expect war-time prosperity in peace times, and believe that prices, wages, etc., will be reconstructed on lower levels than the plane on which everything moved during and following the War. Farmers have had fewer flush years during the seventeen years since the War started than most other lines, but are hoping that the reconstructed price scale may be on the basis of other products. While all prices have fallen, farm products have dropped more than others.

* * *

The autumnal colors are beginning to appear in the higher altitudes, although there is little or no sign of the leaves turning color here. In fact, the lower, more humid sections never present as beautiful a picture as do the mountains. I know people who visit the Pocanos every year to feast on the beauty of autumn colors. According to the scientists, we may not have as beautiful color this year because of the lack of extremes in temperature and rainfall.

* * *

Always I have felt a swelling of emotion when I see the army of little folks and young people take up their march to school in autumn. Modern schools are such different institutions from those to which I went as a little fellow, or even those in which I later taught. This age has more and bigger problems before it than ever before and it is necessary to have better trained people. But let us not expect too much from the schools. In the older days, parents did not wash their hands of the responsibility of having some part in the training of their children.

* * *

Again, the army of teachers and pupils begins its march in serried ranks to the citadels of education from which they will fight ignorance. This has been going on a long time and is producing results, but the human race is not fully educated yet. However, progress is being made, especially in what we call "practical education," the ability to make things and do things. The signs of the times, however, indicate that we are expecting too much of the institutional side of education. We are looking to the schools to give all that a child needs in the way of training and development, and thus are expecting the impossible. The home, once the main source of character building, has receded in its influence and parents are chargeable with the crime of failure to fulfill the duties of parents in this direction. No, the schools, good as they are, can never make a fully trained and educated race.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

FATHERS and mothers often get scolded because they do not seem to be as considerate of the feelings of their boys and girls as they might be, but very seldom do we hear anything about the way young people treat their parents. It really is heartbreaking to listen to some boys and girls when they are speaking to those who love them better than any one else does in all the world. So harsh! So unkind! So unfeeling!

I wonder if these young folks ever took the time to look at the hands of their fathers and mothers — hard, scarred with toil, warped and blackened and fairly worn out? And who of us does not know how this came about? Long hours of work in all kinds of weather. Sacrifice, self-forgetfulness, patient endurance in field, stable and forest, these are the stories told by the hands of father and mother.

And some day, God only knows just when it will be, these hard, rough hands will lie across a heart that is still, so still! Listen as we may, not the faintest sound can we hear. The work is all over now; the last sacrifice made; the last kindly, patient word spoken.

The best time to get close to the heart of Father and Mother is right now. Now you can bring her one of the bright meadow flowers she loves so well. Now you can lean down and kiss her and whisper, "Mother, I do love you!" Now you can talk things over with Father down in the field. Now you can lift at the burden which is bearing down on his shoulders so hard. Now you can tell him, "You are the best father any boy ever had!" And that will make life, your life and his, so much happier.

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What Our Readers Say

THE terms farmer and farming are given as many different definitions as there are people who attempt to define them. However, it is quite rare that any of the definitions show the modern tendencies that have taken place in the agricultural world. Farming is no more today what it was fifty years ago than the making of shoes is now like it was fifty years ago. Of course in the more backward sections there is a more close resemblance in present day farming to that of fifty years ago than we would like to see.

Farming is not unlike manufacturing. The raw materials are water, sunlight, plant food and heat. It is from these four sources that the human family and the animal kingdom is fed. Sunlight, acting on the green coloring matter in leaves with the presence of air, water and plant food, is able to convert these materials into starch which is the foundation material for all more complex foods. Starches and the more complex foods are the nutrients for all animal life.

A good farmer is one who has the art perfected of converting these raw materials into a finished product for home consumption or the market. The better the farmer the higher will be the quality of the finished product and the less labor will be required to produce a bushel of the finished products.

A farmer may then be defined as "A producer of plant or animal products for home consumption or market or both." The farmer of the past confined his production largely to products for home use. Modern conditions have given rise to more production for the market. In order to compete with the world market, it is necessary that the farmer cut the cost of production to the minimum in order that he have a profit left when his commodity is sold. It is here that the farmer must study what crops offer the greatest opportunity on his farm, the most economical methods of production, and the manner of packing that will meet with the consumer's demand.

Claude Strocker.

Wayne county, W. Va.

Rolling 'em out in Aroostook county, Maine. The crop is a big one this year and labor-saving equipment is used throughout its life to lower cost of production.

Mr. Cromer, Cradler

IN your last issue is an account of Michael Cromer, cradler. To be frank, I doubt the record. I don't question Mr. Shank's truthfulness but I think he is misinformed.

The highest acreage I've ever heard of in this country was six acres of rye, the easiest grain to cradle.

I'm a young man 25 years old, but I've cradled a little and I don't think Mr. Cromer could either swing 13 feet or carry the grain resulting from such a swing.

Clyde Brown.

Another Doubter

THE Pennsylvania Farmer is read by me regularly and I enjoy reading it. But, shades of Cyrus McCormick, tread softly sometimes when you are on soft ground.

If Michael Cromer cut twelve and one-half acres of wheat in one day here is what he did: He had to make 18,150 strokes with his cradle, cutting 20 square feet of standing grain per stroke, twenty-two strokes per minute for fourteen hours without missing a stroke. Calculate the weight handled and see if it seems possible of human accomplishment.

Each stroke of a cradle is a separate effort, each a separate load, totaling seventy tons of cradle and thirty tons of straw and grain, not counting the energy spent and the weight lifted on each return stroke.

Any man who knows about cradling will tell you that it will be necessary to whet two hours out of fourteen. The fibers of straw, grass, etc., get in the teeth of the blade.

I am a native of Franklin county and will not take one whit of credit from any "champ." However, I wish to tell of "our champion" near New Franklin. One evening on the "loafers' bench" at the store he almost without effort cut seven acres of wheat. He admitted it "stood well."

The same year (1889) our champion, an Irish "tramp" and myself cut twelve acres in two and one-half days, and the last half day our champ of seven-acre boast complained that the "tramp" cut his pants leg in his effort to drive him. It took a mighty man and few were known who could maintain a 90-inch stroke throughout a day's cradling, and a 30-inch cut was top work.

I like your angry bull stories. Keep up the warning sign. Maybe sometime people will learn not to trust a bull or a stallion. But oh! The wild bulls of the wheat field, tch, tch! I don't know.

Of course in those days there was good "steam," and M. Cromer had at hand no doubt some of Johnston's or Unger's best. I don't know. I have heard that Ungers in later years used old phonograph records and old song books, dime novels, wild west stories and the like instead of rye. As stated before, I don't know.

We had in Franklin county another great wheat cutter, Pat Horne by name, conductor on the passenger train of the C. V. branch of the W. M. R. R. Pat was a "bach" and was trying to shine up to the Widow Getz and her little farm which was along the railroad. One day early in July, 1888, something went wrong with the engine and a stop was made. Pat, ever watchful to do Widow Getz a kindness, saw that her two acres of wheat was ripe and uncut. Pat picked up his trusty ticket punch and with it cut the widow's wheat while Charlie Metcalf, the engineer, made his repairs and looked over his grease cups. Philip Teller has the ticket punch. His children, great-grandchildren of the Widow Getz, are talking of sending it to the Smithsonian Institute as the only ticket punch ever used to cut a wheat crop.

I do not know that the foregoing story is true, you know how folks will talk, especially about a widow and a railroad conductor, and, lacking them, about most any one.

Isn't it funny, either first or last, the best wheat cutters get mixed up in railroad conducting? As I stated before, I don't know.

Pat Horne was five feet five inches tall, weighed 151 pounds and ate fried liver for breakfast that day, a cold lunch, with steak, beefstew, bacon and eggs, and cold chicken for supper. He would have eaten more for supper but he was calling on the widow that night and she generally gave him a little "snack" of pie, cake, cold fried ham, pickled hard-boiled eggs, red beets, cold cream slaw and honey bread, so he held off at supper.

If the railroad conductors had left the union and gone to harvesting as a business the McCormick family would be doing whatever they were doing before they made self-rake reapers and took a lot of men away from good steady work, cutting wood, making shingles, etc. Tch! tch! tch! Well, I don't know.

W. A. Wertz.

No Jars

SOMETIMES we hear people say, "This depression has come because people have forgotten God." This condolence reminds one of the comfort extended by Job's friends, for we cannot believe that God has forgotten us when trees upon ten thousand hillsides bloom with the purple, red and gold of ripening fruits. But when I tried to buy jars last week and was informed that the supply was exhausted, when I read in the paper that canning for the poor has been halted because of lack of jars, I wondered if those who say that we have forgotten God might not be right.

There is an old hymn which says: "God is wisdom; God is love." If God is wisdom and if we are so unwise that we let little children starve while fruit decays on the ground, perhaps we have wandered so far away from God that we can no longer think clearly.

What excuse can there be for this lack of jars? Was it not possible to obtain men to manufacture them? Factories now are working day and night to meet the demand, but will food be lost while we wait?

Many remedies have been offered for the depression, but perhaps the only real solution lies in getting back to God and learning wisdom from Him. Let us rural people see that nothing that will help another is lost. We can encourage the poor to pick and dry our surplus fruits. Can we not think of some way to utilize the wild fruits of the field: elderberries, wild grapes, and wild cherries? Surely there is a better use for these than the making of "hootch" and "moonshine." If each of us could learn to think clearly concerning our own problems, our wisdom would soon extend to the problems of others and prosperity would return.

Margaret Fleeger.

Butler county, Pa.

Cruelty to Animals

LET'S take up the subject of cruelty. How many readers have seen a horse hitched on behind a car running to keep up? How many have seen calves staked out in the hot sun all day or even a milk cow staked all day in the hot sun? Or a man walk behind a row of cows in the barn with a fork giving them a prod to make them stand up or get over?

And yet these people call themselves men! I would not sell an animal to a man like that if I got six times what the animal was worth. G.L.H.

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A GREAT CONSUMER

A READER says: "Old man Cheapness is a great consumer. You are going to see more wheat disappear this year than ever before in your life. It will be fed to everything that can eat, it will be wasted and it will be allowed to spoil or become the prey of insects. Wait and see. "Old man Dearness is likewise a great saver, and his influence is always felt under conditions the opposite of the present.

IN SIGHT

IN his monthly agricultural review W. I. Drummond says: "The end of the great pooling and price-fixing experiments in wheat, cotton and other commodities is in sight. The paralyzing hand of government in business shortly will be stayed not only in this country but in all others." Let us hope so. These movements usually carry the germs of their own downfall. But it is easier to get into such things than to get out of them, and it takes much longer to get out than to get in.

BALTIMORE STOCK SHOW

THE Baltimore Livestock Show will be held October 13th-16th. Classifications are provided for carloads of fat and feeder cattle, for individual steers and heifers, for boys' and girls' animals, and for fat hogs and lambs. Premiums are liberal and former shows have been successful. The 1931 event should interest a large number of stockmen from this territory, for it provides a convenient opportunity to study market conditions, to become better acquainted with type and trends and to learn what other stockmen are doing.

WAGE REDUCTIONS

SUBSTANTIAL wage reductions by several great industries last week should be a sufficient answer to those who have been saying that wages must not be reduced. As we have often attempted to show there is no way to escape wage reductions along with reductions in prices and in earnings. And there is no way to escape advances either, when conditions are the opposite of the present. The greater the efforts to impede such necessary changes the worse, for the more things get out of balance. Trying to "stabilize" wages or prices at any particular level by artificial means is always futile and always results in disorder. We have seen several conspicuous examples of this in recent years, and commercial history is full of such examples. The old laws which govern wages and prices cannot be set aside, and all efforts to resist their action only make things worse in the end.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

A HALF million dollars' worth of property goes up in smoke every year. This is the toll which fires take. A third of this loss is borne by agriculture, since farm fires are estimated to cost around 150 millions annually. This added to the thousands of lives sacrificed should give us pause, especially since we are told that nine-tenths of the fires are preventable. These things are brought to mind because next week is Fire Prevention Week, but every week should be so considered and every precaution taken to safeguard premises against this great and always unexpected loss.

THE PHOTOELECTRIC EYE

NEW JERSEY scientists have hatched up a scheme to discourage egg production. It is based on the habit of Oriental, peach and codling moths choosing darkness for laying their eggs. The plan is to floodlight orchards, turning the lights on and off by photoelectric relays, which operate automatically when daylight decreases at night or increases in the morning to a certain point. In theory the moths, finding themselves in a state of continual daylight, will give up the struggle to perpetuate their race. A test to prove or disprove this theory is being carried out at the New Jersey Experiment Station. Its results will be watched with interest by fruit growers, as well as by makers of electric current.

ENOUGH TO EAT

WITH cellars full of food and barns filled with provender farmers will face the winter with the comfortable knowledge that their families and their livestock have enough to eat. Not only have crops in general been good but gardens have been larger and more canning done than in years. In Pennsylvania the increase is estimated at 200 per cent, and other states make similar reports. Last year's drouth and present tales of want in cities make us realize that the farm has its advantages, for in spite of all that is said about depression and low prices a person can endure a flat pocketbook longer than an empty stomach.

LAW TO CUT ACREAGE

LAST week Governor Sterling of Texas signed a bill to restrict cotton planting in 1932 and 1933 to one-third of the land now under cultivation and forbidding the planting of cotton thereafter on the same land in successive years. Enforcement is in charge of county and district attorneys. They are empowered to file injunction suits against farmers who fail to abide by the law and fine them from $25 to $100 per acre. Thus the first attempt to control production by law will be made. And it may be a good thing, for it should show the country whether such legislation is more effective than other attempts to raise prices. So far no one has proposed a law to regulate the weather, but any farmer knows that such control would be most welcome.

PEACHES FOR GRAIN

THE other day we found a fruit grower who was trading a bushel of peaches for a bushel of any kind of grain. It was said that he was getting a good deal of grain, and he allowed those who brought it in to pick their own peaches so that they were satisfied with what they got. Several kinds of barter, to make unnecessary the use of cash, have appeared in different places, and exchange of labor is quite common. The country has no monopoly of it, however. A city music teacher advertised lessons in exchange for labor and found plenty of takers. Artisans of different kinds are exchanging services, and some of them are swapping their work for the things the merchant has. All this is in a comparatively limited way, but it shows a commendable disposition to help each other.

"STRANGE CRITTERS"

A WELL-KNOWN stockman writes: "Men are strange critters. They create an organization which should be their servant and then allow it to become their master. They elect officers who ought to be their hired men, and then allow them to become their bosses, following them whether right or wrong. You will find that Grangers will pass resolutions to maintain the Agricultural Marketing Act even though they don't believe in it. They will do it because their national officers say so. Most of us Grangers here in the East don't believe in it but we are not saying much about it, and I will bet that we will pass whatever resolutions they want." We don't pretend to know just what the majority may think or may do in this case, but what all men should do is clear enough. They should think for themselves instead of allowing their employes to do it for them.

COMMON SENSE

THE manager of a big corporation which must have right-of-way over many farms tells us that he has not had any trouble with any farmer. His engineers frequently report that there will be trouble, whereupon the manager goes out and talks it over with the farmers concerned. He usually finds that the engineers have considered only their own side of the case, that the farmers are right in objecting to the plans of the engineers which impose inconvenience or hardship. The manager recognizes the soundness of their objections, relocates his lines to suit them and the work goes on. There would be less trouble if all managers of utilities and all highway officials had as much common sense as this man. Spoiling fields or filling them with obstructions appears to be almost a habit with some engineers, who either have no idea of the inconvenience they cause or no desire to avoid it.

AN ANCIENT FABLE

RECENTLY the Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania assured a large audience that beyond question American farm machinery is sold for lower prices abroad than at home. In the same meeting a representative of the largest manufacturer of farm machinery stated that such assertions are absurd, that American manufacturers do not go to the trouble and expense of shipping machinery to foreign lands to sell it for less than home prices. No doubt some obsolete machines and implements have been sold abroad at bargain prices, and some which were made abroad in imitation of American products have been sold cheaper than the real thing. It may be also that some foreign dealer in financial distress has sacrificed his American products. All such things can happen and probably do, but American manufacturers are not in the habit of favoring foreign buyers or discriminating against their best customers. They could do themselves a service if they took more pains to correct such errors, and their advertising is the place to do it.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

CUMBERLAND-Shenandoah Valley fruit growers' bumper crop of apples was viewed by members of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society during their inspection trip through that district on September 15th, 16th and 18th. Throughout the apple district orchards bore heavy crops, many of the trees, although heavily propped, had broken down under their load of fruit. In most of the orchards inspected the fruit was very clean and of good size, but effect of last year's drouth was in evidence. Many trees have died from the drouth; one grower figured he lost about 15 per cent of his trees. Other growers have a light set of fruit buds for next year's crop as a result of last year's disastrous season.

A part of the group made their first stop at the packing house of D. M. Wertz, near Quincy. Although they were not packing apples when the New Jersey growers arrived, the grader was put into operation during their brief visit.

After luncheon at Waynesboro, the group continued on to the 250-acre orchard and packing house of J. Andrew Cohill at Hancock. Mr. Cohill is just completing a new packing house with a cold storage room beneath. We then drove through the 500-acre Dillon Orchard and the 400-acre Corona Orchard enroute to Tonoloway Orchards. An hour or more was spent at the packing house of this 800-acre orchard and the growers found much of interest. This packing house has a capacity of washing, grading and barreling about 1,500 barrels daily.

One device in the packing house which attracted considerable attention was the counterbalanced elevators which carried the barreled apples from the packing floor to the storage and shipping floor below. To one end of a cable a box of stones, weighing just a trifle less than a barrel of apples, was fastened; at the other end was the elevator platform. This cable ran over a series of pulleys. When a barrel of apples was rolled on the platform it was immediately carried to the floor below where the barrel was automatically rolled from the platform. As soon as the load was released the counterweight lifted the elevator to the packing floor.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is conducting some research work on irrigation at these orchards. After a brief inspection of this overhead irrigation the tourists headed for Martinsburg where they met that evening with members of the West Virginia Horticultural Society.

One of the most interesting visits the following morning was at the Community Packing House at Inwood, West Virginia. This packing house is one of the first cooperative packing plants in the Cumberland-Shenandoah district, and is also the field station for the apple research work of the state and the State University. The day we arrived apples were being wrapped in paper by hand and packed in barrels for export to South America. This is the first time that this group have packed apples in this manner but they feel that the two dollar premium will more than pay the added expense.

Just before luncheon at Winchester, Virginia, the Valley Cooperative Fruit Exchange Packing House was visited. This was the largest packing house seen on the trip. All of the apple grading equipment was new this year, while washers had not yet been installed.

Irrigation of orchards is attracting much attention and interest among Shenandoah Valley growers. At Strathmore Orchard we saw about 175 acres of orchard under the flood system of irrigation. Last year during the extreme drouth about 40,000,000 gallons of water were pumped from the river to irrigate these trees with the result that a good crop was harvested. This season there is a very striking contrast between the irrigated section of the orchard and the check block which has received no added moisture. The fruit is larger and the trees are in a much more healthy condition where irrigated.

Even when the Shenandoah Valley receives a normal rainfall it is not distributed evenly through the season when most needed. Realizing this, the growers are turning to the possibilities of irrigation. Experimental irrigation projects in this district are new, but many of the fruit growers hope it may profitably insure them of a good crop each year.

AT a recent meeting of the Salem County Board of Agriculture members protested the action taken by the County Freeholders in their proposal to withdraw all county funds from the offices of the extension service and the county nurse. Members of the Board of Agriculture expressed their desire to cooperate and support any sincere and constructive move to lower the taxes in the county, but opposed the singling out of one or two offices to bear all the burden of reducing the county budget. Instead, they suggested that the budgets of all county offices be reduced five per cent in order to meet the present situation. In this way the same goal will be gained without seriously handicapping the efficiency of any one county group.

Salem county is one of the largest agricultural counties in the state and loss of the services of the county agent and the club agent would be a serious one to the county.

* * *

THE Guernsey cattle shows at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Far Hills, New Jersey, last week further demonstrated the trend toward more and better local breeders' shows. The quality of these shows was outstanding with some of the local breeders showing here in preference to some of the larger fairs. Also among the exhibitors were nationally prominent breeders who never place herds on the show circuit.

Several innovations in the method of conducting cattle shows made their appearance this year at Bryn Mawr and Far Hills for the first time. At neither show were there any calf classes. At Bryn Mawr the showing of classes was reversed from the customary order; exhibitor's herd was the first class, breeder's young herd, second; get of sire, third; aged cows, fourth; while the bulls were shown last. This reversal of the order of the classes proved an advantage this year and is expected to be accepted by other show committees as a constructive change.

The opening of the show with the herd classes enabled Judge John S. Ames to more easily and fairly judge these animals as a group, a task which often proves difficult after all the individuals have been placed. The cows in milk were shown during the first part of the show in order that they might be taken out of the heat of the sun and those which were heavily bagged could be milked. Another innovation at Bryn Mawr was the awarding of reserve champion ribbons. Although this is customary at horse shows and fat cattle shows it is new in dairy cattle shows.

The Far Hills show committee this year divided the cow classes from two years and up into two classes, dry animals and cows in milk. The exhibitors seemed well pleased with this arrangement and the judge, E. G. Woodward, found it an aid in placing the animals. Dry cows and those in milk did not compete with each other, except for championships.

Over 130 animals were entered in the Bryn Mawr Show on Wednesday. The classes of aged cows, with 25 entries, was exceptionally good and competition for first place was very keen. Hardwick's Blossom, Locust Grove Dairies, New Jersey, placed first in the class but was defeated by Mary Lilian, a three-year-old, from Hill Girt Farm, for senior championship. Reserve championship was well deserved by the leader in the aged cow class.

Locust Grove Dairies, with He'll Do Bonny, a junior yearling, was awarded the junior champion ribbon and the reserve grand champion ribbon. Reserve junior champion, Golden Ellen, was shown by Hill Girt Farm. Grand champion cow was Mary Lilian, owned by Hill Girt Farm.

The best exhibitor's herd at Bryn Mawr was entered by Hill Girt Farm, while the best breeder's young herd was shown by Henry W. Leeds, Locust Grove Dairies. The get of sire class, three animals the get of one sire, with 16 entries was one of the best classes in the show. The get of Mixter Hardwick, the herd sire at Locust Grove Dairies was awarded first place.

In the bull classes Locust Grove Dairies again came to the front with Majesty's Resolute, a two-year-old, taking senior and grand champion ribbons. Phil Cook, a young bull, was junior champion and reserve grand champion, while another of Leed's animals, Hardwick Bright Lad, was reserve junior champion. The reserve senior champion, Pencoyd Strongheart, was shown by M. T. Phillips.

Already the Bryn Mawr show, which was first held last fall, has become a show of importance among southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey Guernsey breeders. It has become so through the organized efforts and enthusiasm of the Chester county and Montgomery county associations. The Montgomery county association is little over a year old yet it has made rapid strides in helping bring the Guernsey herds in that county into greater prominence.

Rain throughout the day marred the attendance at the show at Far Hills last Saturday. This show since it was started a few years ago has been a leader in establishing constructive changes in cattle show rules. This year the outstanding change was the dividing of the cow classes into dry and milking classes.

The Locust Grove Dairies herd after making an exceptionally good showing at Bryn Mawr, exhibited at Far Hills and won the premier breeder award. Hardwick's Blossom, reserve champion at Bryn Mawr, lost the championship at Far Hills to another cow in the Locust Grove Herd, Noartless. Noartless, second ribbon animal in her class at Bryn Mawr, was senior and grand champion at Far Hills. He'll Do Bonny, the Locust Grove junior champion at Bryn Mawr, also lost its championship standing at Far Hills to a senior yearling shown by Gordon Hall.

Majesty's Resolute again took senior and grand champion ribbons. He defeated Florham Patrician, a Florham Farm entry and grand champion of the show last year. Junior champion bull was Hardwick's Amos, one of the prize winning twins which were shown by Locust Grove Dairies last fall.

All of the group class awards, with the exception of the get of sire which was taken by R. Lawrence Benson's get of Imp. Hrnoria's Sequel Slogan, were won by Locust Grove Dairies.

* * *

THE annual marketing institute of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station will be held Friday, October 2nd, instead of October 1st, as first announced.

Four-H Club Dairy Show

SALEM, Cumberland and Gloucester county Four-H club boys and girls made their last showing of dairy club animals at the Garden State Fair The show with about 80 entries winds up the show season for South Jersey club members.

Like all the club shows in the state this year, the entries at the Garden State Fair were greater and of better quality than in past years. The club showmen also carried off most the prize money in the open classes.

The leading winners were as follows:

HOLSTEINS

One to 6 months.—1, Arthur Jarman, Salem county; 2, Geo. Shimp, Salem county; 3, Ephraim Walker, Cumberland county.

Six to 12 months.—1, Elmer Mixner, Cumberland county; 2, Stanley Gaunt, Salem county; 3, Everett Dickinson, Cumberland county.

Twelve to 18 months.—1, Edith Davis, Cumberland; 2, John Staub, Cumberland.

Eighteen to 24 months.—1, Edward Lawrence, Salem county; 2, Edward Urion, Salem county; 3, Joseph Johnson, Cumberland County.

Cows, over 3 years.—1, Catherine Lawrence, Salem county; 2, Elmer Mixner, Cumberland county; 3, Erwin Lawrence, Salem county.

Four to 12 months.—1, H. Lyndon Davis, Cumberland; 2, Edward Crispin, Salem county; 3, George Shimp, Salem county.

One to 2 years.—1, Henry Renne, Cumberland county; 2, Erwin Lawrence, Salem county; 3, Lyndon Davis, Cumberland county.

Junior champion female.—Edward Lawrence. Senior and grand champion female.—Catherine Lawrence.

Junior and grand champion male.—Lyndon Davis.

JERSEYS

Females, 1 to 6 months.—1, Audrey Ledden, Salem county.

Six to 12 months.—1, Thos. Glendenning, Gloucester county; 2, George Ledden, Salem county.

Twelve to 18 months.—1, George Ledden, Salem county.

Eighteen to 24 months.—1, George Ledden, Salem county; 2, Max Buzby, Jr., Salem county.

Heifers, 2 years old.—1, Thos. Glendenning, Gloucester county.

Over 3 years.—1, Thos. Glendenning, Gloucester county.

Bulls, under 1 year.—1, Thos. Glendenning, Gloucester county.

One year and over.—1, Harold Hickish, Salem county.

Junior and grand champion female.—George Ledden. Senior champion female.—Thos. Glendenning.

Junior and grand champion male.—Harold Hickish.

AYRSHIRES

Six to 12 months.—1, William Curley, Salem county.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

One to 6 months.—1, George Jones, Gloucester county.

Two to 3 years.—1, George Jones.

Junior champion.—George Jones. Senior champion.—George Jones.

GUERNSEYS

One to 6 months.—1, McMaster Tweed, Salem county; 2, Earl Padgett, Cumberland county; 3, Willard Eachus, Gloucester county.

Six to 12 months.—1, Jas. J. Pettit, Jr., Salem county; 2, Frank S. Coles, Cumberland county; 3, Joseph Atkinson, Cumberland county.

Twelve to 18 months.—1, Stokes Homan, Gloucester county; 2, Charles Haaf, Salem county; 3, Willard Eachus, Gloucester county.

Eighteen to 24 months.—1, Steve S. Williams, Jr., Salem county; 2, William Beal, Salem county; 3, Julia Beal, Salem county.

Heifers, 2 to 3 years, milking.—1, Julia Beal, Salem county; 2, Samuel Beal, Salem county; 3, McMaster Tweed, Salem county.

Heifers, 2 to 3 years, not milking.—1, Geo. Wheaton, Cumberland county.

Cows, over 3 years old.—1, McMaster Tweed; 2, George Wheaton; 3, Edna Beal.

Bulls, 4 to 12 months.—1, Willard Eachus; 2, George Wheaton; 3, Robert Davis, Cumberland county.

Bulls, 1 year and under 2.—1, Jas. J. Pettit, Jr.; 2, Joseph Atkinson; 3, Harold and Wm. Ott, Cumberland county.

Bulls, over 2 years.—1 Frank Coles, Cumberland county.

The Farm Home

Tasty Relishes

NO matter how long or how hard the winter, the country hostess can always produce a tasty relish and appetizer and visitors from the city occasionally glory in a bite or two of those things that "mother used to make." Here in the country there is no desire to lose the art of pickling. Instead, the women are constantly searching for new recipes so that their pickle shelf may contain new dainties as well as the old ones.

Here are several recipes that are a little out of the ordinary. Try them as additions to your pickle shelf.

Spicy Cucumber Pickle

Twelve ripe cucumbers, one and one-half cups sugar, two cups vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon cloves, whole, one tablespoon allspice, whole, two tablespoons cinnamon bark, one tablespoon white mustard seed.

Cut the cucumbers in slices one inch thick or in lengthwise strips. Place them in a bowl and sprinkle over them one-half cup salt. Let them stand overnight. Drain them and wash in cold water. Mix the sugar, vinegar and spices, and boil for five minutes. Add the cucumbers. Cook them slowly until tender. When done the cucumbers should have a clear appearance and the liquid should be the consistency of a medium thick syrup. Seal in clean, hot jars.

Cucumber Catchup

One quart ripe cucumbers, large, one cup white onions, two green peppers, medium-sized, one pint vinegar, one cup sugar, two tablespoons white mustard seed, salt and cayenne pepper.

Pare the cucumbers. Cut in quarters and remove the pulp. Put the cucumbers, onion and peppers through a food chopper. Add a small amount of water to prevent sticking, and boil the mixture until the cucumbers are tender. Heat the vinegar, sugar and seasonings together. Add the vegetable mixture and cook it until it is clear. Seal in clean hot bottles or jars.

Golden Rings

Select large yellow cucumbers. Pare and cut them in slices one-half inch thick. Soak over night in salt water (one quarter cup salt to one quart water). Drain and cook in clear water for twenty minutes. Drain again and add them to a pickling syrup made of the following ingredients:

Two pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, one pint water, one lemon, sliced thin, one tablespoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice.

Cook the cucumbers until the rings are clear and the syrup thick. Seal in hot, clean jars. Betty Barclay.

Corn Husk Mats

NOW that handicraft is so much in vogue, we recall the attractive and durable mats which our grandmothers made from corn husks for the kitchen porch. They save much cleaning.

Choose only the soft inner husks; these are pliable and easily worked into shape. For commencing the braid, select three long husks of nearly equal size and tie them together three inches from the end. Lay upon the one at the right another husk, letting the end which grew on the cob project about three inches. Braid this in by bringing each of the other strands upon it in turn. Lay on another and another in the same way, bringing the two layers of your three-strand braid over each time. Always let the new husk added project about three inches and from the same side of the braid. The ends braided in will keep a supply for braiding.

When the braid is of sufficient length to make a mat of the required size, sew the braid together from the under side, either in oval or circular form. Common wrapping twine and an ordinary darning needle may be used. If the husks prove too dry to sew easily, they may be dampened. When completed, the ends which have been left when braiding will all be on top, forming a brush which is quite effective in removing dirt.

Bessie L. Putnam.

Remove Lettering from Sacks

FOR the benefit of those who have inquired recently for the best way to remove printing from flour and feed sacks, this information is again given.

Wet the sacks thoroughly with kerosene, rolling the sack tightly and letting it remain rolled for at least twenty-four hours. Then put into cold water and rub off the printing.

When the printing is completely removed, wash the sack in warm water with a strong soap powder or washing compound and, if desired, the sack may be boiled for several minutes.

A Man's Views

"THE farmer's life is one of tribulations. In the winter he shivers before the fierce blasts of the north wind; in the spring he goes through the ordeal of house-cleaning; in summer he toils and sweats in the field, and as fall approaches he shudders at the thought of another house-cleaning. He can endure the cold of winter and the heat of summer with a certain fortitude, since he knows they are ordained by nature, and like death and taxes cannot be dodged. But house-cleaning is unnatural, unnecessary and the most irksome of the lot.

"It is not the cold meals and confusion that cause our consternation, but the picture of sad-eyed women dragging their weary ways through hectic days just because some energetic female in the distant past could not restrain that impulse to wear herself out trying to surpass some other woman who was inoculated with the same disease. One woman was so assiduous in this cleanliness race that she would scrub an old millstone that lay in the back yard, a relic of a defunct grist-mill.

"We should have a society for the prevention of housecleaning, a national movement to liberate women from this musty tradition. Their homes are all right, but their minds are befogged by the dust of ages, the obsession to scrub. Let us relegate the custom to the place it belongs, with the sickle and ox-yoke." Harassed Husband.

* * *

Editor's Note:

So this is what husbands think of the semi-yearly upheaval! Like the measles and the whooping cough it is sure to strike and must be borne with fortitude and patience by long-suffering husbands. Out of your years of experience, don't you want to answer the challenge in this letter?

For every letter published on this subject one dollar will be paid. Please send your letters in before October 10th and address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Hallowe'en

No. 7311.—Misses' and ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years for misses, and in 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure for ladies.

No. 6731.—Girls' dress. Cut in five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 7092.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7141.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

No. 4900.—The pattern is cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 5 yards of 27-inch material.

No. 7335.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

No. 7036.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

No. 5236.—Masquerade costume. Cut in five sizes: 6-8, 10-12 years for children; 14-16 years for misses, 38-40- 42-44 inches bust measure for adults.

No. 5326.—Ladies' masquerade costume. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure.

No. 7337.—Nursery toy. Designed in one size only. It requires ¾ yard of material 35 inches wide.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Fall Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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WITH the setting sun the air grew chill, and Wetzel mentally placed another mark against the red race. They were making it uncomfortable for him by thus keeping him out in the cold. But he could endure hardship without flinching, so bravely bore his discomfort. The moon, a silver horn, glanced through the tree tops, then gradually withdrew under the horizon. Darkness thickened. The hour for action approached.

The scout decided to walk boldly into the camp with rifle in one hand and tomahawk in the other. If a redman awoke he could shoot him and run away through the darkness. If all slept on he could proceed to business with hand weapons. As he crept near, the dying campfire lighted a path over glistening leaves. It crackled its warning. Where is the guarding spirit of the redskin? Where is the sixth sense to warn the sleepers? All absent without leave.

Four blanket-covered sleeping forms lay on the ground. For a moment the white man gazed at them.

"Was he admiring their splendid physique, their calm and even breathing that told of freedom from bodily ills and a wholesome lack of fear? Was he possibly thinking of dusky women in far-off lodges dreaming of these men as no doubt Lydia Boggs was dreaming of him? Was he thinking that little children were possibly waiting for these men?"

Not Wetzel. He was not thinking, but something in him was weighing chances and picking vital points on ruddy heads. He may have done some thinking while shackled in irons under military guard, but out in the open with red men before him the Wetzel method was to strike first and think afterward.

Setting his rifle against a tree with tomahawk in hand he stood over the sleepers. Down fell the weapon—one, two, three. It was all over in a jiffy. Three redskins dead and a live one running wildly through the woods. The latter had awoke at the commotion, thrown a blanket over the fire and made off before Wetzel could get him. The white chased him for some distance, but was eluded. Returning he scalped the three and headed for civilization.

"My father's life was worth far more than all of these," thought the hunter, as he hastened toward his hidden canoe.

Incidentally we might mention that his father, who was "no Indian fighter," took part in horse raids against the Indians, and once with another man made a trip in Ohio for the avowed purpose of *catching an Indian and "making a pet of him." They encountered two Indians on a path, shot one and caught the other. The Indian did not tame very readily and they had trouble getting him to go along with them, but by persistence kept him moving for a day or so toward the white settlement. Then the captive balked, and in spite of all they could do, including switching him with hickory whips, refused to budge. So they had to leave him—dead, of course.

When Lewis reached the settlement after his arduous night's work he was asked what luck he had.

"Not very good," he replied. "I treed four Indians, but one got away from me. I have taken but three scalps, after all my pains and fatigue."

"Well, luck can't always go along without some disappointments," was the consoling reply of Lydia Boggs. "You must hope for better things next time."

"Oh, I don't complain. I don't complain," said the patient and stoical Lewis.

Somehow we cannot help regretting that Lydia was not a man. What a warrior she would have been!

WETZEL'S defiance of military authority had got him in trouble once, but it did not teach him either respect or affection for the red brother. He had not only escaped the clutches of the law, but had emerged with honor in his own country. In all probability he did not expect that the military authorities would make a serious effort to punish him, but he knew Indians better than he did whites and did not underestimate the effect his last raid would have on the redmen.

When the escaped warrior returned to the wigwams and told of the night attack shrill voices would demand an accounting, while grim seamy-faced braves would swear vengeance. Lewis knew he had laid a trap for himself, but feared not that he would escape it. From his ornaments one of the slain warriors was evidently a man of distinction, which farther warned Wetzel of his danger.

Reports of an Indian or two in the woods were followed up by searchers, but no other trace found. The suspicious Lewis, however, was not deceived. He felt they were on his trail, and true to his method of striking first departed on another Indian hunt. This time he was hunted as well as hunter, so called on all his cunning and employed all his caution as he roamed the wilderness of Virginia.

This trip had an object other than the collection of souvenirs. It was to ferret out the intentions of the Indians toward the whites, to learn how far the growing revolt of the redman was inciting him against the settlers, to discover if any organized attack was planned. For a time he learned nothing, except that the reds had left the neighborhood. No signs of them were seen. He began to think they had migrated west, so went on to verify this hunch, hoping to take the welcome news back to the settlements.

One night a storm came up. The wind howled over the mountains, the trees groaned and twisted, dark clouds deepened to an impenetrable black and the rain came down in bucketsful. It was a fearful night, with the lightning flashing above and the lone scout slopping along in the mud below.

Wetzel was wet to the hide and as sweet tempered as a she-bear deprived of her cubs. Seeing a ramshackle cabin ahead he edged up to it, slipped inside and groping his way climbed to the loft as the least drafty place where he might sleep. The wind howled on and the rain came down, the thunder rolled, but the man slept on. Suddenly something flashed through a consciousness so dead the elements could not enter. The thing that had awakened him was the light from flames below, which flickering up the entrance of the loft had brought him to attention. He heard voices below.

"He come here," said one in Indian language. "He was near here all day."

"He is not here now," said another, "or he would have taken shelter here. Curse him!"

"He does not mind the weather," said the first speaker.

"Neither do we," was the answer. "But this rain is such as I never saw before."

(To be continued.)

(*) This was probably Lewis' brother John, and not his father. Since their names were the same it was easy for early historians to confuse the two.

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Pioneers and Landmarks

By MILDRED REED

Prize Awarded.

IN my state, Delaware, there are many interesting places such as the Brandywine, where the famous old battle was fought, the old Academy building in Newark, where George Washington spent a night and stored some important papers. Last year the whole back of the building fell out shortly after a fire. My father and two uncles helped to repair it. It is a small brick structure four stories high with a small white cupola on the top. It is nearly covered with moss and dirt acquired with each passing year.

Near Newark, in Richardson's Park, there is an old schoolhouse in which George Washington and his soldiers spent the night after crossing the Delaware river. It is now unused, but until five years ago it was used as a schoolhouse. Most of the floors are dirt. The bricks are queer and stuck together with mud. The walls inside are of logs fitted together. The building was once square but now the sides have caved in until they make it look diamond shape.

The most interesting place, I think, is at Cooche's Bridge where George Washington unfurled the very first flag of the United States. It was just after they crossed the bridge that the flag was unfurled. Some years ago a monument was erected in honor of the flag. My grandfather made the setting upon which the monument was placed. My uncle Delaware, a blacksmith, made and linked the heavy chains which are draped around the stone. On both sides of it a cannon has been placed. Of all the historical places in Delaware I like this one best.

A Fine Raincoat

Every few years we take a trip to the old log cabin in which my grandfather was born. He often tells us about his adventures with the Indians. He has often talked with real Indians. He tells us of the times when fire places were so big that they used the entire trunk of a tree for one long log, when people had to borrow fire and make ink from poke berries. The newspapers were very small and you received them weekly. My great-grandmother kept the papers every week and had them bound into one large book. When my great-grandfather was a boy his overcoat was a buffalo hide with the fur out and a hole cut in the top for his head. It was tied on with a tar rope. When it rained it was turned inside out, so as to shed water. His cap was one made of the fur cut from the legs. How would you like to be a pioneer?

Editor's note: Will Mildred please send an address?

Sayings About Animals

By Hilda Richmond

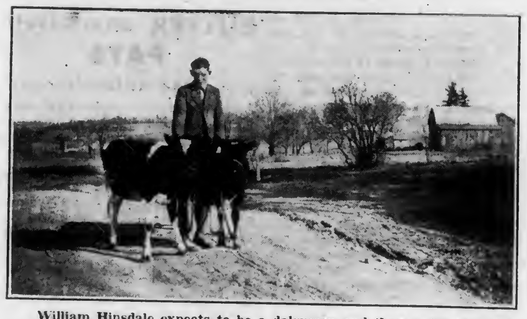
CAN you supply the missing word in each of these sayings about animals? Try it for a game when your friends drop in.

As sly as a .....
As clumsy as a .....
As fleet as a .....
As strong as an .....
As contrary as a .....
As tall as a .....
As bold as a .....
As faithful as a .....
As hungry as a .....
As blind as a .....
As big as an .....
As slow as a .....
As dirty as a .....
As tricky as a .....
As sleek as a .....
As gray as a .....
As grizzly as a .....
As slick as a .....
As cunning as a .....
As wild as a .....
As timid as a .....
As active as a .....

The Sugar Grove Vocational High School, organized last year, doesn't have any trouble keeping its boys interested now that pigs, cows and chickens are included in the curriculum. The boys in these pictures are also members of the local Future Farmers' Association.

The boy with the chickens is Franklin LaVigne. His total flock consists of 275 chicks and it keeps Franklin busy studying the latest methods of feeding.

Would you believe these pigs are only ten weeks old? Roy Curtis says that's the truth and he should know, for he is their proud owner. Roy expects to be a member of the Ton Litter Club.



William Hinsdale expects to be a dairyman and these calves are the beginning of a fine herd.

A Civil War Legend

By MARION BENDER

I KNOW of no Indian legends in our family, but we do have a story about Civil War days that has come to be almost a legend. My grandmother loves to tell of an incident which happened when she was only thirteen.

Because my great-grandfather and his oldest sons were away, great-grandmother and the younger children were left alone. Grandma and her sister were out picking berries when a Confederate general rode up and asked her to show him where they lived. Too frightened to refuse, the girl pointed to the nearby house. Then the general rode back and led the way for his company. It was none other than the great Robert E. Lee, although Grandma did not know this at the time. He politely asked Great-grandmother for something for his men to eat, offering to pay for it. He also promised that his men would not carry off any of her belongings such as poultry and other food. Well, Great-grandmother sent her daughter to retrieve the fresh-baked loaves which they had hidden that morning for fear of both Union and Confederate soldiers. She gave them fried ham and other good things. The General spoke very little during the meal, but after his men had finished, he took out his wallet and laid on the table several Confederate five-dollar bills, one for each member of the family. Then the company marched on into Chambersburg, which they burned, and the next day went on to Gettysburg. But Grandma still has her five-dollar bill, now absolutely worthless, but which on occasions she will proudly display, and equally as proudly tell its story.

Little Folks

The Family Pet

By MADELEINE BOHMER

A True Story

"DICK" SQUIRREL was a happy little fellow. He was a gray squirrel with a big bushy tail, but he had only three legs.

It all happened one cold winter day. He was out hunting for something to eat, when "snap" something grabbed hold of his left hind leg, and oh, how it hurt. He pulled and he tugged but that terrible thing would not let go. He ran up a big hollow tree, he went as far as he could with those terrible jaws on his leg. Then he heard voices talking, "We must have caught something because the trap is gone." Then he knew. It was a trap that those "two legged" creatures used.

Kind Children

"There it is, up in that hollow tree, you can just see the chain hanging down."

"Don't pull too hard and hurt whatever is at the other end," one voice said softly.

They pulled ever so lightly. Dick thought they must be kind after all.

"A big bushy gray tail. Oh, it is a gray squirrel and his hind leg is broken," one fellow said. "Poor fellow, let's take him home with us. That's how it all came about that Dick was carried home with soft hands. He was trembling all over his gray body.

"We will make a house for him and he can live with us till his leg is better. The way it looks it will have to be cut off. Poor fellow."

"See, little sis," we have brought you a playfellow, but let go of his bushy tail, he is hurt enough for one day."

"Pretty kitty, how pretty you are."

"Ha, ha, Sis thinks it is a cat. No, Sis, it is a gray squirrel."

"Here, Bruce, put him in this box till we make him a home tomorrow."

What a relief to have those terrible jaws off my leg," sighed Dick. He was not so frightened any more.

Freedom for Dick

The next morning his present home was completed. It had wire on the top and a wire door for him to look out. There was sweet smelling clover hay in it for him to sleep on. His chief diet was walnuts. When given a walnut he would take it politely and sit up and chatter his thanks.

A week later his leg was amputated and it hurt, too, but after it was off nature healed it up and it did not hurt and was not a bother to Dick Squirrel.

The following spring Dick was let go. He was not so sure that he wanted to go to his real home or stay with these kind "two-legged creatures." He finally sat up, chattered his thanks for all they had done for him and away he went. Freedom again at last. But did he want it? He was not so sure.

A few days later the boys heard him go "bumpty bump" up a tall pine tree. They called to him and he chattered a greeting to them and away he went. Dick never forgot the kindly treatment he received from the family.

My Beautiful Pet

I thought that you might like to hear about my queer pet. It is a speckled trout. I have him in a large water vat. Whenever we go by the vat we throw in some flies or a worm. Then Beauty comes up to the top as quick as a flash and eats it. I have had him for about a year.

Mary Bannat.

Farm & Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

DIRTY milk is an abomination. The firm that purchases and distributes milk has to manage in some way to secure a certain degree of cleanliness, and there seems no way to do this but by a set of rules. These rules often work a hardship on individuals and of course do not bring clean results from naturally filthy people.

The best results are obtained where there is an inspector with understanding and plenty of good sense. These folks are hard to secure. We have one of these rare people in this territory. The farmers are always glad to see him come and everything works smoothly and harmoniously. But in the adjacent territory is another who is different, that is to say arbitrary and all knowing. Here the jangles run into fights and at least one farm is untenanted because of these misunderstandings.

Both the milk and the general temper of folks are better where harmony prevails. "Always take things by the smooth handle" is the way Ben Franklin put it, and we would be benefited if we could take this simple advice.

Pigs On Pasture

"Last spring I had a nice bunch of pigs and little grain to feed them," writes a reader. "I concluded to try the pasture plan you so often spoke about. I sowed two acres of rape very early and with the very first bloom showing I turned them in. They knew in a minute what it meant. The middle of July a sweet corn patch was ready and then grain feeding ceased for awhile. By the middle of August the soy beans were ready. Those pigs consumed a fourth of the usual amount of grain and now are the finest I ever had. This is a new plan in this neighborhood and every one who sees my hogs now is surprised, and still more so when I tell them how much cash I saved by this new plan."

Churning Trouble in Summer

As a rule about all the churning troubles come in winter and especially when the cows go on dry feed. But a woman writes me from central Pennsylvania that they have four grade Ayrshire cows which will be fresh this autumn or early winter, and for several weeks she has found it almost impossible to churn the cream.

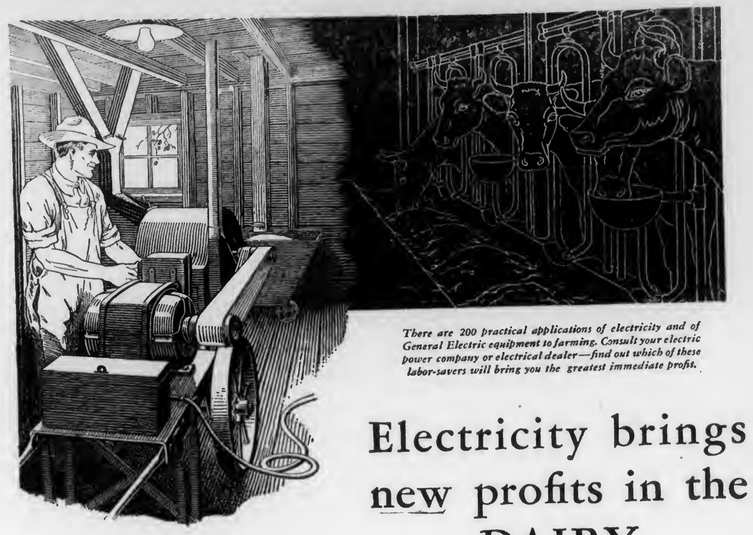
Ayrshires are noted for milk with small fat globules and for that reason the milk is supposed to be very digestible and is often highly recommended for infants and invalids. Investigations show that the butterfat globules become smaller as the period of lactation advances and also that butter is more difficult to churn when the fat globules are very small. This explains in a measure why the inquirer has the trouble and also why it is difficult to find a remedy.

Orchard Windfalls

(Continued from page 3)

ket apples. Then there are whispers—very faint as yet—of somewhat "better times" ahead, perhaps before all the current crop has been marketed. The export market, which saved the day last year, is not likely to be as favorable, unless it be late in the season.

One thing is certain—this is a year when the grower should cut corners in the costs of harvesting, and accept any reasonable price. In Adams county, apple pickers will be paid three cents a bushel instead of the five or six cents of flush years. At Alder Run Orchard we shall pay three and one-half cents, with a half cent bonus for those who stay until the last frost-bitten Ben Davis have hidden their disreputable faces in the storage cellar.



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Electricity brings new profits in the DAIRY

WITH a G-E motor-driven grinder, operating automatically, a fresh supply of ground feed can easily be maintained at a cost below other methods. A General Electric motor will fill the silo at a lower cost than it can be done in any other way.

With electricity and General Electric equipment there is new efficiency and economy in pumping water, cooling milk, baling and hoisting hay, elevating grain, shelling corn, milking, and in bottle washing.

There are dozens of new valuable applications and time savers—the G-E Sunlamp to aid in keeping the herd healthy, electric clippers, electric insect traps, ventilating fans, and water heaters.

One farmer says:—"For less than a cent's worth of electricity I now grind a bushel of shelled corn or barley. The fine grinding of oats costs me less than 2 cents a bushel, and for a little more than 3 cents I can grind a bushel of alfalfa through a 3/16-in. screen."

Another farmer says:—"An electric water system supplies fresh water to the cows by means of drinking cups, increasing the milk flow 20 per cent. The electric milking machine makes it possible for one man to do the milking in an hour, where previously it took three men to do it in the same time."

If your dairy is not completely electrified, it will pay you to investigate the various electric aids to greater profit.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers for the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Join us in the General Electric Farm Program from WGY, Schenectady, every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) and in the General Electric Program every Saturday evening over a nation-wide N.B.C. Network

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62 Animals —*including*— T.B. and Blood Tested

35 cows, 10 with A. R. records, 14 bred heifers, 6 open heifers, and 7 bulls with A. R. dams, 5 ready for heavy service.

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GUERNSEY SALE Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1931, at 1 O'clock
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50 Registered Guernseys 50

Langwater May Rose breeding, 20 cows, 20 helfers, 10 bulls, grandsons and granddaughters of Langwater Eastern King (62072). Calves and cows bred to Beechwood Royal (105011. Sire Langwater Ramses (130281), dam, Beechwood Cornflower, (149019).

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25 head pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers. Sybil and Owl lnt. breeding. Federal Accredited Herd and blood tested.

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Holsteins Pure-bred cows and heifers due to freshen this Fall. Herd fully accredited. GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Pa.

JERSEY BULL—4 years old, His dam has four Reg. of Merit records. In 1925 produced 15,381 lbs. of milk. His sire is the son of Dairylike Majesty. Maybrook Farms, Jacksonwald, Pa.

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Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
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Registered Guernsey Bull ready for service. Also few choice heifers, accredited herd. Prices reasonable. J. G. Herriott, R.4, McDonald, Pa.

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AYRSHIRE CATTLE of the best blood lines. Herd T. B. Accredited. Animals of both sex and all ages. Geo. B. McConnell, Wellington, Ohio

It takes a good hen, a good feed . . . AND SOMETHING ELSE!

IT HAS been said, time and again, that all a healthy hen needs to make her produce is *good feed*—that and good care. Good feed is essential—no question about it, but something else added to *good feed* will make a *good hen* lay *more*, and that something else is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Take the following case, for example:

At the Dr. Hess & Clark Research Farm a flock of 800 fine White Leghorn pullets were divided into two equal lots. These pullets were of the same hatch and as near alike as two lots could be.

Both lots were fed a finely balanced ration consisting of ground corn, wheat middlings and bran, ground oats, meat scrap, dried buttermilk, soy-bean meal, alfalfa leaf meal and cod-liver oil. Scratch grain was cracked corn and whole wheat; ground oyster shells were self-fed. Electric lights were used on both flocks in the mornings. The care of both flocks was identical.

The only difference was that one flock received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min in their mash (a coin was tossed to determine which flock). But what a difference it made!

The flock that got no Pan-a-min averaged 152 *eggs per bird* for the year. Real production that—result of good breeding, good feed and care.

But the Pan-a-min flock averaged 171 *eggs per bird*—19 *eggs more* than the sister flock on the same feed and care. These 19 eggs came from that something else—*the Pan-a-min*.

A bird lays only as well as she feels. The conditioning properties of Pan-a-min keep hens in laying trim. The necessary minerals are also there. Your birds may be the best you can raise or buy—your feed may be everything a feed should be—but remember, your flock will do better if you'll add Pan-a-min.

See a local Dr. Hess dealer or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-MIN

KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

CULLING *time* is **WORMING** *time*

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CULLING time is the ideal time for worming. You handle the birds anyway. It's easy to slip an N-K down each throat.

Don't take a chance on stale ingredients. Use Pratts N-K Capsules.

Always 100% Fresh

Here's the finest quality of Nicotine and Kamala, kept 100% fresh when you use them. A special nirtight coating preserves the worm-killing power of N-K Capsules indefinitely. Nicotine and Kamala in Pratts are *always* fresh and potent.

Order from your dealer or by mail.

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For Chickens and Turkeys

If Dealer Doesn't Supply Pratts N-K Capsules—Order by Mail

Enclose money order or stamps, indicating size and quantity desired. We pay postage.

Adult Size 3-lb. Birds and Over		Chick Size Under 3-lb.	
50	$1.00	50	$0.65
100	1.75	100	1.00
500	7.00	500	4.50
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PRATT FOOD CO. Dept. 63, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$6 per 100
Barred Rocks	8 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.

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CHICKS Get our prices before ordering. Free range heavy laying flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postage prepaid.

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes, White Rocks & Barred Rocks $10.00 Mixed $8.00 per 100. Heavy Rocks $10.00 per 100. We ship C. O. D. or cash 100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

A SUBSCRIBER wants to know where mites come from and what to do when they infest a house. Mites generally hide about crevices in the hen house and get on the birds at night when they are roosting, when they suck their fill of blood, and then crawl back to their hiding places.

When empty these mites are grayish in color, but when full of blood are reddish in color, whence their name, "red mites." They can crawl from one part of the house to another, or be carried in crates or on tools, while probably some of them may be on the birds during the day, having stayed too late, and be carried about in that way. It is also likely that they may be carried on feathers which sparrows or other birds pick up to build nests with, and get from one farm to another.

In combating mites, if the roosts, dropping boards, the wall back of the perches, nests and floors are given an annual thorough cleaning and are then painted with one of the commercial mite destroyers or with crank-case oil, the treatment will usually end the mites. If more appear paint the infested places again.

* * *

WE took advantage of the hot spell in September to go over the roofs with asphalt paint. The roofs were very dry and so hot in the middle of the day that it was uncomfortable to kneel on them, which made ideal conditions for the work in hand. There will probably be other warm days before winter sets in, and any one with leaky roofs should take advantage of favorable weather to make them water-tight. It is hard enough to keep houses dry during the winter at best without having extra moisture coming in through the roof.

* * *

AS was predicted last spring, there is a shortage of pullets and a good demand for those that are for sale. I sold all I had to spare and could have sold a good many more. The poultry outlook for this winter is one of the brightest spots in farming.

Poultry Needs Sunshine

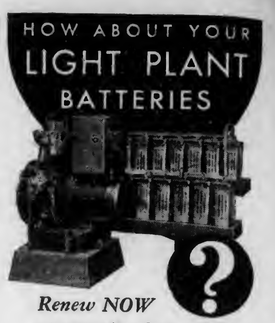
SO much evidence has been accumulated about the value of winter sunshine in egg production that it cannot be ignored by farmers who want to get profitable results. It has been shown that ultra-violet rays are a powerful factor in increasing egg production, hatchability and fertility, as well as in maintaining healthful conditions.

Ultra-violet rays promote bone and body growth, and build vitamin D. During the winter months, when poultry is confined, reliable glass substitutes on a wire base bring these rays indoors, whereas ordinary glass and soiled cloth curtains bar them out.

Good housing and good management are necessary to get best results. Published data by such representative bodies as Wisconsin Experiment Station, University of Arkansas, Ohio Experiment Station and others have shown the effect of ultra-violet rays during the winter months. Records at egg-laying contests (notably The Vineland Egg--Laying Contest) where glass substitutes are used also give practical proof of the egg-producing value of ultra-violet penetration.

Poultry needs winter sunshine. Layers must get ultra-violet radiation or its equivalent. This is also true of chicks. By making sure that houses are properly constructed this winter and next spring egg output is increased and cost of production reduced.

HOW ABOUT YOUR LIGHT PLANT BATTERIES



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Safe—no long, costly setback—Easy to give, exact dose—Dependable, a Parke-Davis Product. "Thieving worms" are not tolerated in well-managed Herds.

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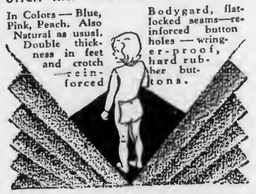

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PLANTS-BULBS

Write—Allen's Nursery & Seed House, Box 9, Geneva, Ohio

Soil and Fertilizers

By JACOB G. LIPMAN

THE consumption of chemical fertilizers in the Netherlands is the highest in the world when measured on the acre basis. There has been, however, a very marked shrinkage in the ten months period ending April 30, 1931. When compared with the like period of the preceding year purchases of potash had fallen off 43 per cent; of phosphates, 62 per cent and of nitrogen, 63 per cent. Most of the fertilizer used by the Dutch farmers is bought through the Cooperative Farmers' Purchasing Bureau.

* * *

IN a technical paper entitled "A Study of the Cotton Plant with Especial Reference to Its Nitrogen Content" Armstrong and Albert of the South Carolina Experiment Station bring out some important fundamental facts which will apply to corn, wheat and many other crops. Among other conclusions they note that: "Just prior to the rapid production of flower buds, about three-fourths of the dry weight of the plant and from 80 to 90 per cent of the nitrogen were present in the leaves."

* * *

THE first issue of "La Technique Agricole Internationale" published in Rome, Italy, contains an interesting article entitled "The Fertilizer Position and European Agriculture," by Sir Daniel Hall, formerly technical advisor of the British Ministry of Agriculture. He begins his article with the statement that: "One of the few advantages agriculture has experienced since its rehabilitation in the war areas and the resumption of comparatively normal production in Europe, lies in the increased production and lower cost of fertilizer."

* * *

A BULLETIN entitled "I. Salt Sick: Its Cause and Prevention. II. Mineral Supplements for Cattle," was recently published by the Florida Experiment Station. It describes rather extensive areas where cattle do not thrive. The sickness in Florida is called "bay sick, cow sick, hill sick, marsh sick, prairie sick, scrub sick, sick and the sick. In New Zealand an iron deficiency is called locally bushsickness, Tauganda disease or the skinnies; in King's Island, Tasmania, as coastiness; in Kenya Colony, British East Africa, as Nakurnitis from the name of the district in which it occurs. Daising, pining, or vinquish of sheep on certain soils of the Scottish Borders is an anemia. Goats, sheep and swine also are affected on certain of the Florida areas." It has been shown that this sickness is due to certain soil deficiencies, particularly of iron and copper. The remedy suggested is a lick "consisting of 100 pounds of common salt, 25 pounds of red oxide of iron and one pound of fine ground copper sulphate."

* * *

THE significance of the land factor, of topography of soil type and of pastures is directly or indirectly dealt with in "Sheep Industry of Southeastern Ohio" by Langdon White and Clyde E. Cooper in the July issue of Economic Geography. The authors conclude that: "If America's sheep population is to increase in the future, it must depend on farm flocks in the East rather than on range droves in the West, for most of the ranges are stocked to capacity. And in this development eastern Ohio, conspicuously the home of the sheep, will play a dominant role, though the rate and amount of increase will depend on the adoption of more scientific practices, as for example, the restoration of old pastures with limestone and phosphorus. Limestone could be procured economically, even in the remotest sections, by utilizing portable crushers, jointly owned, on the widely scattered outcrops."

No ultra-violet sun-rays—cold houses—less eggs!

The ultra-violet sun-rays can't get through glass. You get fewer eggs and poor quality eggs. Your laying houses are cold. The glass becomes broken.

Few ultra-violet sun-rays—short life—less eggs!

Cloth windows collect filth and dust. They get tom—give you cold damp houses. They shrink and pull loose. Costly to use! And you get only a few of the ultra-violet sun-rays.

Long life—more ultra-violet sun-rays—more eggs!

Agricultural Experiment Stations prove that *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS increases egg production from 15% to 50%. CEL-O-GLASS gives the most ultra-violet sun-rays—*more eggs—higher quality eggs—at lowest cost.*

FREE FOOD that gives you more eggs *don't throw it away!*

From the sun comes a free food that gives you more eggs, high-quality eggs and greater poultry health. Don't let your windows bar out the valuable, ultra-violet, sun-ray food nature gives you free of charge.

Install *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS windows which give you the most ultra-violet sun-rays, and more eggs. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS is not a glass or cloth. It's a scientific window material built on a wire mesh—branded on the selvage for your protection. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS bathes your hens with large quantities of the ultra-violet sun-rays. These rays cause the hen's blood to manufacture Vitamin D, so that she makes better use of calcium and phosphorus.

Warmer houses, too! Tests at the N. J. Experiment Station showed that when it was 1° above zero outside it was only 10° above in a glass house, while a house equipped with CEL-O-GLASS windows showed a temperature of 39° above zero!

CEL-O-GLASS promotes health in brooder houses, hog houses, and dairy barns. Good for back porches and cold frames. Also practical for storm doors and windows. You can buy CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed stores. If not, please write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-101, 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

How to install CEL-O-GLASS

The new CEL-O-GLASS is tougher. It is the only ultra-violet ray window material on a wire mesh base with published scientific proof that it increases egg production and reduces chick losses. Properly installed, it lasts for 5 years and longer. For longest life install on vertical frames to swing up under the roof or to the side—or install on sliding frames to slide down behind the front just under the window opening.

TRY THE NEW

CEL-O-GLASS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. U.S. PATENT 1580,287

Longer life—more ultra-violet sun-rays

Write today for complete information about CEL-O-GLASS. Also ask for our free blue prints on laying houses, brooder houses, hog houses and cold frames. Write to Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-101, 21 Spruce Street, N.Y.C.

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55 22nd COOPERATIVE CONSIGNMENT SALE OF **55**

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

By Bradford County Breeders

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1931 - - TROY, PA.

Livestock Sale Pavilion. Sale starts promptly at 12 o'clock

35 COWS Fresh or near Springers - 10 HEIFER CALVES AND YEARLINGS - 10 BULLS

Animals from herds accredited, either individual or Modified Area. All sold with a 60-day retest privilege.

Entries have C.T.A. records or are from dams with C.T.A. records ranging around 10,000 to 17,000 lbs. of milk per year.

Many entries are negative to blood test for abortion.

Breeders and Dairymen in need of cattle, this fall plan to attend this sale.

For catalog apply to

R. H. FLEMING, 315 Main Street, TOWANDA, PA.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE sweep of wage cuts through major industries is regarded favorably by farmers who long have felt that labor must get down with the rest of the country before there can be an equitable exchange of commodities, and a sound foundation for the restoration of prosperous times.

The officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation have again embraced the equalization fee plan, and will go before Congress with a demand that it be accepted. The betting hereabouts now seems to be that Congress will pass and the President veto it.

Militia was called out in Iowa this week to enforce testing of cattle for tuberculosis. Objectors are largely in one county, and only a few of them. They had thrown veterinarians off their places, with some violence. Report now is that they are subdued and will permit testing.

The Grain Trade

An "expert" report on the grain market says that confidence, much disturbed by recent depressions in money and financial markets, is returning in the grain trade. General belief is that an irregular higher market will be seen. Most every one with market experience is of the opinion that commodity prices are thoroughly deflated, and that supply and demand conditions are steadily being corrected.

That is typical of reports that come out with more or less regularity from week to week, and no sooner are they out, usually, than whatever price gains have been recorded are wiped out. The fact is that there is no life in grain trade, no confidence, and mighty little buying of distant futures. Everybody is scared. Price factors have no lasting weight. Prices showed some improvement early in the week, but these were lost later, and the market is closing in the same old rut.

Hogs at 5 Cents

Trend in the hog market this week was downward, and at the close packers were putting up droves of desirable porkers at as low as 5 cents. Runs were only fairly large, not large at all as compared with the same time of recent years. The eleven markets had 385,000 hogs, this number comparing with 387,000 last week, with 424,000 a year ago, and with 509,000 two years ago. But demand is weak, for one reason because packers are insisting on buying on the basis of cutting value, that is on the basis of what the porker will bring on the current markets. Average price for the week dropped a dime to $5.25, which was $4.40 under a year ago, and compared with $10 two years ago.

Feed is so cheap that there is no incentive to market at light weights, but at the same time some stuff comes in for financial reasons that under other circumstances would be fed longer. Medium weight hogs were offered in the futures market this week for December delivery at $4.90, but with no takers.

Cattle Do Better

The cattle market did much better. Average price of steers this week made a gain of 45 cents, standing at $8.25, and in the auction of club calves 330 head sold at an average of $1.15 above last week's auction. Demand was active on a good kind, and the top yearlings reached $10.10, against $10 last week, and top heavies $10.20 against $9.65 last week. The leading markets had just about as many cattle as last week, or a year ago, but the run was far short of two years ago.

Feeder demand is exacting, particularly as to price, and the movement continues moderate. Some fancy feeding stuff has moved out around 7 cents, but the bulk of the demand calls for cattle around 5 cents, and that figure will come near the average price being paid. But of course it won't catch the best kinds.

Recovery in Lambs

Combined receipts of sheep and lambs at leading points were a little lighter than recent weeks, and from a slow start the market got steadily better this week, and closed in about the same notch as a week ago Monday, with the top at $7.25. Early in the week the top had been $6.50. However average price for the week was off, standing at $5.85, which was 20 cents under last week. Feeder lambs are now fully 50 cents under the high point of the season two weeks ago, and good stuff has moved lately at around 5 cents. But the drop in fat lambs late last week and early this week discouraged demand, which fell off materially. The offering is large, and many think this may prove to be the most favorable time of the season to buy.

The trade has had a generous supply of full-mouth old ewes to offer, and they have been taken rather liberally, mostly at around $3 to $3.25, the lowest price in many years. Stock below $3 is really undesirable for breeding purposes though some that would do have been picked up at $2.75 per cwt. Young ewes of the best quality will cost around $4, and in the yearlings prices run up to $5.25 to $5.75 per cwt.

Chicago, Sept. 26, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE white potato market continued dull and weak at both shipping point and city market. Shipments were somewhat heavier, with Maine, Long Island and New Jersey furnishing the bulk of the supply. The rail movement from Pennsylvania is light but large amounts are being shipped by truck. Prices at Maine shipping points are the lowest in years with growers receiving 40@60c per barrel measure in bulk delivered at the storage.

The demand for potatoes in the eastern markets seemed even more limited than last week. Dealers found it difficult to obtain $1.00 per 100 pound sack and there were more sales around 85@90c. Poorer stock sold at prices ranging from 50c to 75c. Unsettled business conditions make the prospects for marketing the late crop very uncertain.

Apples Steady

The apple market in the East was about steady with prices ranging from about 50@65c per bushel at shipping points. In the city markets prices range from 40@85c per bushel, with large fancy stock as high as $1. In Philadelphia McIntosh is about the only variety which is selling above $1 and this premium is only for the fancy lots.

The butter markets were dull at the opening of the week but developed a firmer tone as the week progressed. Receipts of fancy butter were light and cleared readily. Withdrawels of butter from storage were heavier than during the same period a year ago.

Eggs Firm

The egg market was steady to firm on fancy fresh eggs. Pacific Coast and nearby henneries advanced one cent a dozen late in the week. Receipts of these grades were light early in the week, but were more liberal toward the close.

Receipts of western eggs in Philadelphia were plentiful and consisted chiefly of ordinary stock of irregular quality. Receipts and supplies of undergrades were more liberal and sold at somewhat lower prices. Western eggs showing fair grading sold at 23c to 24c per dozen while extras brought 27@29c.

Reports from shipping points indicate lighter receipts for the coming week. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 37@41c per dozen in Philadelphia, extras at 29@36c, brown eggs at 28@32c and mixed colors at 20@30c. The New York market was stronger for the top grades of nearby eggs. Closely selected white extras were quoted at 38@45c per dozen, with other grades ranging from 20@37c. Brown eggs sold at 22@36c and mixed colors at 15@27c.

Demand for Poultry

The live poultry market in New York was steady with a good demand for Leghorn fowl and for colored chickens. Nearby colored fowl sold at 20@27c per pound, Leghorn fowl at 18@20c, and chickens at 18@28c according to breed and quality. Live rabbits sold slowly at prices ranging from 10@20c per pound. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 35@38c; 92 score, 34c; 90 score, 28½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 37@41c; nearby white extras, 29@36c; nearby brown extras, 28@32c; nearby mixed colors, 22½@30c; nearby current receipts, 20@22c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14 @ 27c; broilers, 19@27c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., bus., various varieties, 50@85c. PEACHES, N. J., Elbertas, 25@50c ⅝ bskt.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., 60c@$1. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 65c@$1.25. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2½c bnch. BEANS, snap, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., green flat, 25@40c. CELERY, N.J. hearts, 2@5c bnch. CARROTS, Pa. & N.J., 1½@3c. POTATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, 30@35c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., yellows, No. 1's, ⅝ bskt., 35@40c. CORN, green, sacks, 100 ears, N. J. & Pa., 50c@$1. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., 25@50c. EGGPLANTS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 25@30c. KALE, Md., bus., 25@30c. LETTUCE, N. J. crates, Big Boston, 40@60c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 75c@$1.25. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 50@75c. bus. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@25c. PARSNIPS, Pa., bus., 75c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 34@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 34@38c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 65c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. PEACHES, 8@10c qt. PLUMS, 10@15c qt. PEARS, 8@10c qt. GRAPES, 5@8c lb.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 20@34c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@27c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@17c; pigeons, prime, doz., 60c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@45c; creamery, 33@37c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 30@35c; pullet, 18@25c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@20c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.35.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 10@15c ¼ pk.; 50@75c per bskt. PEARS, 10c ¼ pk. GRAPES, 5c qt. CANTALOUPES, 3@8c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 13@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 4@8c head. LETTUCE, 13@20c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 8@10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 10@15c head. CARROTS, 4@5c bnch. TOMATOES, 10@13c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15@20c qt. STRING BEANS, 13@15c ¼ pk. LIMA BEANS, 15@20c qt. PEPPERS, 2@3c each. ENDIVE, 5@10c head.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 34c; extras, 33c; firsts, 25½@32c; 90 score, 28c; 89 score, 27c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 36@41c; extra firsts, 24½@27c; average extras, 29@35c; mediums, 29@33c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 32¾c; standards, 31¾c; 89 score, 28¾c; 88 score, 27¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 19½@20c; fresh, extra firsts, 23@23½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 27@29c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 22@24c; medium, 20@22c; Leghorns, 16@18c; springers, 17@19c; colored springers, heavy, 20@23c; small, 17@20c; old roosters, 13@14c; ducks, 16@19c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

At a meeting of representatives of producers, consumers and dealers in Pittsburgh last week the price of October milk at country shipping points was decided on at $2.25 for Class 1 and $1.44 for Class II. This is a reduction of 43c on the former and 15c on the latter. The retail price is reduced 1c a quart, bringing it down to 11c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 28.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 49c; No. 2 hard wheat, 49@49½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 40@40¼c; No. 2 white corn, 42@42½c; No. 3 rye, 43½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Good cattle sold higher at the Pittsburgh market on the opening day of this week. The supply of 35 carloads contained no choice dry-fed steers, but several loads of good grass steers were here and the demand for them was sufficient to advance prices on the best kinds about a quarter. One lot of 24 head averaging around 1,240 lbs. brought $7.25. They were good but not choice. Several lots of good butcher steers weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. brought $6.90@7. Ordinary and common cattle were rather slow sale at steady prices. Most medium beef steers went at a range of $5.50@6.50, according to finish, while common and inferior light steers found buyers around $4.50@5. She-stock in general was steady to strong, the better kinds being in most demand. Good heifers brought $6@6.25 and fair to good grass heifers $4.75@6. Choice fat cows were stronger at $4.50 with odd head up to $5. The bulk of beef cows went at $3.25@4.50 and canners around $2. Choice bulls were firm; other sort about steady. Choice handy butcher bulls brought $4.75, fair to good kind around $4 and others down to $3 for thin plain bulls.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good light steers	6 00@ 6 50
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 6 00
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 75
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 5 00
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Twenty-three carloads made up the supply of hogs. The market was steady to a nickel higher than at the close of last week. Demand was active and sufficient to take the receipts early in the day. The top of the market was $5.90, on medium weights, which was 5c above last week's close.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 45@ 5 70
Heavy mixed	5 75@ 5 80
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 85@ 5 90
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 75@ 5 85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 25@ 5 65
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 50@ 5 00
Roughs	3 75@ 4 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts amounted to 18 carloads. Better grades of lambs were active and a half dollar higher; lower grades rather slow and showing less advance. Choice handy-weight lambs went at $7.75, less desirable kind at $7, light-weight lambs generally around $6 and "outs" at $3.25@5.50. Aged stock was scarce and firm, good wethers bringing $3@3.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 50@ 7 75
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 25@ 5 00

Calves

Seven hundred calves were on sale. The market was steady on the basis of $9@11 for good to choice vealers. Lower grades and heavy calves went at $5@8.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Today's receipts totaled 23,000 head, including 9,000 westerns. The market was steady to 25c lower. Top steers brought $9.75, while the bulk sold at $6.50@9.50.

Hogs

Thirty-six thousand head, including 9,000 "directs," made up the supply of hogs. The market was steady to a dime higher. Best hogs brought $5.65, while the bulk went at $4.85@5.55.

Sheep

The supply amounted to 21,000 head. Market was a quarter higher, top lambs selling at $7.25 and best natives at $7.

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CATTLE

—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS— Priced to sell. Get a good herd sire while prices are low. We also are offering choice heifers cheap. GEORGE G. COCHRAN, Dawson, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

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Milking Shorthorn Bull Calf, 2 wks old, red and white, Royal Knight breeding. Herd Fed. Accr., $35.00. Vincent Farm, R. 1, Chester Springs, Pa.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

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THOROUGHBRED Toggenburgs, Nubians, Saanans. Bucks, does, kids. Pairs, trios, herds. GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

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Annual PUBLIC SALE Reg. Percherons. Wednesday, Oct. 28. W. S. CORSA, Whitehall, Illinois

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PIGS For Sale Selected feeders. Vaccinated and inspected. 7-8 weeks old $4.25 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more pigs Chester and Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire and O.I.C., Duroc and Berkshire. Ship any number C.O.D. 6 pigs or more $4.00 each prepaid. Old Homestead Farms, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

"Galliant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

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REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE Pigs 6-8 weeks old, $4.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

100 FEEDING PIGS $3.50 each Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

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Twenty-One Hampshire and Six Cheviots, mostly pedigree and Montana Range Stock. Large, healthy and good breeders. Not for sale because of any fault, but due to not being the right kind to breed to our rangy Montana Ewes. Will sell at from $15.00 to $25.00 or exchange on young Southdown and Shropshires.

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CHEVIOT RAMS.—We are offering 16 Head of pure-bred Cheviot rams at farmers' prices. Also few ewes. H. T. Potter, Corsica, Pa.

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SOUTHDOWN RAM Reg. 2-year-old 2nd Prize, Butler Fair. Farmers' Price. HESHELDON FARMS, H. E. Sheldon, Valencia, Pa.

Dorset Yearling Rams bred right, built right and priced right. Write to J. B. HENDERSON, Hickory, Pa.

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COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS—Fox Terriers—Rock Garden Supplies—Catalogues. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

WANTED.—Registered Young Female Police. Price must be cheap. Rathmell, Hockessin, Del.

Farm Conditions

Crawford Co., N. W. Pa.

Sept. 21: Beautiful fall weather. Fall pasture poor; many feeding green feed such as soy beans and green fodder. Oats crop fair, wheat good. Silo filling in progress. One mill selling oats at 45c a bushel, wheat 80c, rye middlings $1 cwt. Milk price slightly higher. Chickens 15@18c for lights, 20c for heavy yearlings. Stores paying 24@25c for eggs. E. V. Lowther.

Lancaster Co., S. E. Pa.

Sept. 21: Fine autumn weather. Tobacco nearly all housed. Most of the corn is cut and the wheat ground is being prepared. Potatoes a good crop. Eggs 33c, wheat 45c, straw $6. Wages have been lowered on the farm and also on the state highway. R. C. Ross.

Bradford Co., Northern Pa.

Sept. 20: No frost to date. Unusually warm September. Very dry up to middle of month, occasional showers since, but we need a good soaking rain for meadows and fall planting. Farmers busy cutting buckwheat and filling silos. Abundant crop of well-eared corn. Buckwheat apparently well filled but not much threshed yet. Less than usual amount of wheat being put in. Large crops of grapes and peaches; Elbertas and Crawfords selling as low as 50c. Apple crop below normal. Potatoes 75c, eggs 35c, dairy butter 36c. A. W. V.

Brooke Co., Northern W. Va.

Sept. 19: Brooke county poor should not have to suffer much this year. District high schools are canning quantities of fruit and vegetables. Donations are made by farmers and others. They will be stored until winter and then donated to the poor and charity clubs for distribution. George Boyd.

Wirt Co., Western W. Va.

Sept. 18: Weather hot and dry. Beginning to need rain. More feed in this county than for years. Lots of fruit and no price. Lots of molasses being made. Large acreage of buckwheat out and a fine crop. Corn a good crop and some being cut. Potatoes not as good as expected.

Cattle very poor sale, 4@5c lb., veals 10c, cream 31c, butter 30c, eggs 20c; chickens coming down in price 10@20c lb., potatoes $1 bu., green beans $1 bu. E. N. B.

Morgan Co., N. E. Colo.

Sept. 11: Drouthy conditions continue. September heat is above normal. All irrigated crops are much below a normal yield. Irrigated crops have suffered some for the lack of the usual rainfall we get in the crop season and the excessive heat. The bean harvest is now in progress. The yield will not be 40 per cent of the 1930 crop. Beet harvest begins September 25th. The harvesting of beets and the operation of two sugar beet plants in this county gives employment to several thousand men. An abundant fruit crop now on the market. S. S. Hinerman.

MORE GRAIN FEEDS BUT LESS HAY

Livestock grain feed is in excess of last year's supply, but stocks of hay are smaller than a year ago, according to a feed outlook report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total tonnage of feed grains is estimated at two per cent below the five-year average and 12 per cent above that of a year ago. This increase over last year's supply more than offsets reduced stocks of feedstuffs. The hay crop is placed at 87,000,000 tons of tame hay and wild hay combined, compared with 90,000,000 tons last year.

Supplies of hay are reported to be materially larger than last year's in all states south from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Supplies in New England are about as large as those a year ago. The crop is reported very much smaller than last year's in the northwestern plains states, Michigan, Wisconsin, the intermountain states and California.

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JERSEY WHITE GIANTS and Australorps 15c. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, 12c. Ten other bloodtested varieties. Also special battery brooder chicks. Equally low price. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 204, Quincy, Ill.

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INCUBATOR BARGAINS. — Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hens, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new, 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 3146-A West 121st Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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PARKS' PEDIGREE COCKERELS. Permit No. 84, Rating D 31, $3.50. Guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Buck, Route, Annville, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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WANTED: MEN—WOMEN. 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

REAL OPPORTUNITY! Learn auto mechanics or general electricity in few short weeks. No books, no lessons or correspondence. All practical training. Write today for free book and low tuition offer. McSweeny's, Dept. PF, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS

RUN MY OIL AGENCY.—No investment required. I divide profits 50-50 every week. $50 to $200 weekly your share. Products nationally known. My partner made $187,000 last year taking orders direct from farmers, auto owners, etc. All or spare time. Free Selling Equipment. Write quick. Central Petroleum Co., 697 Century Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

HARDY ALFALA SEED $6.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower, $1.85 bushel. J. G. Lesher, R. 4, Greencastle, Pa.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

RABBITS

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES.—Descriptive literature. Facey Corporation, 115-Y, Valley Stream, New York.

FOR THE HOME

THE FRUIT JAR WRENCH that protects the hands from being cut or burned. Seals them tight. Opens the tightest. Write for information. Girard McIntosh Co., Washingtonville, Ohio.

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Medicilay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

SEND US NAMES of 5 friends with 10c for postage, get sample pound coffee free. Carlton Coffee Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

PECANS.—Large size papershell Pecans, finest quality, 15c lb. Mail orders to A. B. Kirby, Gaffney, S. C.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF TOBACCO, mild, mellow, like rare old wine. Smoking, 4 pounds, $1.00; Chewing, 5,-$1.25, postpaid. Belmont Farms, Chatham, Virginia.

GOLD LEAF. — GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF SMOKING TOBACCO, five pounds, $1.35 postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKING.—10 pounds, $1.00; Chewing, $1.40; 40 Plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

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WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back: 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

413 ACRES, 40 DAIRY CATTLE, Horses, Machinery, equipment, etc., all go with this big money-maker; short drive city markets and advantages, 180 acres for bumper crops; pasture for large herd, valuable wood, plentiful fruit; good 8-room house and bathroom, dandy 100 ft. barn, 2nd barn, 2 silos, etc., etc. $10,000 is like giving it away; part cash. Pictures pg. 49 big fall catalog 136 pages, 1,000 bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 33 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

PENNSYLVANIA

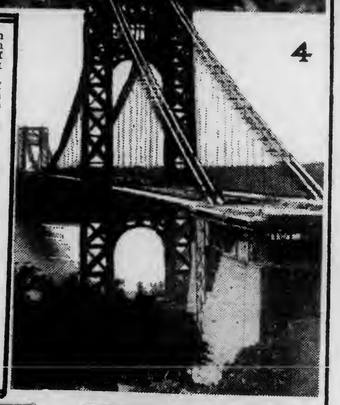
SACRIFICING TO CLOSE ESTATE.—67 Acres fronting 1,200 feet on one, 500 feet on another state highway, beautiful grove for camping or tourists, A-1 gas station location, only ¼ mile village; 47 acres tillage, springs & stream, some fine timber, 75 apples, other fruits; good 8-room house, 45x65 basement barn, other buildings. Big value at $3,000 with $2,100 down. If taken at once hay, all straw and fodder, 5 acres sweet corn, 9 acres field corn, good team, sow, wagons, grain drill, corn planter, cultivators, feed cutter, harnesses, etc., etc., included. C. A. Heiges, Bonded Strout Agent, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

SITUATIONS

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED MAN wants work on farm. Address Box 205 Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - Inman

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. Miss Virginia Hallor, crowned Peach Queen of the Michigan orchards, arrived in Washington by airplane with specimens of the crop which she presented to President Hoover.

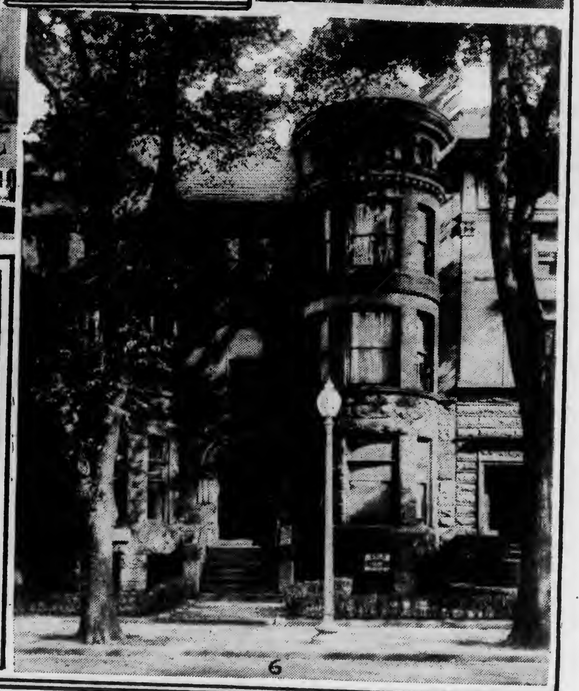
2. Los Angeles, Cal.—An aerial view of the reconstructed Olympic Stadium in which the athletic events of the 1932 Olympic Games will be held. It shows the features of the gigantic stadium the capacity of which has been raised recently from 80,000 to 105,000 reserved seats, in preparation for the games.

3. Leaving Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., "Old Ironsides," escorted by a convoy of 300 vessels, triumphantly entered New York Harbor to the screeching of whistles and sirens and the salutes of military, naval and coast guard ordnance and sailed up the Hudson to her pier at Seventy-Ninth Street, where the historic vessel was on public view.

4. New York City.—The new George Washington Bridge, extending from 178th Street in Manhattan to Fort Lee, N. J., is virtually completed and the dedication ceremonies have been tentatively set for October 12th. It is the world's largest suspension bridge and cost over $60,000,000 to build.

5. Tokyo, Japan.—The Mayor of Tokyo pitches the first ball of the summer baseball season at the Meiji Shrine grounds, thus opening the season.

6. National Headquarters of the American War Mothers are expected to be established soon in Washington on New Hampshire Avenue.



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

October 10, 1931

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

L. J. TABER — Worthy National Master

WE'RE GOING OVER with your help . . . . .

JUDGING from the immense interest shown in the subordinate Granges of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey and from the many inquiries and requests for complete information received at the headquarters of the campaign, this year's contest is already a success.

While the number of contestants and subordinate Granges interested is great, we want to make the number still greater; and we want you to consider fully the wonderful opportunity this campaign offers to you as a Granger and to your Grange, and the benefits you will derive by giving us your utmost co-operation.

There is yet time for you to get in the race and to show to yourself and to all of us your true brotherly spirit. We are counting on you to swell the ranks, and your coming with us in this wonderful demonstration will surely help to put it over in true Grange fashion.

If you want complete details of this campaign, write to the address below or inquire from the Master of your Grange, who is fully equipped with the information you will need for your application.

In co-operation with the Campaign Committee this advertisement is presented by Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Co., State Tower Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

L. J. Taber

1109

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Operated by PITTSBURGH AVIATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, *also operating* PENNSYLVANIA AIRLINES INC; *affiliated with* TRANSCONTINENTAL AND WESTERN AIR INC.

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Ask your dealer for NATIONAL in the RED DRUM. If he cannot supply, write us.

NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION
Lincoln Bldg. New York
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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

ONE'S own group of acquaintances can afford a surprisingly accurate index of the country's drift in thinking and acting. I know a man who saved up enough money to retire from his profession and let his family live as well as it always had lived. His ill-health made the dropping of work attractive. He is living in a rented house in the city he chose as a home, but planned to build. He bought a high-priced lot on account of its attractive location, believing that now should be the time to build. He was able and ready to invest a sum of money that would look large to most people, and plans were made for the building.

Here is the case of a man who had the cash, wanted a good home of his own, and was ready to turn over many thousands of dollars to dealers in materials and to workmen who do not find steady demand for their labor. He did not find cost at all proportionate to the dullness of the times, and the total investment promised to make heavier inroads on his capital than he thought wise. His investments appeared less sure than they had been. When the deal was about to be closed he decided to give the whole matter up and go along in his rented house.

It was not just the first cost of the house. The cost of good furnishings remains high, and partly because the labor that goes into their making remains high. He said that the maintenance of the rather large house would demand more household service, and that such service continued costly.

The upshot is that this man keeps his money and manufacturers, dealers, workmen and others go without it. His conservative course doubtless is duplicated by millions in some quite small or some large way. I mention it because I believe we should try to see things exactly as they are, and deflation of prices is far too spotted.

A Basic Fact

We need facts for anchorage in our thinking today when so many people are proposing ways of recovery from hard times. A financial leader tells us that a precipitate and prolonged decline in commodity price levels brings disaster. All are agreed on this point. He makes the statement as a basis for a plea that our Federal Reserve System adopt a policy of far wider expansion of credit so that some inflation would be produced, resulting in higher prices.

Leaving this plea aside as something too intricate for a layman like myself, my interest is in a cause for low prices that he ignores. When we have plunged into the production of much more cotton, wheat, oil, copper, sugar and other basic commodities than can be consumed, and when steel mills and other manufacturing plants have increased producing capacity enormously, how can commodity price levels be other than low? Regardless of financial policies, taking cotton as an instance, how can a buyer be induced to pay a good price for a bale when there are millions of bales for which there is no demand and there is land ready to grow more? How can any government policy or any financial policy make prices good when overproduction continues?

Our Leaders

There is no fair basis of criticism of our farm organization leaders in that they do not know any practicable means of improving farm conditions. They know that some of the membership look to them to do something in what is now a crisis for many individual farmers, and there is an urge to put forward constructive measures, but it is wiser to leave many disappointed than to make a drive for legislation that probably would only make bad matters worse. It is no reflection on the wisdom of leaders that they may realize how little they can do to change fundamental conditions.

Time brings corrections, and Europe may soon put itself on a better basis and thus make markets better for us, but radical proposals for what is in effect the dumping of our agricultural surpluses are no approach to the solution of the farmer's problem who needs more income from his farm. If we set these proposals aside we may do clearer thinking.

If I Were Hungry

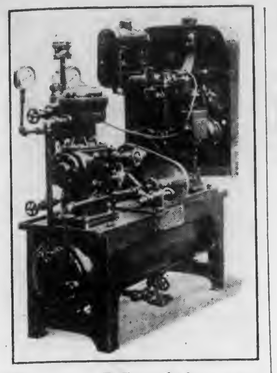
It is rather idle to figure out what one would do when he has not been put to the test, but I now think that if I and my family were dependent on gifts from others for food I should want to keep that dependence down to a minimum and, speaking without experience, this way appeals to me as an aid:

We relish prepared products from corn and wheat. These grains give strength and flesh to other animals and likewise to us. As prices go now, I should be able to buy wheat and corn at fifty to sixty cents a bushel and not feel that I was an object of charity. I haven't tried the matter out to see how long a bushel of corn and one of wheat would last us, but certainly it would be a considerable period of time.

Having plenty of time, we would pound, crack or grind some of the corn at home, and it would make palatable mush, boiled alone or fried, and sweet corn-bread. There would be home-made hominy, and that is great. Some corn would be parched, and all of us know that is good. Some wheat would be cooked in a fireless cooker until the grains burst, and some would be cracked and eaten as prepared cereals are eaten. Some wheat would be browned and made into "coffee." Along with this we would need a little milk and sugar, and some bulky green food that was cheapest for the season of the year.

Am I suggesting that others should be served such fare? I am not. They have a right to a better bill of fare. I am only setting down what I now think I would do if the family was hungry as I held back from asking for what we needed, as so many now are doing. I am thinking of those who conceal their plight and suffer hunger when part of that hunger could be met with two of the best and cheapest cereals in the world.

During the War, when there was a question of sufficient food for the Allies and ourselves, I tried out a state-wide campaign to interest the public in corn as a food. The people we tried most to reach were foreigners. Our attempts were received with derision, corn being called "pig-feed." We knew enough to give the matter up. I am much in earnest when I say that if one knows of a family that is too proud to admit that it is hungry it should, in some way, be led to know the value of corn and wheat, prepared at home, as a considerable part of the ration. It gives us honest-to-goodness American food.



Farm Machinery

By R. U. BLASINGAME

ONE of the old well-known refrigerator companies announces a gas engine operated refrigerator. This company is well known also to farmers because they have made farm equipment of the highest grade for years. Many dairymen would like to have refrigerators for milk cooling but do not have electric current available.

This refrigerating unit can be applied to either the dry box employed where milk is retailed in bottles or to cool milk in a vat or cabinet type cooler where the milk is cooled in ten-gallon cans and sold wholesale. Of course, milk cooling is only one use to which this or any other mechanical refrigerator can be put.

Whitewash Formula

I RECENTLY received the following letter and whitwash formula from Mr. Ralph E. Irwin, Chief, Bureau of Milk Control, Department of Health, Harrisburg. We are publishing this formula thinking that some of our readers might be interested.

"I am pleased to receive your letter of September 11th. For a number of years the formula for whitewashing dairy barns was considered by a committee of the American Public Health Association. Various formulas were tested and the one given was finally considered the best. This formula contains both glue and flour and seems of particular value for use in the southern states where many of the small dairy barns are whitewashed inside and outside. This formula is said to give a whitewash which lasts longer on the outside of the building. In the North we are of course interested in whitewashing on the inside and if this formula gives a product which is considered too sticky I suggest you omit the glue.

Unslaked lime	2 pecks
Spanish whiting (Barium sulphate	½ pound
Salt	1 peck
Powdered glue	1 pound
Rice flour	3 pounds

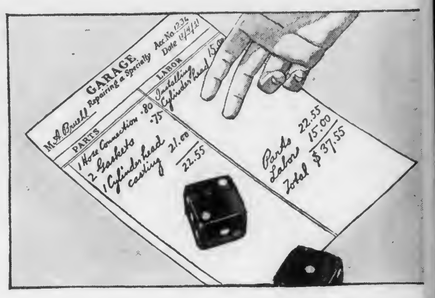
Add water so that it can be applied easily and thoroughly

"With the advent of the pressure sprayer mounted on a motor truck, it appears that a great deal of whitewashing is being done with these outfits. These spraying rigs are used for spraying the interior of poultry houses, dairy barns, etc."

Mr. H. H. Hostetter of Lebanon county, Pa., showed and demonstrated his spray rig at State College during the potato exposition. He said that he had been kept quite busy spraying potatoes and orchards for the neighbors, and also spraying buildings with both whitwash and paint. Mr. Hostetter uses the following formula for whitewashing barns: one and one-half pounds of pulverized lime per gallon of water. He charges $20 for whitewashing a barn 40x100 feet.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER • • • USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

Gamblers must pay!



YOUR cars and trucks cost you a lot of money. Why gamble this winter with unsafe anti-freeze mixtures—when you can have complete Eveready Prestone protection for so little?

There's no *winter-worry* with Eveready Prestone. No wondering whether your anti-freeze has boiled away. No danger of freezing up, some blizzardy night. Eveready Prestone safeguards you *throughout* the winter. It doesn't overheat motors on warm days. It has less tendency to leak than water. It retards rust and keeps the cooling-system unclogged.

Eveready Prestone is the first product scientifically developed to keep engines from freezing — not a makeshift, intended primarily for some other purpose! Its use on scientific polar expeditions and its acceptance by leading car manufacturers prove its supreme quality. Makeshift products are never cheaper.

Cost-per-gallon doesn't mean anything when your anti-freeze boils away and needs constant refilling. Eveready Prestone is concentrated, and a relatively small amount is needed. The first cost of Eveready Prestone is the last. You put it in and forget it!

Play safe this winter. Use Eveready Prestone in your cars and trucks, in your stationary engines — wherever water-cooled motors are subjected to changes of temperature. Then you can smile when cold weather comes and other people's engines start freezing — and gamblers pay their bills!

National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

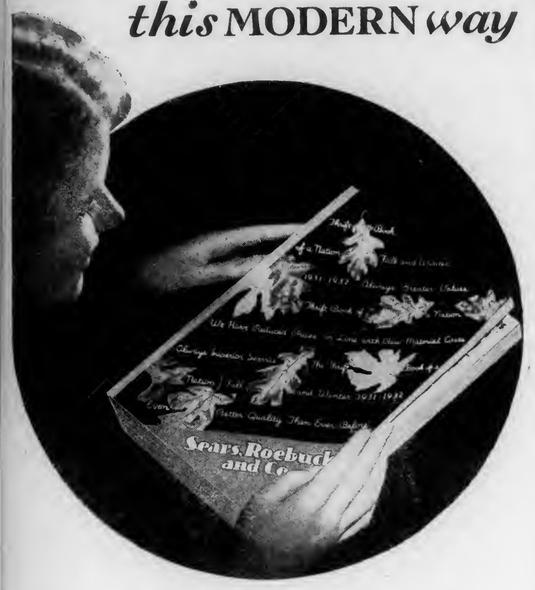
9 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Gives complete protection.
2. Does not boil off.
3. Positively will not damage cooling-system.
4. Will not heat-up a motor.
5. Circulates freely at the lowest operating temperatures.
6. Will not affect paint, varnish, or lacquer finishes.
7. Non-inflammable and odorless.
8. Prevents formation of rust in cooling-system.
9. Economical—one filling lasts all winter.

NOTE: *When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready* RUSTONE, *for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.*

EVEREADY PRESTONE

SAVE MONEY *this* MODERN *way*



OUR GREAT, new Fall and Winter Catalog—The Thrift Book of a Nation—is ready for you. It so well expresses the new standard of values, and offers the new high quality merchandise at present in demand, that we would like you to have it. We know that the real value of the goods presented in it is greatly in excess of the prices asked, and that you will make substantial savings on every purchase.

From The Thrift Book of a Nation with its 1100 pages, offering 48,000 articles, you may select everything you need in the quiet of your own home. Ordering by mail is most convenient. Try it once, if you would learn the truly modern, and money saving way of shopping.

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Send me your Latest General Catalog.

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Postoffice _____ *State* _____

Rural Route _____ *Box No.* _____

(Please give both Route and Box Number if on a Rural Route)

Street Address _____

OUR grapes are not so near perfect this season as usual, although the crop is big. They do not ripen evenly on the bunches, some berries, and some entire bunches, remaining reddish in color. So far I have not been able to diagnose the trouble. Perhaps some one can tell me. It may be due to some vine disease, although the only visible sign is that occasional leaves have dark spots on them.

* * *

But the fruit makes excellent butter, jelly, etc., and first-class grape juice. Mrs. K. has made enough so far to fill 125 pint bottles, and we have sold some grapes for making juice. The figures show that the use of fruit juices has increased from 200 to 500 per cent in the last few years, probably due to the prohibition law and the use which fruit juice manufacturers made of their opportunity. Chemists learned that several vitamins necessary to health and growth were found in fruit juices. Diligent advertising soon acquainted the public with this fact and that popularized fruit juices. Grape juice contains vitamins B and C.

* * *

I have been reading lately tearful pleas for the restoration of beer in order to give employment to men. The figures intended to show how many men would be necessary to turn out enough beer to slake the thirst of this country and keep it slaked vary from 75,000 to a million. But supposing that beer was again made and that it would supplant fruit juices, how many people would it throw out of work? Dairymen claim that the use of milk increased nearly 100 per cent after the advent of prohibition. How would a slump of 50 per cent in milk consumption affect the dairy industry? No, the arguments will not hold water.

* * *

In the markets in this section, the J. H. Hale peach sold for better prices than any other variety. When Elbertas were selling for 75 cents per basket Hales brought a dollar. This is by way of reviving a subject raised in this column a few years ago when I made the statement that the J. H. Hale was the best yellow peach. It was new then and some one challenged the statement, claiming that it was too much like the Elberta for the public to know the difference. Well, the public found the difference.

* * *

However, the J. H. Hale is a shy bearer with us. For this reason the Elberta peach may make more money per acre for the grower. What this country needs as much as it needs a good five-cent cigar is a yellow peach as good as the best white peach, and as prolific.

* * *

A rather critical letter received recently complains that our educational institutions, including the agricultural colleges and the farm press, have failed to give the farmers the kind of instruction and information they need to make the business of farming successful. The writer claims that farmers would be better off if they did not know how to produce so much; that what they should be taught is how to conduct their business so it will pay in dollars and cents

* * *

That is not the first time I have had that charge made. It seems to be human nature to blame something or somebody for our short-comings and failures. The most common custom is to make the government the goat, or the administration then in charge of the government, when things are not going as we would like them to go. But so far there has been no system devised by which the public can be made wise, permanently prosperous, or even sober.

* * *

The failure to be continually prosperous is not confined to farmers. At the present time every business, even though it is led by men of high education and training, is mired as deep in the depression as agriculture, or even worse. Maybe if all lines of business could be run by one autocratic director general so that production could be arbitrarily limited to suit the demand, we might avoid overproduction. But when every business is conducted by an unlimited number of individual men and concerns, each acting with knowledge of the others, anything like concerted action is impossible and we will have periodic over-production.

* * *

No college, farm paper, or any other institution can give the kind of instruction that will make individuals prosperous, even if the instructors had the information themselves. Such lessons can be learned only by experience, and by cooperating with others. The cap sheaf in education in a democracy is cooperation .

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

MOST farmers who have reached the middle point in life have at some time or another tried their hand at boring mortise holes in barn timbers and beating out the chips the auger cannot get. Every one of us knows how difficult it is both to hold the auger so straight that the holes will not be a trifle out of plumb, and to dig out the pieces of wood with a chisel so true that the space made for the tenon will not be more or less "standing."

Sometimes after we had done our best, we have stood and looked at our work and thought, "That looks first rate to me." But the practiced eye of the boss carpenter most always showed just where we had failed to do perfect work. If he did not kindly tell us how it ought to be, often he would take the mallet and chisel and work it out right himself.

Seems to me that life is much like making mortises in sticks of timber. Often we flatter ourselves that we have done pretty good jobs. It is a bit humiliating to be brought to book for our imperfect work. It chafes us and we sometimes are inclined to resent any criticism. And yet, that is the price of skilled workmanship. Ought we not to be willing to pay it? We want to do the best possible. Never until we are willing and glad to listen to just criticism and to act upon it are we likely to reach the goal of our ambition.

Looking at our work as farmers, does it seem to us the very best we can do? Quite likely. That is human nature; but is not he a true friend to us who says, "You and I might do a good deal better than we do. Let's try it."

And surely none of us would ever honestly dare to say, "My life today is perfect." He who holds the plumb-line and lays the square down on our lives always sees and knows just how good we are. But how patient He is! Can you not hear Him? "Next time you will do a little better." And ought we not to be patient enough to answer back with a smile and a cheery heart, "Master, I'll try."

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Vol. 105 — Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10, 1931 — No. 15

A section of a celery field equipped to supply plants with artificial rain.

Farming on a Large Scale

By WILLIAM B. DURYEE,
Secretary New Jersey State Department of Agriculture

THE question as to whether it is more profitable to operate land in large units or in small family-sized areas has been debated for centuries. Greater interest has recently been aroused in large-scale farming operations for a number of reasons.

In the first place, public imagination has been fired by mergers in the business field, by the development of chain stores and by the practice of linking up a number of operations, which were formerly separate, in one organization under a single directing head. A second reason for this interest is the unquestioned need for volume output of products of uniform quality, which is difficult if not impossible to obtain where large numbers of small-producing units are involved. Third, lands mortgaged beyond their worth have, through foreclosure, come into the hands of mortgage companies which have sought ways and means of getting an income from them by placing them under single management and control.

Large-scale farming is not a new venture. Three of the largest farms in New Jersey have been in operation for more than 50 years and 53 have been in operation for more than ten years.

In order to determine the facts regarding large-scale farming and the possibility of its pointing the way out of the difficulties of agriculture, the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture undertook a survey. This was conducted on a fact-finding basis and is one of the most intensive studies of the kind yet developed. It was made to determine the nature and extent of large farms in the state, the trend of these enterprises and the results of the operation of these farms from the standpoint of financial success. In many cases farms classed under the term "large-scale" do not have extensive acreage, but such classification is based on great intensiveness of operation and the application of mechanization to the farms through electrification and the adoption of methods that secure the utmost output from each unit.

The survey brought out the fact that in New Jersey there are 27 vegetable farms, 24 farms producing dairy products, 20 poultry farms and 17 fruit plantations which would come under the term "large-scale." The two largest farms consist of 3,000 acres each and the smallest is a six-acre poultry farm. Seven farms are between 1,000 and 2,000 acres in area; 13, between 500 and 1,000 acres; and 16 farms under 100 acres in extent.

Expressed in a different way, the average acreages of the different classes of farms studied are 580 acres for the dairy farm, 405 for the vegetable farm, 580 for the fruit and vegetable farm, and 55 acres for the poultry farm. For the 68 farms from which financial statements were secured, it was found that there is an average investment of nearly $200,000 and a total investment of approximately $13,000,000.

Of a group of 79 large-scale farms, 48 are owned by individuals, 19 by corporations and three by estates. Furthermore, 46 are operated by the owner or owners, while 19 have managers. In eight cases the owner and manager divide the problems of administration and in four the farms are rented on a cash or share basis under the supervision of a manager.

A brief description of the types of farms mentioned will be enlightening. The vegetable farms, for example, are scattered throughout the state. These farms as a rule are given over to the production of truck crops such as spinach, lettuce, celery, peas, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, onions and cabbage. The relatively large stretches of fertile soil in many parts of New Jersey are especially adapted to this purpose. Many of these farms have considerable portions of their total acreage under irrigation, facilitating the highest possible intensiveness in cropping. On many of these farms it is the practice to grow three crops on the same land in one season.

The crops grown under irrigation are planted in narrow rows and are hand-cultivated, producing as a result of this intensiveness two or three times as much as unirrigated land farmed in the usual way. Some of these vegetable farms are located on land worth several thousand dollars an acre, are very intensively cropped and give surprisingly large gross returns. For example, two of them, with a total of 137 acres under crops, have gross sales of $115,000 or about $840 per acre. The cost of producing crops on these farms is generally higher than on vegetable farms in some other lower-priced areas but this difference is compensated for at least in part by lower selling costs and better prices.

A study of the fruit farms discloses that they are devoted almost exclusively to the production of apples and peaches and are located in the southern half of New Jersey. Their cultural practices are highly advanced. Five of the farms are equipped with stationary spraying equipment, consisting of a system of pipes, either overhead or underground, to carry the spray material and permit tapping anywhere along the line with a spray hose for application to the trees. This arrangement results in a very considerable saving in labor and equipment and is a decided advantage in permitting spraying to be done as demanded by varying conditions. Cold storage plants are a usual feature of these farms, enabling the farmer to hold his crop for late markets. The use of tractors, power sprayers, power fruit washers and graders is common on all of these farms.

Saving in costs of purchases is made by coordinated buying and, since the quantities involved are large and usually for cash, a considerable saving can be made. One problem in connection with the operation of large fruit plantations is the cost involved during the long period of non-bearing. Another factor of considerable importance is the difficulty in obtaining efficient management, one of the principal (Continued on page 16.)

Turning acres of land at a passage in preparation for New Jersey's important vegetable industry.

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DOLLAR WORTH $1.64

IF any one has a dollar he should treat it with respect, for statisticians have figured out that it will buy more today than at any time since the War. It will purchase necessities and average luxuries that normally cost $1.64, they say. They have not, however, figured out how we may get the dollar.

MEAT INSPECTIONS

THE first of this month marks the 25th anniversary of federal meat inspection under the present law. In this 25 years inspectors have examined a total of some 1,600,000,000 animals. There is no way of estimating the value of this service to the livestock industry and to the consuming public, but it is one branch of government activity that is generally admitted to be worth all it costs. It creates confidence in an essential product and justifies that faith on the part of consumers.

WHEN THEY BITE

THE cold eye of science has been turned on the mosquito to find the feeding habits of this hungry beast. Contrary to popular opinion all mosquitoes do not feed all the time. The rainbarrel variety, for example, bites best at night and signals its attack by song. The yellow-fever tribe bites by day and may sneak on its victim from behind. The fresh-water marsh mosquito is busiest at dusk, while malarial mosquitoes are not particular but seek their prey at all hours. These facts are of more interest to science than of service to the public, unless a person is particular about what breed of mosquitoes bites him.

DAIRY PROGRESS

COW-TESTING work in Pennsylvania started in 1911 when one association had 516.7 cows on test. They averaged 5,724 pounds of milk and 234.5 pounds of butterfat. The work grew steadily until in 1920 thirty-five associations had 6,587.8 cows on test. The average production in 23 associations that year was 6,577 pounds of milk and 259.2 pounds of butterfat. In 1930, figures for which have just been compiled, 37,058 cows were on test all or part of the year in 86 associations, and the average production for all these cows was 8,081 pounds of milk and 310 pounds of butterfat. This is the first time average milk production has gone over 8,000 pounds, while it is the fourth consecutive time that butterfat per cow has exceeded 300 pounds. The steady growth in number of associations, cows on test and production per cow illustrates the progress the Pennsylvania dairy industry is making in efficient production. Dairymen are cutting their costs by keeping better cows and feeding them correctly, which is a safe basis on which to build hopes of dairy profits.

WOULD "STABILIZE" CORN

THE "Committee of 15," headed by the Governor of Iowa, demands that the discredited "stabilization" principle be applied to corn in order to raise the price of that grain. Admitting that it did not work with wheat or cotton they still think it will work with corn. This is faith worthy of a great cause. Or is it a case where desire warps judgment, where wishing supplants wisdom? It is not likely that the Farm Board will try to "stabilize" corn, and probably those asking it to do so are aware of the futility of their efforts. The fallacy of "stabilization" has been amply illustrated in theory and in practice. Its record to date does not recommend it for further experiment.

TO STUDY GRASSES

IN a northern county of Pennsylvania three pasture demonstrations were held recently, not to show how to improve pastures, but to help farmers identify bluegrass, redtop, bent grasses, timothy and poverty grass, so that they could tell the difference between the valuable and the worthless grasses for pasture. It is not uncommon for farmers outside of the bluegrass country, and even some of those where bluegrass thrives, to be unacquainted with this great pasture plant. It is entirely possible that a more careful study of bluegrass by farmers might widen its influence and add to the value of pasture in sections where improvement is most needed.

BEER SURVEY

THE attack on prohibition, which is expected this winter, will not get much support from agriculture. Most farmers are "dry" personally as well as politically, hence not likely to be stampeded by promises of better markets through beer. The Department of Agriculture is making a survey to determine, if possible, the effect a restored brewing industry would have on demand for farm products such as hops and barley, but little interest is noted in the survey. In the first place the Department will probably find that the effect would be relatively unimportant, and in the second place any report on prohibition will be discounted by the public which has heard so much of the subject that it has no faith left in anything where booze is concerned.

THE DEBENTURE'S CHANCE

WHEN the National Grange meets at Madison, Wis., on November 11th, for its 65th annual session it will pass a resolution in favor of the export debenture plan. At least it has done so regularly in the past and recent statements by Grange leaders indicate that it will not deviate from the custom this year. However, discussions of the debenture may not be so one-sided as expected, for the Order can hardly ignore the statement of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde on this proposition. The conference of European cotton buyers and spinners having "resolved that proposals for subsidizing exports of American cotton by debenture or similar measures have disrupted dealings with mills and is preventing buyers of manufactured goods from placing orders," inquiry was made of the Secretary regarding what to expect. He cabled back that the debenture may be discussed in Congress, as it has been for the past ten years, but that the present administration is on record as opposed to it and that "it is inconceivable that Congress would take action the benefits of which would accrue to the buyers rather than the producers of American cotton." This is taken to mean that the Secretary thinks the debenture's chances of becoming a law are not bright. It may and should not stop the Grange from reaffirming its stand on the debenture if it considers that plan sound, but it will shake the confidence of those who hoped to see it made more than a subject for discussion.

BOARD WILL TELL

WE have frequently stated that since the government's wheat buying was done with public funds the Farm Board should keep the public informed as to the extent of such purchases. On the ground that this information might be used by its "enemies" to discredit the Agricultural Marketing Act the Board has declined to state officially how much wheat it held. Private estimates have ranged from 200,000,000 to 275, 000,000 bushels, before 47,500,000 bushels were sold or swapped to China, Germany and Brazil, but no one knew the exact amount. Last week, however, Chairman Stone announced that in the near future he would make public the quantity of wheat the Stabilization Corporation owns. This is the sensible course to take and one that should have been followed from the beginning of the government's wheat buying activities. It will remove at least one uncertainty from a market that has been limping along under a burden of doubt.

MORE BULLS ATTACK

HARRY LEBER, superintendent of the dairy at Haines Acres, near York, Pa., was leading a 1,600-pound pure-bred Holstein bull by a chain when the animal attacked him. The full extent of the injuries are unknown, but he is a patient in the hospital and the bull's owner has announced that he will kill the animal rather than take further chances with it. J. M. Hunsberger, Yerkes, Pa., was attacked by his "tame" bull a few days ago and "is pretty badly done up." The subscriber who sends this report was unable to secure further details. While he was moving a bull from one stall to another John Neynes, a farmer living near Cascada, Iowa, was knocked down as the animal suddenly turned on him. Mr. Neynes defended himself with a pitchfork and succeeded in tying the enraged animal, but he was seriously gored in the encounter. On September 24th Mrs. Samuel Stauffer of near Ephrata, Pa., went in among a herd of cattle to pick some apples and was attacked by a bull. Her injuries were so severe that she is reported lingering in the hospital with practically no improvement. A three-year-old boy with her escaped by climbing a straw stack. Mrs. William Stohler, a neighbor woman over 70 years old, heroically attacked the bull with a broom and would have been a second victim but for the timely arrival of Menno Martin who rescued the women. An Oklahoma reader sends an account of a wholesale attack when 50 Brahma bulls on the way to the stockyards stampeded in the streets of San Antonio, Texas, "charging women and children on the sidewalks and invading yards where comely matrons sat enjoying afternoon social activities." Cowboys and police rounded up the bulls and rescued the victims without casualties. Two women who took refuge on top of an automobile were charged time after time until the car was ruined. Whether bulls be tame or otherwise, single or in droves, they should be handled with due precautions for any sudden attack.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE second New Jersey agricultural marketing conference held at the College last Friday was lacking in attendance, indicating that last year's conference had failed in its purpose and that the program offered last week was not of sufficient interest to attract the thinking farmers. These conferences were established to coordinate the best marketing knowledge in New Jersey and nearby states in order to work out a definite constructive marketing program in New Jersey.

When farmers fail to show an interest in such a discussion there must be something wrong. The opinion has been expressed that the fault lies in trying to cover too many phases of marketing at these conferences without a thorough discussion of any one part of the program.

Mr. V. Hart, of Cornell University, in discussing the agricultural legislative program of New York state touched on a subject which was well worthy of an entire day's discussion of its relation to similar future policies in New Jersey.

Progress and value of egg auctions and fruit and vegetable auctions were reviewed, but those who lacked this information and who could most profitably use it were not present to hear the discussions. Auction markets, where economic conditions warrant them, are already a definite marketing program in New Jersey. There seems to be no conflict of this opinion in the state.

Some feel that the basis of discussion at this conference should be marketing projects of questionable economic soundness and new marketing ideas which are not already established in the agricultural program of the state. Marketing in general is too great a problem to cover in one day, and when it is attempted only the surface is scratched without getting to the meat of the problem.

* * *

THREE things of importance to the dairy industry of New Jersey came out of the milk conference held at New Brunswick last Thursday; that there must be a clearer knowledge of facts and better understanding between the producers, distributors, health officials and consumers, concerning milk, that the need for minimum uniform standards for quality of milk is paramount, and that the need for pasteurization of the milk supplies for large cities is an issue that cannot be dodged by the producers.

Milk legislation has been a confused and confusing issue in New Jersey during the past two years, and it was hoped by farm leaders that by bringing together dairymen, distributors, consumers and health officials to discuss the many problems confronting uniform quality regulation that the way might be paved toward constructive milk legislation for New Jersey.

Dr. James D. Brew of the New York State Department of Health in his discussion of health regulations essential to production and distribution of milk presented some facts worthy of serious thought and conscientious study by all interested in quality control of milk. All the speakers emphasized the need for uniform minimum standards. Dr. Brew pointed out the fact that beyond this minimum standard for quality of milk needed to make it safe as a food, grades are an economic factor and have no special public health significance.

"It is not the function of public health officials to grade milk, since a food is either safe or it is unsafe. Hence the primary interest of the health department is to eliminate so far as possible all danger of disease dissemination," Dr. Brew stated.

Up to the present time New Jersey dairy interests have not been able to agree with health officials, nor have the health officials been able to reach an agreement among themselves, as to what constitutes a safe milk. Until there is a unity of thought on the minimum safety requirements there will continue to be a wide variation throughout the state in regulations for the production of milk and progress in raising the quality of milk for the consumer will be handicapped most severely. In formulation of milk legislation next winter, if dairymen and health officials will realize that uniform minimum requirements are health factors, while grades above that requirement are economic factors, they will have started on a constructive program for improving the quality of milk in the state.

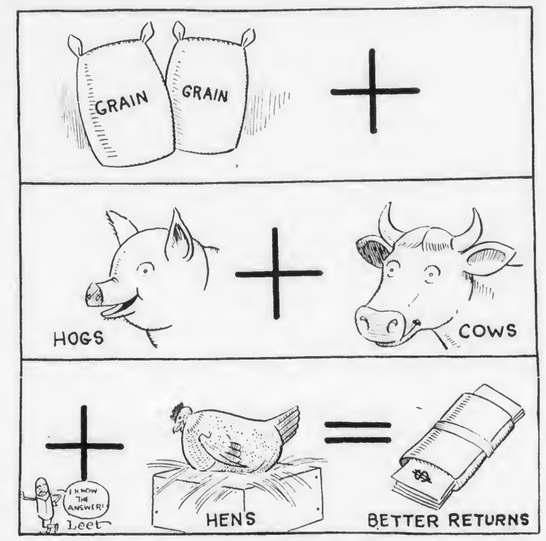
Dr. Brew expressed the need for a more intelligent means of supervising the quality of milk at the farm and at the distributing plants.

"Far more effective work would be accomplished," he said further, "if inspection staffs devoted more time to checking up the efficiency of milk plant operations and the quality of milk as it is received at the plant prior to pasteurization.

"The dairy barn score, originally designed to express mathematically the conditions surrounding the production and handling of milk, has been perverted to a means of expressing milk quality." This error is made not only by health officials and distributors, but by producers as well.

Dr. Charles B. Howe, reviewing a study of the milk situation in North Jersey, pointed out the necessity for more uniform production regulations and elimination of varying duplicate effort in inspecting dairy farms.

Most of the afternoon session of the conference was devoted to a discussion of pasteurization of milk and the value of milk as a food. Since the conference Dr. J. G. Lipman has expressed the fear that persons attending the meetings might obtain the wrong perspective as to the dangers which lie in milk as a carrier of disease-producing organisms. Pasteurization of milk was considered largely from the standpoint of consumption in large population centers. Dr. Brew stated that there was a place for a limited amount of good raw milk. Most of the milk produced in New Jersey is consumed in larger cities, many of which have barred all raw milk, except certified. Dairymen have fought these moves made by health officials, but present conditions and scientific knowledge indicate that they must now face the facts. By doing this they will gain greater support in a constructive program for better quality milk.



A Diversified Farming Question

* * *

THE other day I received an announcement of the short courses offered this winter at the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University. Professor F. G. Helyar, Director of Short Courses, has found during recent years that the enrollment in agricultural short courses varies in accordance with industrial conditions throughout the country. During years of industrial depression there is a marked increase in the student enrollment, the short course classes last year being the largest in the history of the College.

There is every reason to expect even more farm men and women will be interested in receiving agricultural training this year than in 1930. Many have left the cities to return to farms, and young farm folks are not being drawn to the cities by attractive positions. Those who will attend the short courses in agriculture this winter are sound in their belief that this twelve weeks of training is of greater value to them under the present agricultural and industrial situation than ever before.

Beginning November 9th five twelve-weeks courses are offered to those interested in dairying, fruit, vegetables and poultry. Since these winter courses were established in 1909 over 2,900 students have been enrolled. Of this group over sixty per cent of the graduates are engaged in actual farming.

In February several shorter courses, from one to two weeks duration, are offered to those who are limited in time for study and those who are interested in some particular problem.

* * *

THIS year's crop of white seed potatoes in south Jersey is considered the best grown and the most free from disease ever produced in the state. Not only are those fields entered for certification unusually free from disease but present indications point toward a good yield.

The eighty-five Central Jersey growers who last Tuesday inspected several of the fields on a tour through Salem and Cumberland counties expressed their satisfaction of the prospective South Jersey crop for their seed source next spring. There are about nine hundred acres of potatoes entered for certification in the state this year, most of them being grown in these two South Jersey counties.

Owing to the unusually low returns for the Central Jersey crop this year South Jersey seed is not expected to move very soon after the harvest. Many of the growers are also anticipating low prices along with this slow movement of certified seed.

* * *

OFFICIAL yearly production records have just been completed on 2,161 birds in three New Jersey egg-laying contests. Leading all of the flocks entered in these contests was the Rhode Island Reds from Parmenter's Red Mount Farm, Massachusetts. In spite of the fact that poultrymen outside the state held many leading positions, flocks from New Jersey made very creditable showings.

Besides using these contests to obtain official records on their breeding flocks at a very reasonable cost many New Jersey poultrymen have used the contests as a basis for improvement breeding. The average individual egg production in these contests indicates the high quality birds which are entered in the contests. The average production in the Hunterdon County contest was 206.4 eggs per bird, at Vineland 203.5 eggs, and at the Passaic contest, 204.2 eggs per bird.

The Parmenter flock of Reds led the Passaic contest with the production of 2,739 eggs for a score of 2,719.30 points.

Second honors were taken by another flock of the same variety owned by Scott Poultry Farm, Groton, Massachusetts, with 2,671 eggs scoring 2,520.75 points. The quality Poultry Farm White Leghorns from Montville were third with 2,616 eggs scoring 2,510.05 points.

The high individual score of 324 eggs valued at 347.90 points was made by a White Leghorn from the George Lowry Poultry Farm, West Willington, Connecticut. Two Rhode Island Reds of the Parmenter's Red Mount Farm flock scored 308.90 and 303.85 points to rank second and third respectively in individual scores.

Other flocks listed among the Passaic county contest leaders are: George Lowry Poultry Farm, West Willington, Conn.; Farview Poultry Farm, Walden, N. Y.; Quality Poultry Farm, Montville; Burdean Acres, Newton Center, Mass.; George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, Michigan; and R. C. Hixon, Sparta.

A production of 2,484 eggs for a score of 2,494.95 points won the Hunterdon County Egg-Laying Contest for W. C. Eckard's White Leghorns from Paw Paw, Michigan.

Willis E. Stryker's White Leghorns from Belle Mead finished second with 2,481.95 points, and another White Leghorn flock from Joachim Breeding Farm, Riverton, placed third with 2,292.20 points. The high individual score of 301 eggs, valued at 292.60 points, was made by one of W. C. Eckard's birds.

Other flocks listed among the leaders are: Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Pa.; Leon H. Niece, Stockton; George Lowry Poultry Farm, West Willington, Conn.; Charles O. Goeger, Califon; Leon H. Niece, Princeton Farms, Princeton.

The Farm Home

The Lowly Onion

By ARLENE PUTNAM

ALTHOUGH sometimes the onion causes tears to come to the eyes, they are not tears of deep sorrow, and no doubt it has brought a sparkle to the eyes also, when we have come in on a cold winter day to be greeted by a nice juicy steak smothered in onions or a hot stew giving forth that aromatic flavor, to mention nothing of the sparkle that comes to the eye as a result of eating this health-giving vegetable.

It will also be a consolation to know that there will be no tears shed if onions are peeled under water. This doesn't mean that you have to put on your bathing suit, but only that the onions should be kept submerged in the water.

Onions may be eaten raw, baked, boiled, stewed, fried or pickled. Baked onions are delicious.

Baked Onions

Six large Spanish onions, one tablespoon butter, two teaspoons brown sugar, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Peel onions, slit in quarters, not cutting clear through. Place in buttered casserole. Add butter, sugar, salt and pepper. Bake one and one-half hours in moderate oven, about 400 degrees F. Serve on buttered toast.

Onions and Fried Apple

Saute sliced onions in a frying pan, then add sliced apples, water and a pinch of salt. Cover and cook until apples are tender. Fry until brown. Serve with meat or with strips of toast.

Onion-Cucumber Salad

Soak onions a few hours in sugar and water to remove the strong taste. Slice cucumbers. Dice the onions and add grated cheese. Place on lettuce leaves and add mayonnaise. This also makes delicious sandwiches.

Escalloped Onions

Place layers of bread crumbs and freshly boiled onions which have been separated with a fork, alternately in a baking dish. Add butter, salt and pepper, and moisten all with canned tomatoes. Bake in moderate oven.

Onion a La-Creme

Boil small onions until tender. Put in saucepan one cup cream, two tablespoons butter and thicken with one teaspoon flour. Add salt, pepper and onions and boil five minutes.

Onion Potatoette

Two cups cold mashed potatoes, one cup fine chopped onion, one cup raw Hamburg, two eggs well beaten, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one cup cream. Beat well and bake in quick oven until browned.

Onion Chicken Potpie

When the chicken is stewed tender add twelve small whole onions. When the onions have boiled ten minutes add the dumplings. In this way the onions will be done cooking when the dumplings are done.

Easy to Launder

EVERY mother knows what an extra bother it is at ironing time to have to take special pains to make that most conspicuous part of little daughter's dress or little son's suit, the collar, look as trim and neat as she would like to have it. And every little son and little daughter who wears crisp white roll collars knows just how uncomfortable they can be.

As for cuffs, they are just impossible! They seem to exert a strong attraction for dirt, so they have to be washed almost before they have been worn; and they are most inconvenient for the small wearer.

Of course the most obvious solution is to leave off the collars and cuffs. But there are some little boys and many little girls who need just the touch given by a white or light-colored collar to make them look their best; and long sleeves must be held in by some sort of cuff. The best solution of all is the simulated or stitched-down collar, and the wide band cuff with the sleeve tucked in underneath so it can be made longer as little arms grow.

The simulated collar takes almost any shape desired. It may be the simple Peter Pan type, or a middy collar, or surplice effect. As long as it is stitched to the body of the garment it will remain easily ironed and comfortable for the child.

Glossy paint that will shed dirt should be used for kitchen woodwork.

* * *

Rubbing, hot water and strong soap are enemies of silks and fine fabrics.

* * *

A few drops of hot water worked into butter for sandwiches helps to soften it.

Winter Flowers

By BLANCHE FUNK

I HAVE a winter flower garden each winter. It adds much to the cheerfulness of the home. I fill my pots with good rich soil, and then go into my flower garden and select plants for winter blooming. There is such a wide variety to choose from one need not choose only the ones you like best. These are dug up carefully and reset. Then I trim them back and water freely until they become well started again.

I start my geraniums from young plants so they bloom most all the winter. I nip off the top of the plants and this makes them put out more side branches, then I nip them once more to make them branch again. The more branches a plant has the more blooms it will put on.

There are a number of plants that may be selected from the flower garden to be potted for house plants. Among these are the hardy carnations, hardy primroses, plumbago, ageratum, petunia, phlox and the many varieties of geraniums.

The narcissus and daffodil bulbs may be taken up in October and placed in water. In just a short time they will commence to bloom. One can do this every two weeks and have blooming bulbs during the biggest part of the winter. In December I dig into my hyacinth bed and carefully remove several of the large bulbs. By this time they will have already put out roots and some top. Place these bulbs in water and set in a dark place for a couple of weeks. They will soon come into bloom when brought out into the light.

A Gay Centerpiece

FOR this attractive centerpiece which will make the table gay for weeks, gather enough moss to fill a deep plate or a shallow dish. Pack the moss into the dish very tight so the surface will be flat and even and wet it thoroughly. Next, sow it thickly with canary-bird seed and put it away for several days in a dark cupboard. When you notice that the seeds are commencing to sprout take it out and place it in a sunny window, taking it away from there only when you want it on the table at mealtime.

This makes an unusual plant, for the lower part of the growth is a pretty delicate rose and the top a brilliant green.

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The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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PEEKING down from his lofty shelter Lewis saw six Indians who had built a rousing fire and were preparing their supper.

"This light will attract his attention," said one of the braves.

"Good," said another. "Let it attract him. See. This hut has a loft. Let us go there and wait till he comes along. When he is thoroughly wet and tired to death, seeing the place empty he will enter."

Rather a tight squeeze, but tight places were Wetzel's pie. Drawing his knife he determined to do his best if worst came to worst. In fact he had no choice. Perhaps Daniel Boone in like predicament would have jumped down, cracked a joke or two over the Indians' heads, and run off while they were convulsed in laughter, but Wetzel was no joker. He was a serious man, and in a serious situation.

"Let's eat first," said one of the braves below. "Then we'll talk about catching this slippery Wetzel." They ate ravenously, and Lewis enjoyed the meal as much as they did!

With their insides full of warm meat and their outsides drying before the warm fire the redmen grew drowsy. One of them in the midst of a long harangue, to which none listened, toppled over and slept.

"What a fool to sleep when there is so much to do," said a companion.

"What is there to do?" asked another rubbing his eyes.

"Why, is not Wetzel to be caught? Then with his scalp we will go to the white settlements, lie in wait, as he did at Fort Harmar, pick off the white cowards one by one, steal their women and children and teach them what it is to set a man free after he has murdered so many of our braves."

"Humph!" grunted the other Indians, not much impressed. They eased down into more comfortable positions. Conversation lapsed. Stretching out another fell asleep, then another.

"Shall we roast Wetzel?" asked one of the three still awake.

"We will half roast him," was the reply.

"We will then skin him perhaps?"

"We will treat him as half-roasted Crawford was treated by Captain Pike."

"Good," replied the other. "We have much to remain awake for."

"Good," echoed the other two. A moment more and one of them joined the sleepers. The remaining two humped up before the fire, their backs toward the entrance of the loft.

"I had a dream last night," ventured one of the reds. "I dreamed I was in the happy hunting ground, my lodge filled with white-faced squaws, each with coal-black eyes and cheeks red as the bison's blood."

"Good," grunted the other. "I, too, dreamed—that a snake stung me on the heel, and it turned to a coal of fire when I tramped it. I had put my foot in the flame in my sleep."

"Ugh!" They bundled themselves up close and rocked to and fro; then ceased. They were asleep.

The watchful Wetzel gently lowered himself from the loft, his knife in his teeth ready for an emergency. An Indian stirred and the white man "froze," but the red slept on and the white gained the door and passed out into the cold and stormy night.

Tradition fails to record his thoughts with the painstaking detail it relates the Indians' conversation, but we may safely assume that the wet Wetzel was not thrilled with gratitude or lost in noble conceptions of kindness he would heap on the red race. He sneaked out behind a log and with his old-time patience defied the dripping elements while he awaited the coming of the dawn. After a long and wretched night during which a wolf whined piteously in his ear and slunk away in the rain, a streak of grey appeared in the East and a light appeared in the cabin.

The storm had passed. And such a storm! Trees were uprooted and the cabin looked like a wreck in a sea, surrounded as it was by the flood waters. The scout had kept his powder dry by holding it close to his body. The sun came out and smiled on a scene of desolation. It had been a bad night.

Stepping from the cabin a tall savage took in the effects of the storm, yawned, stretched his arms above his head—and the crack of a rifle came from the log hiding the scout. With smoking gun in hand Wetzel dashed away. "I could not leave them all," he remarked. Again the Wetzel escape with the characteristic flourish.

BEFORE we denounce Wetzel for his apparent savagery let us remember that he was respected by his associates, and that they were in a better position to pass judgment on him than we are. His daring and success in open warfare inspired admiration, while his trial and acquittal made him a public hero. He had been willing to sacrifice himself for a principle, the principle on which the settlers based their hope of security.

Adversity thrives on persecution, and a person who is persecuted when standing for what the public thinks is right must have their admiration. We may not agree that the settlers were right in their view of the correct principle of protection, but we must confess that they had no other adequate protection than that which they took in their own hands. And we must not forget that their grievances were real, their fears well founded. The Indians which the whites so thoroughly despised and hated were equally relentless in their opposition to the invaders, as the following event shows.

A relative of Wetzel who lived in Kentucky came to Wheeling and invited Lewis to go home with him for a visit. Having nothing to detain him, Lewis went along. They traveled on foot, hunting as they tramped through the woods. While resting on a log one day Lewis remarked, after a period of silence, "Simon, I doubt if I shall go all the way with you."

"What?" cried the young fellow. "And after all my preparations for you? Do you know I have gathered all these birds purposely for you?"

"For me?"

"Yes. I want you to see how Tilly can cook."

"Tilly?" questioned Lewis. "Who is that?"

"Was there ever such a man!" exclaimed the boy. "Here I have been talking of Tilly, Tilly, Tilly and nothing but Tilly all the way, and you do not know who she is. Did you not know it was a young woman?"

"Old women can be named Tilly, too, I suppose," said the prosaic Lewis.

"But young men don't talk quite as much about old Tillies as I have been talking. Can't you guess who she is?"

"Maybe your sister. Maybe you told me you had a sister." Lewis pretended to be uncommonly dense.

"Maybe somebody's else's sister," exploded his companion. "Upon my word, Wetzel, you are a regular Indian in your refusal to ask questions. It is not such an easy matter for a man who meets another man for the first time—and you almost a stranger to me—to tell him that he is going to be married."

(To be continued.)

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Then hold the bar up to your nose and smell its clean, fresh odor . . . "That's naptha," says your nose. "There's plenty of it here."

The rest is simple arithmetic. In each and every Fels-Naptha bar, you get two cleaners. Not soap alone, but good golden soap and plentiful naptha. With two such willing cleaners working together, you're bound to have *extra* help. And *that's* the bargain that saves you most on washday.

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The auto, the lighting plant, the telephone, a dozen other things you now possess, were thought of as luxuries which the average farmer could not buy. Today they are a necessity on every farm. All of them were advertised before becoming universal.

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Remember that the manufacturer cannot afford to "spotlight" inferior goods. His branded merchandise must meet with your approval—must give you fair quality for a fair price. He must keep pace with progress to insure your—as well as his own—prosperity.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

The Half-Way House for Birds

By Mabel H. Brown

FALL again and in the grove, against the deep blue of Lake Erie the trees are all a-flutter with wings—the birds are gathering for migration to their winter homes. Flocks of blackbirds and robins, bluebirds and starlings are about the lawns and come to bathe in the lily-pool. I am sorry to say they fight, too, and this morning when the cardinal came for a dip there was a lively battle for possession of the pool. The cardinal won as usual, though at the cost of a red feather or two. Yesterday a company of cedar waxwings stayed in the big oak until dusk. They are not at all shy; perhaps they grow used to humans in cherry-picking time.

I have spent long hours on the lake bank cramped in a scratchy hemlock shelter and counted myself happily rewarded if I could get a really clear look at some rare warbler. Any one who has the "listening ear" may hear in summer in roadside shrubbery and low growth at the wood's edge, the gay "witchity-witchity-witchity" of the Maryland yellow-throat and looking carefully find the dainty nest woven of shredded grapevine bark and soft grasses.

A Long List

Just beside my west kitchen windows is a huge old lilac bush and here, in spring, the arriving birds rest and feed. Little shelves are fixed among the branches and on them are scattered crumbs, birdseed and cracked nuts. Some common yellow warblers came on a cold snowy day in late February and stayed nearly a week enjoying the seeds. Robin and bluebird were late this past spring but many others came unusually early. March 23rd brought the meadowlarks and following closely were the white throated-sparrow, phoebe, killdeer, cardinal and indigo bunting.

There is a long list for April but I want to tell you about the warblers. Quite early in May I saw a black-throated blue also a black-throated green, both lovely and rather rare in this locality. The jaunty Canadian is marked more oddly than any other; he wears a soft yellow vest and over it for all the world like beads, a necklace of black spots.

Myrtle and magnolia warblers are marked somewhat alike with black, white and yellow but the myrtle shows a yellow head patch. Both like to nest in evergreen trees but their nests are of different materials, the myrtle's of grasses while the magnolia uses fine root fibre and hair. Black and white also is the little blackburnian but his breast and throat are flaming orange. He may be seen in the blooming pear and cherry trees busily catching the small flies and insects that are about them. There are usually a number of these gay little warblers together.

The hooded warbler always amuses me very much. I watch the barnyard, for to this quite unromantic place I must go to find them. Sitting quietly on a fallen tree, in my old greeny-brown suit, I may watch them at close range; so large is their bump of curiosity that they will hop down from twig to twig, tipping their tiny sleek yellow heads (with black hood looking as if neatly tied under the chin) until they can peer directly in my face and you may imagine how delighted I am to peer back at them. In the crevices of tree bark I poke crumbs of suet and the busy black and white warbler who finds his food by walking up and down, seems to enjoy it as much as insects. Woodpeckers, nuthatches and flickers run races to find the most crumbs, since they are fond of suet.

Some of the other warblers which I have recorded are the Wilson, all yellow with a little black head patch, the bay-breasted, chestnut-sided, pine warbler, and golden-winged. This last is one of the prettiest of all, golden-crowned and with gold-barred wings as his name indicates. The male has black throat and ear patches. All the descriptions of warblers, by the way, are of the male birds, the females are usually duller and plainer.

I like to think of our farm as "a half-way house" for the birds, and many besides these I have mentioned do come to rest before they go on to Michigan, northern New York or across the lake to Canada or wherever they may nest.

Perhaps, your editor, if she is not too much frightened by the length of this article will sometime let me tell you how I found the cardinal's nest, and saw the little barn owl teach her babies to fly.

OCTOBER

Pumpkins on the hillside,
Apples on the trees,
Nuts a-pitter-patter
With every passing breeze;
Leaves so bright and ruddy,
Frost so silver-keen—
Every year October's
The loveliest month I've seen!
—Nancy Byrd Turner.

FALL

Don't you see the geese go over,
Don't you hear their honking call.
Don't you see them heading southward
For they know that this is Fall?

Don't you hear the bee a buzzing?
It is by the garden wall;
It is busy making honey
For it knows that this is Fall.

Don't you see the busy beaver?
He's no time for play at all.
He is building for himself a home
For he knows that it is Fall.
Louis McConnell.

Now It's Lettergrams

A READER who signs himself D. Keller has sent us a new idea—animal lettergrams. The letters of a certain word must be so arranged that they show the outline of the animal, bird or whatever it is you are describing. Just think what you could do with rhinoceros or hippopotamus! Get out your pencils and a plain, unruled sheet of paper and get busy. There will be book prizes for those published.

Send your lettergram to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Crow

Cat

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUESTIONS ABOUT ANIMALS

Fox, bear, horse, ox, mule, giraffe, lion, dog, wolf or bear, mole or bat, elephant, tortoise, pig, possum, mole, rat or badger, bear, weasel, ferret, deer, faun, monkey.

Little Folks' Corner

The Tale of the Wooden-Headed Clothes-Pins

ALL day long the little wooden-headed clothes-pins held the sheets and the pillow-slips, the dresses, the skirts and lots of other things on the line.

"H-m-m-m-come," coaxed the wind, as he flapped the clothes, and set the wire clothes-line humming. "H-m-m-m-come away, come and play."

And each little clothes-pin had to hold on just as tight as it could to keep from jumping off the line and going to play with the wind.

"H-mm-mm-mm-come, come, come, come away!" cried the wind, a little louder.

But all the little clothes-pins called out cheerily to each other, "Hold on tight—work together—squeeze hard, for if we work together, nothing can slip, and tonight we can have our Monday night frolic. Then we can come away, come and play."

The Cuckoo Sings

"Whoo-ooo-ooo!" whistled the wind, when he heard this, and he flapped and pulled the clothes, trying to make the little wooden-headed clothes-pins come away, come and play. After he had passed, the little clothes-pins giggled and got ready for the next blow.

"Whoo-ooo-ooo!" howled the wind. "You-you-you-you! I'll catch you napping yet, and when I do, I'll loosen a sheet and blow it into the next block. Then you'll have to come away, come and play."

Each time the wind came he pulled harder and harder, but each little clothes-pin did its work and laughed at the wind—although they were just a little bit scared.

Late in the afternoon, Sarah came out and grabbed all the clothes-pins off the line and flung them into a box. She carried the clothes into the house, along with the box of clothes-pins, and put them on the kitchen table. After the supper dishes were done, and after the big, lazy cuckoo clock had ticked ever so long, the clothes-pins began to stand up very quietly in the box. By the glow of the fire they watched the clock to see the little cuckoo when it came out of its house to tell the time. Very, very still they stood and listened. At last—out popped the little bird!

Now They Can Play

"Coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo, coo-koo!" he called, and the little wooden-headed clothes-pins knew it was time for their Monday night frolic. Very slowly and very stiffly they began to hop up and down, first on the one foot and then on the other: hippity-hop, hippity-hop, hippity-hop, and all the time the cuckoo clock ticked off the music: "Tick - tock - tick - tock - tick-tock-tick-tock-tick-tock-tick-tock!"

Each little clothes-pin was hopping as fast as its little wooden legs would let it. Round and round the box, hippity-hop, hippity-hop, hippity-hop, hippity-hop.

And the wind whistled around the windows, shook the shutters, and slipped down the chimney, but he couldn't get inside to play with the little clothes-pins. As the clothes-pins danced, they sang:

"We did our work together this morning and we did it well and now we can come away, come and play."
Irene E. Phillips Moses.

Something to Do This Week

THE Busy Bird Club members should find a big scrap-book and paste in it all the interesting bird items you find.

There is still time to send your drawing to be used with the Busy Bird Club heading. Do not print the words, simply send your drawing. There will be a prize for the one selected.

Next week I wish you would write me a short letter expressing your ideas about what you would like to see each week regarding birds. Then write a letter telling about the birds you have seen flying south this fall. There are always prizes for the best letters but if you are a good Club member you will send in all the interesting facts even though the letter does not merit a prize. We always enjoy letters from our readers.

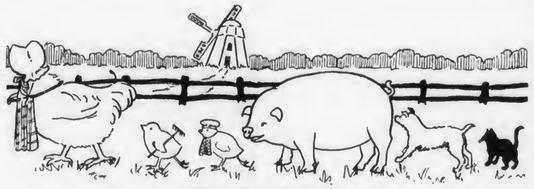
Now, the big assignment for the week is to write a story of not more than 500 words on

WHAT I THINK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Just what do you like or dislike about the paper? Now is your chance to tell us all the things—good or bad—you have been thinking. Remember, there will be six prizes for the best stories.

This is a big assignment for the week, isn't it? I like to hear from you—so please write.

Address your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.



The Big Parade

Mrs. Hen is a determined woman, judging by her bonnet. There's something in the air—or in the barnyard, maybe. Look at Miss Chick with the rake; and even Piglet is going to help. I wonder what can be the matter! I do wish you would see what you can find.

Write a short story or poem about the picture and hurry it back immediately to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be ten nice prizes.

Poultry Problems

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

Fowl Paralysis

LAST season I received a considerable number of inquiries from subscribers who were having trouble with lameness or paralysis in their young birds. Pullets just starting to lay, or birds still on the range, would droop a wing or show lameness in one leg, and instead of recovering would gradually get worse until they were down on their sides and would finally die. This trouble often affected birds which were apparently in the best of condition. The trouble was fowl paralysis, also called range paralysis, or Neurolymphomatosis gallinarum, if you prefer.

The other day I received a letter, the first of the season, from a reader who apparently had an outbreak in his flock, and in the same mail a publication from the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station on fowl paralysis, written by F. R. Beaudette and C. B. Hudson, poultry pathologist and assistant poultry pathologist there, and so I am taking this opportunity to present the information contained in the circular, for the benefit of those who may discover the disease in their flocks.

According to these pathologists, the disease, while not caused by bacteria, is transmissible, and hence cannot be attributed to faulty nutrition or poisons. It is thought, however, that the disease may be transmitted from infected breeders through the egg to the chick, and make its appearance in the young bird when it is about three months old.

Birds seldom if ever recover from paralysis, and there is no known treatment. Remove affected birds from the flock, so as to avoid if possible spread of the disease to the others. About all that can be done is prevention, through purchasing eggs, chicks and adult birds only from sources where fowl paralysis has not made its appearance.

Other ailments, such as worms, coccidiosis, poisoning or eating decaying flesh (limberneck) may produce lameness or paralysis in birds, but under proper treatment the birds may recover from these forms of paralysis. It is not believed that any of these causes may be responsible for true fowl paralysis, from which recovery is almost never made.

Thin Shells

Will you please tell me what to feed hens that lay very thin-shelled eggs, many of which are cracked on the end? The hens have plenty of oyster shell and run out. Some one said they did not get enough lime, but they haven't been that way before until this year.
A Reader.

HENS that have been laying heavy may at this time of year lay thin-shelled eggs because the shell-forming tract of their reproductive systems has been weakened. An overfat condition may also be to blame. If these birds are getting plenty of shell there is little that could be given in addition to help matters. The addition of a couple of pounds of ground limestone and one pint of cod-liver oil to each 100 pounds of laying mash might improve shell texture. R.L.S.

Potatoes for Poultry

I have quite a quantity of small potatoes on hand. Please tell me whether they are an advisable food for poultry and whether they should be fed boiled or raw.
Bucks county, Pa. Robert Gombert.

MANY poultrymen feed up such potatoes as you have by boiling them and mixing in laying mash, feeding the combination as a moist mash at noon. They are fattening, and would tend to keep up the body weight on laying birds, but should not be fed in large quantities to the exclusion of laying mash. Be sure that your birds have free access to laying mash throughout the day, giving the moist mash with the potatoes as a treat at noon. R. L. S.

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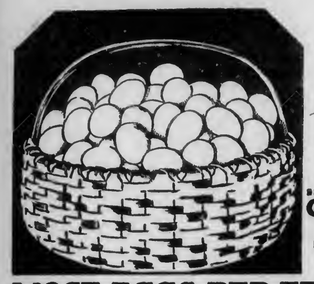

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Box 26 Belleville, Pa.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

I HAVE received several inquiries lately, asking advice on poultry problems, which were unsigned except by initials, making it impossible for me to send the inquirer a personal reply. There is not room in this department to publish answers to all the letters which are sent in to it, so if you want advice on poultry matters please sign your name and address to your letters, and I shall reply as promptly as possible.

* * *

WE have been having some mighty hot weather in September, with now and then a chilly night, as a foretaste of cold weather to come. It will soon be time for all pullets to be in their winter quarters. I covered the ends of my open range shelters with burlap the other day leaving the south end open, so as to shut out cold drafts during windy days. The pullets will soon be in the laying houses, but it seemed advisable to give them this protection for the remaining time they will be on range, as we may have some pretty sharp weather at any time.

* * *

WHILE we are on the subject, it is a good time now to repair the laying houses, replacing broken window panes and patching up cracks in the walls. It is better to do this now than later, when fingers get too cold to hold nails. Laying houses that are lined are much warmer in the winter than single wall houses, and a few dollars spent for sheathing paper and lumber or insulating board will come back several times over next winter in increased egg yield because the birds are more comfortable.

* * *

PROBABLY most of the pullets will be housed up during the next few weeks, and no one should neglect putting the young birds in clean houses. Some people put pullets in on dirty litter, which is pretty risky business from the standpoint of the birds' health.

* * *

LIGHTS are generally accepted now as an important aid to getting fall and winter production from pullets. The young birds not only have to lay, but should also increase in size while they are getting into production. The longer working day which lights give enables the birds to eat enough to lay heavily and make this growth, which they could not do so well without lights in the short days of the late fall and early winter.

* * *

CAREFUL poultrymen notice when birds first come into lay they will increase production weekly up to a certain point and then do no better or even tend to fall back. That is the time to start lights. It is just like giving the car more gas when there is a harder pull ahead.

Big Eggs

I FOUND an egg that measures eight and five-eighths inches the long way and six and one-fourth inches around. I have both Black Leghorn and Ancona hens and I don't know which laid it. Geo. Hawthorne.
Crawford county, Pa.

* * *

HAVING read about large eggs in your paper I thought I would tell you about a Leghorn pullet I have that laid large double-yolk eggs. One measured five and one-half by seven and one-half inches. On opening it I found it contained three yolks.

I am proud of my pullets and think that is very good at the age of four and one-half to five months.
Westmoreland Co., Pa. J. A. Bush

* * *

SOMETIME last May I brought in at different times double-yolk eggs, laid by White Leghorn hens. Finally on May 19th I got such a mammoth egg that I measured it and kept others for comparison. One in May was eight by six and three-fourths inches; one in June, eight by seven inches; one Plymouth Rock egg in May, seven and three-fourths by six and one-fourth inches. The monstrous egg, laid May 19th, by a three-year-old White Leghorn hen, measured nine and one-half by seven and three-fourths inches. Mrs. C. J. Carey.
McKean county, Pa.

New Jersey Meeting

DELEGATES from poultrymen's organizations of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware are among those expected to attend the annual poultry convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, scheduled for Atlantic City, October 14th to 16th, L. M. Black, secretary of the oragnization, says.

This year's program is expected to draw a larger attendance than any convention held by the State Poultry Association in recent years. Poultry authorities from other states will speak.

Profits from Bees

BEES were a profitable sideline on William Morris' farm in Butler county both last year and this year. His thirty colonies averaged 75 pounds last year. This year they will average close to 100 pounds.

One of these colonies has been on scales since June 29th, 1930, and weighed daily. From May 5, 1931, to August 24 this colony gained 178 pounds. On May 18th this colony brought in 13 pounds of honey. It was during the height of the wild crabapple bloom. Again on August 10th it brought in eleven pounds, gathered from the buckwheat bloom.

Mr. Morris starts his colonies off in spring with shallow extracting supers to encourage them to work in the section supers as soon as the main honey flow starts. By using these shallow frames, the bees store at least one additional super of honey which can be extracted. All of this early honey is extracted in the extractor seen in the picture which cost $5.15 for materials. It has a capacity of 100 pounds per hour.

He prevents swarming by requeening each year, by providing plenty of ventilation and shade, by eliminating the drone combs and affording plenty of egg-laying space for the queen.

Fall feeding and packing keeps his bees strong and vigorous, and ready for the spring honey flow. He raises his own queens.

When the honey is produced he packs it in neat cellophane wrappers and attractive bottles. It is marketed through local stores. M. A.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

VEGETABLE growers in Michigan are protesting against Henry Ford's edict that all of his employes must cultivate a garden next season or lose their jobs. The growers claim that this would naturally lessen the outlet for their products and in the long run would cut their profits, thus preventing them from buying cars, trucks and tractors. This seems logical, but it seems to me that the man who has space for a garden and enjoys gardening will do it without being forced. The man who does not like to plant and harvest will not make a success of it and will have to buy most of his vegetables just the same.

* * *

ADVERTISERS sometimes make mistakes. The egg producers' organizations have been up in arms over an antiseptic mouth wash advertisement which appeared recently in a number of national magazines. It stated that the egg eater is likely to have an unpleasant breath. The company states that they did not tell people not to eat eggs, but advised the use of this mouth wash to avoid unpleasant breath after eating them.

* * *

ONE eastern variety of apples that needs advertising is the Grimes Golden. We all have preferences for various flavors and varieties, but all will agree that the Grimes ranks high in both flavor and quality. The consumer in general prefers a red apple. Despite the high quality of the yellow varieties they usually sell considerably lower than those that are more highly colored. I have noticed in retail stores that housewives who are acquainted with the Grimes Golden ask for it by name and are apparently well pleased with it.

* * *

SEVERAL apple growers have run advertisements in local papers offering to sell apples on the trees at 50c a bushel. The customer drives to the orchard in his car, picks the fruit and furnishes the container. I imagine that the farmer must give some supervision. The scheme has worked well in a number of instances and the price is good when costs of harvesting and packing are considered.

These six tomatoes, all growing from one branch, weighed four pounds two ounces. Each was at least four and one-half inches in diameter. They were grown on the farm of Mary Ellen Clark of Fayette county, Pa., by her gardener D. L. Mollisee.

* * *

THE wild objection to speculation in farm products seems to me to be based more on prejudice than fact. Potato growers today are experiencing what lack of speculative interest will do. The outlook is so uncertain that they are not putting their money in the crop. Prices of potatoes at Maine shipping points dropped to the lowest point on record with growers receiving as low as 40c per barrel measure at the warehouse. It is not likely, however, that the prices in Pennsylvania will drop that low, due to nearness to market.

Garden and Truck Crops

By G. S. WATTS

IN selling cider at the roadside or curb market it soon becomes apparent, if one depends on the consumers to bring vessels, that many sales are lost because buyers who had not intended to purchase cider find themselves wishing to take some home. It is then that the seller must be in position to supply a suitable container if he is to secure the sale.

To meet this demand many find it expedient to use second-hand glass jugs secured at soda fountains. Some use new glassware. After going into the matter quite thoroughly we have standardized on a one-quart size, conical milk bottle that is manufactured from heavy waxed paper. This bottle has a metal ring at the top into which the ordinary milk bottle cap fits securely. We already have used several thousand of these containers and like them in every respect.

The cost is moderate, approximately two and a half cents a bottle. They are clean, neat and attractive. No washing is required and there is no problem of second-hand or returned vessels to be cleaned. In addition it seems that a great many people prefer to buy a quart of cider rather than a greater quantity.

To lighten the burden of heavy lifting we use twenty-five gallon barrels and the paper bottles or the customers' jugs are filled from the tap only as fast as sales are made. It seems the idea of having the cider freshly drawn appeals. To capitalize on this fact the barrel is set on a table in a prominent position and on the barrel is a sign that reads:

CLEAN CIDER
1. Made Daily.
2. From Sound Apples.
3. No Rot or Worms.
SAMPLE IT.

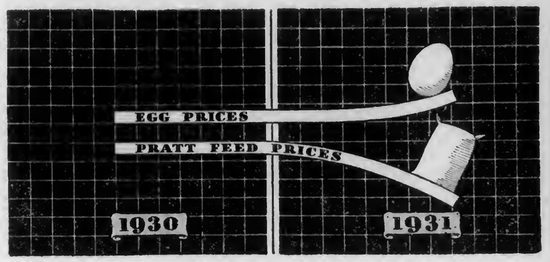
To encourage "sampling" inexpensive paper cups are available near the tap and no charge is made for either the cups or the cider drunk from them. This expense is very slight, a small fraction of a cent for the cup and twelve cups are filled to the quart. Most refuse the second helpings, or additional ones, that are offered. I believe fully three-fourths of those who sample buy at least a quart. It seems cheap and effective selling to invite sampling.

And, lest some should wonder, we do make cider every day. The occasional few gallons that are left over are made into vinegar. Thus the seductive fluid is available in all its virgin freshness to those who prefer it that way, and they constitute the majority. Those who prefer the more or less mellowing influences of time may use their own judgment as to what constitutes the acme of perfection in cider.

CARELESS harvesting was responsible for approximately 25 per cent of cull apples of the Wealthy variety found in 20 representative apple-packing houses in New Jersey this summer.

This is reported by Harold Robertson, assistant extension service horticulturist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who says this situation emphasizes the need for more care in harvesting the apple crop.

EGGS ARE GOING UP!



FEED IS DOWN-30%!

In all the history of Pratt Feeds, prices were never better for the poultryman to make a clean-up.

Today Pratts Laying Mash costs 30% less than a year ago. Yet today egg prices are actually better. *The spread has seldom been more favorable to the feeder.*

Remember Pratts Laying Mash and Scratch represent your entire feeding cost. And that's all. Nothing extra to add. No cod liver oil to buy and mix—*Pratt feeds are complete.* The oat meal, dried buttermilk, middlings, corn, meat scrap, fish meal and minerals are all in every bag, in exactly the same amounts and same uniform sterling quality.

Pratts is the vitamin complete laying mash and that is highly important right now. Because laying hens *must* store up the health Vitamins A and B, the sunshine Vitamin D and the hatchability Vitamin E, against the heavy laying season ahead. That's why Pratt-fed flocks not only produce the most eggs at the least cost—they come through the season in better shape *and give eggs of highest hatchability!*

There's no excuse for buying inferior feed. Use Pratts at today's bargain prices and get top egg production. This is serious. Decide now to feed Pratts. Your dealer will supply you. Write for his name.

Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Dept. 206, Philadelphia, Pa.

On the Air with Helps to Feeders

Tune in every Thursday, 1:00 noon Eastern standard time, or 12:00 Central standard time, on your favorite Columbia network station. Hear 15 minutes of meaty discussion of feeders' problems, broadcast direct from the Experiment Farm of the Pratt Food Company.

PRATTS
BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH
Complete in Vitamins • At the Lowest Price in Its History

PRATT FOOD COMPANY • 124 WALNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Better Than Money in the Bank"

E. L. Littlefield

"Surely keeps Poultry in fine condition" — says this owner of 3500 birds

Here's a poultryman down in Maine who has used Pratts Poultry Regulator for years. He says adding two pounds of Regulator to each 100 pounds of mash is simply a way *to get more eggs from the present feed*, and still keep birds thriving.

It's as simple as ABC. Regulator *supplies nine food minerals* needed if hens are to keep up in body weight, health, and lay the most eggs. It also provides *natural* vegetable tonics that keep hens toned-up, on top of their feed, with the pep to scratch and cackle all day long. Poultry farms have nearly doubled egg production by Regulating.

Special offer to demonstrate the remarkable power of Pratts Poultry Regulator. $2.00 value for $1.00. Take any lot of run-down hens, free them of worms by using Pratts N-K Capsules, and then add Regulator to their feed and watch it tone and build them up into profitable layers in a jiffy. Everything you need—$1.00 worth of Poultry Regulator and $1.00 worth of N-K Capsules—$2.00 worth of goods—*both for One Dollar*—use coupon.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

$2.00 Worth for $1.00

$1.00 Worth of Poultry Regulator AND **A $1.00 Package of PRATTS N-K** *(nicotine and kamala) Capsules for worms*

Present this coupon with $1 to your dealer or mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept. 188, Philadelphia, Pa. You receive: Two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator AND one $1 carton Pratts N-K Capsules. $2 value for $1. (Prices are slightly higher in Far West.)

Name .....
RFD ..... Town ..... State .....
GOOD ONLY IN U.S.A.

Note to Dealers: Honor this coupon when signed and presented with $1 for two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator and one $1 size Pratts N-K Capsules. Mail coupons to Pratt Food Company. They will be redeemed immediately with new merchandise.

PRICES CUT BUY NOW! AS LOW AS 21¢ for 9 sq. FEET

LITE-O-GLAS

New Process - Double Strength
New Fresh Stock - No Seams

Better than Glass
Warm — Strong — Weatherproof

Passes ULTRA VIOLET Rays
One-Tenth the Cost of Glass

Best for Poultry Houses, Scratch Shade, Barns, Windows, Doors, etc. Leading Agriculture Universities and Experts highly endorse and recommend the immense profit advantages of utilizing the Sun's Ultra-Violet Rays. LITE-O-GLAS is highly translucent, strong, warm, waterproof, weatherproof, hailproof, flexible, tough as parchment; the best on the market, and it is

MUCH WARMER THAN GLASS

Will not sag, flop or tear—can be washed just like glass.

ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES

Sold in 36 inch width only: 50 yards or more, 21c per yd.—40 yds. $1.60—25 yds. $6.00—20 yds. $4.65—15 yds. $3.50—10 yds. $2.48. We pay postage. Send check or money order.

ABSOLUTE MONEY BACK GUARANTEE if you are not satisfied in every way. Founded in 1896—A 35 year record of honest and square dealing.

FLEMING BROS., CF-594 STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

MEN WANTED

as local representatives and to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to

The PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify.

Must own or have use of conveyance.

Write Circulation Dept.

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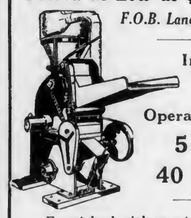
DELLINGER Hammer Type **MILLS**

Priced as Low as $110.00
F.O.B. Lancaster, Pa.



In Size to Operate with 5 to 40 H. P.

Furnished with or without Automatic Feed Rolls and Governor.

Write for catalogue.

A. M. DELLINGER, Lancaster, Pa.

METAL ROOFING Leadclad and Galvanized.

If you are interested in the best Roofing made—Corrugated—V Crimps, or Rolls, All Gauges, Write us and save money.

CONSUMERS MFG. & SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. F MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

Dr. D. D. Fritch Master Farmer

FEW men's lives illustrate the immortality of influence better than that of Dr. D. D. Fritch of Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His recent death ends his active participation in agricultural affairs. But it will in no way interfere with the spread of his influence for good, an influence that has been felt over a constantly widening area for many years. In fact, Doctor Fritch's contributions to American agricultural development have been so widely adopted that most of his followers are unaware of his leadership.

Doctor Fritch became a farmer because he believed he could help the needy and discouraged farmers of his community by demonstrating better and more profitable farming methods. He had trained himself to be a physician. After working as a hired hand to earn money for his schooling he graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania medical school in 1876. As a practicing country doctor, and later in partnership with his brother as a merchant miller, he constantly saw farmers in want simply because they did not know how to make their farms yield a decent living.

A Demonstration

To demonstrate some of the more profitable methods he had learned from his mother, and to try out new ideas of his own, he purchased six acres of land where farmers could not fail to see it when they came to the mill. Following a three-year rotation, he soon was producing 400 bushels of potatoes (Giant type) and 45 bushels of wheat per acre—phenomenal yields then, 46 years ago.

But the six-acre experiment didn't convince the skeptics. So Doctor Fritch bought a large farm and proceeded to raise crops that were unheard of then although commonplace now when thousands have adopted his methods. One year he lacked only one-fifth of a bushel of an average of 500 bushels of potatoes per acre on 40 acres. His motto was "Crop the rule, failure the exception, and if a failure, better than what the other fellow calls good."

Farm leaders came from far and near to see and learn. Progressive farmers were proud to be called his disciples, just as Doctor Fritch was proud to consider them friends. In his book on potato culture published a few months ago Dr. E. L. Nixon wrote in part: "Doctor Fritch has demonstrated the fundamental principles of potato growing for a longer time than any other man in this country. Fritch, like Terry, is a keen observer. He has the power of evaluation, the ability to separate the important from the trivial and to put the important things into practice. Terry and Fritch will ever stand as America's pioneers in the fundamental principles of potato growing."

As a Citizen

Doctor Fritch did not confine his energies to agriculture. He was a deacon and trustee of his church for fifty years and a Sunday School superintendent for 42 years. For more than three decades he was a trustee of Muhlenberg College, and of Mt. Airy Theological Seminary. He long served as burgess and councilman of the town adjoining his farm. For many years he was in charge of the farms of the Good Shepherd Home of Allentown.

Many honors came to him in recent years. He was deeply moved when called on to break ground for the State Potato Growers' Association Hospital at State College and later to present it to the College on behalf of the growers. Failing health kept him from taking part in these ceremonies, as it also prevented his receiving in person the Pennsylvania Farmer Master Farmer Medal which was awarded to him at the Master Farmer banquet during the 1931 State Farm Show at Harrisburg.

This Grand Old Man of Pennsylvania agriculture was well over eighty at the time of his death. It is to be regretted that his advanced age and recent illness deprived many of the younger generation of the inspiration of knowing him personally. W.

Environment and Farm Youth

By ALLEN L. BAKER,

A STUDY recently made by members of the Four-H Club work staff of the Pennsylvania State College involved an examination of the location, activities, attitudes and problems of 1,815 rural young people between the ages of 14 and 20 years, inclusive, in eight townships of five Pennsylvania counties.

Butler county represents areas in the western part of the state adjacent to industrial centers where the "pull' of the cities and manufacturing towns away from the farms is noticeable. Indiana county represents a typical soft coal section where there is a conflict as between mining and agriculture in certain townships, and where mining activities have their influence on rural life.

In the east-central section Northumberland county represents the border line between agriculture and anthracite coal mining. This mining, together with railroad activities and the presence of silk and knitting mills in the towns affects the rural life of the area. Wyoming county, in the northeastern part of the state, represents the northern tier counties bordering New York state where, until recently, lumbering was a major industry and where now agriculture is struggling to come to the front and where reforestation is rapidly taking place. Lancaster county represents the rich, limestone section of the southeastern part of Pennsylvania where the influence of the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" folks is so apparent.

Proximity to industrial centers plainly showed its influence. In Butler county, one-seventh of the original group was found to be now employed away from home. Lancaster and Indiana counties showed a very low pull away from farms for other employment, as did Wyoming county. Northumberland county, like Butler, showed a large number employed elsewhere than in agriculture. The records, taken in Jackson township, totaled 253, of whom 69 are employed away from home. Of these, 56 still live at home, 35 of them being employed in silk mills of nearby towns.

Social and religious environments play an important part in the customs of the young people, their problems and their attitudes. In Lancaster county there was a high percentage of youngsters dropping out of school to work on farms and there is less demand for social contacts than in other areas. Dancing among young people appears almost unknown as a diversion due to attitudes toward it on the part of dominant religious groups in that section. In the hard and soft coal regions there is a big demand for social activities, a factor which will be discussed more fully in a subsequent article.

A Visit to Maryland

By W. D. ZINN

FOR many years the writer has had an extensive correspondence with farmers in Maryland. After having written to any one for a long time you become anxious to meet him and so it was with me as to the farmers in that state. Through the courtesy of Mr. Jester, county agent in Randolph county, W. Va., I was permitted to meet a group of farmers in Garrett county, Md. Mr. Jester was county agent in this county before he came to West Virginia.

I did not have to be told that Mr. Jester had a lot of very warm personal friends in this county, for the way in which they greeted him proved that fact. The meeting was held in the splendid hall of the Pleasant Valley Grange. The hall was packed from the opening of the meeting and many had to remain on the outside.

A stringed band that has given entertainments in Washington, D. C., as well as in Pennsylvania, and a quintet of singers furnished the music to the delight of all who heard them. It is no longer necessary for rural folks to go to town to be entertained. Most communities can furnish their own entertainers and the character of this entertainment is much more refining and elevating than the vaudeville shows given in many of our cities.

One of the great pleasures I enjoyed at this gathering was the handshaking I had with the farmers before the meeting was opened and the constant questions that came from these splendid farmers. I decided that they were not at all different from the farmers in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. One farmer remarked when we were called to the hall that this was the best part of the meeting. After all it is the heart-to-heart talks that are going to do us the most good in life.

By request I spoke on soil improvement. The following is an excerpt of what was said: There are about six essential steps to take in improving the soil. The first is drainage. The average yield of grains is low in many states because much land is devoted to growing them that is not ready for the plow. Take Ohio for an example. In the southwestern and in the northeastern portions of the state are hundreds of thousands of acres of land being farmed that are water logged and not at all ready for cultivation. I urged a certain farmer to tile his land, telling him that he could afford to borrow the money at 25 per cent rather than not drain it. He thought I was getting daffy, but he drained the land and now he says I was right. It is a waste of lime, fertilizer and seed to try to grow crops on wet land.

Lime

Most of the land in the East needs lime. Many farmers tell me that they cannot afford to buy lime for their land. There is but one class of farmers who can afford to farm sour land and that is the millionaires, and they never fail to apply lime. Where is there a farmer so poor he cannot afford to make an investment that will often pay him 100 per cent dividend the first year? Buy the form of lime that you can get the most of for a dollar. Your county agent can tell you what form that is if you will only ask him.

Legumes

The third essential step in soil building is the growing of legumes. What a pity farmers did not know this a century ago! Legumes are soil builders and non-legumes are soil robbers. It is very evident which you should grow. Having drained and limed your land it is easy to grow any kind of a legume. Most outstanding of all legumes is sweet clover for the reason that it will grow on thin land if limed, and it will run down to the second and third farm and bring up plant food to the surface.

If you do not have the sweet clover fever I would like to give you such a dose of it that you would not sleep a wink until you had made your plans for growing sweet clover.

The hardiest of all legumes is hairy vetch. Of all cover crops for the winter it is the best. Its habit is to trail on the ground and therefore should have a plant like wheat or rye to grow with it to hold it up. If the land has been limed sweet clover is a very desirable companion for vetch. Sow 12 pounds of each per acre. In growing legumes we not only improve our land but we furnish to our livestock the very best feed. Our farms should be growing legumes at least half the time.

Commercial Fertilizer

The fourth important step in soil building is the use of commercial fertilizer. More money has been lost by farmers using too little than by applying too much fertilizer. There is not a station in the land that will not tell you that for every dollar you spend intelligently for fertilizer you will get the same year two dollars in return. Some stations have got three or four dollars in return.

You are not only building up your land by adding plant food but indirectly you are improving it by growing larger crops. Do not get it into your heads that heavy crops impoverish the land. They do the opposite. If you do not know what element of plant food your land needs you will not go wrong by applying phosphoric acid until you ascertain what other elements are needed. All the lands in the East are short of phosphorous. One of the functions of phosphoric acid is to hasten the maturity of plants.

In Berkeley county, W. Va., two adjoining fields were planted in the same variety of corn at the same time. The soils were very similar. One field received an application of 650 pounds of superphosphate. The other field was not fertilized. An early freeze came in the fall. The fertilized field had corn that germinated 100 per cent while the other field showed a germination of only 40 per cent. By the application of 200 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre to a timothy meadow one farmer reports an increase of one and one-half tons per acre. The sulphate cost $4. That is a very low price for one and one-half tons of hay.

Proper Rotations

The fifth step I want to consider in relation to the improvement of your farm is a proper rotation of crops. This is one of the perplexing problems that every farmer must solve intelligently if he would be successful on his farm. The farmer who adopts a rotation for his farm containing no legume should be denominated a soil robber. If he continues with those rotations indefinitely he will not do his duty to his posterity. That duty is to leave to your children a more productive farm than you had when you began. The greater the percentage of legumes our rotations contain the more rapidly will we improve our farms.

The sixth and last essential is organic matter. If you will observe and put into practice the suggestions I have made about drainage, lime, legumes, fertilizer and rotation of crops you will have about solved the organic matter question. In connection with this subject let me give you three "Don'ts." Don't burn anything off the land that you can incorporate into the soil unless it contains noxious weed seeds. Don't let your sods run out before plowing them. Don't fail to sow plenty of seed on the ground. If you will remember these don'ts and do the things I have recommended your children will rise up and call you blessed, because you have left to them productive farms.

You want to cut costs?

Then don't try to save money with cheap oil! Mobiloil gives you the dependable lubrication that cuts your costs!

A good many farmers believe they save money by purchasing cheap oils. As a matter of fact, cheap oils are only cheap to buy. They are the most expensive to use.

Here's what cheap oils can do:

1. Does your tractor miss and sputter? Dirty spark plugs? Excess carbon? Wasted time? CHEAP OIL IS COSTING YOU MONEY.

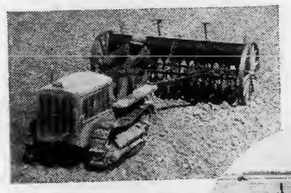
2. Have you checked your fuel cost? CHEAP OIL BRINGS HIGH FUEL COSTS. You'll never know how low your fuel costs can be until you've tried Mobiloil, the quality oil.

3. A dollar here and a dollar there, all year long, for repair costs? CHEAP OIL BRINGS EXCESS REPAIR COSTS.

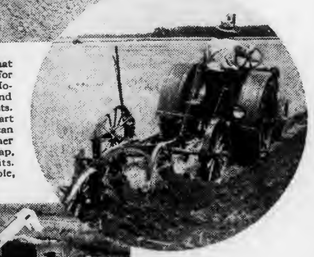
4. And most important of all—CHEAP OIL SHORTENS THE LIFE OF YOUR TRACTOR. Maybe you'll get by the first two or three years but after that inferior oil takes its toll in high depreciation costs.

To save money and cut costs you need Mobiloil's dependable lubricating qualities. Mobiloil is a fighting oil, made tough, to *stand up hour after hour*. Mobiloil *stands up* to the long grind of plowing and cultivating. It holds its smooth, rich lubricating quality right up to the last hour before draining.

There's a grade of Mobiloil made exactly to fit your tractor. Ask your Mobiloil dealer to show you the complete Mobiloil chart. Also ask him to show you samples of the new Mobilgrease for grease guns.



The grain drill is a simple, sturdy machine but you can cut depreciation and repair costs with careful lubrication. For general hand oil can lubrication use Mobiloil "CW". For pressure fittings use Mobilgrease. Brush Mobilgrease on all open gears and chains.



Fall plowing time now! That means a long steady grind for your tractor. Find out how Mobiloil can cut your fuel costs and lower your depreciation costs. Remember oil is just a small part of the year's expense, but it can play a big part in making other costs higher. Don't let cheap, inferior oils steal your profits. Pick Mobiloil for dependable, low cost lubrication.

The new Mobilgrease is ideal for all pressure fittings on corn pickers. Mobilgrease lasts much longer than ordinary greases and you need use only half as much. If the machine stands out in the rain Mobilgrease will not wash away.

Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

Dried Beet Pulp

the universal feed

Dried Beet Pulp is fed from Maine to Florida—from New York to California—in all climates—under all conditions. It is the *one* feed that should be on every farm. It's universally good—and universally indispensable because it aids digestion and makes all other feeds used with it work harder.

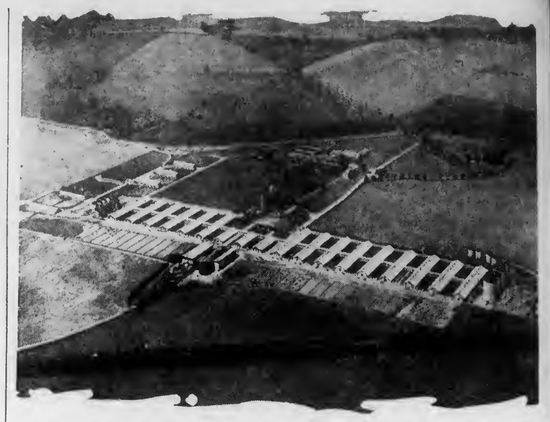
Segis Pietertje Prospect, Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Washington, holder of world's record 37,391 lbs. milk, ate 2,061 lbs. Beet Pulp during her record year. Breeders of pure-bred animals insist on having Dried Beet Pulp. Valuable herds are never without it. Breeders know Beet Pulp is a builder of health—a guarantee of highest milk production. What is indispensable for them is *good* for every dairyman.

Today's low prices on Dried Beet Pulp make it your greatest opportunity for increased profits.

See your feed dealer or write

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
Dept. PF-10 Detroit, Michigan

Dried Beet Pulp



A modern milk producing plant in New Jersey where more than 2,000 cows produce milk for the metropolitan area.

Farming on a Large Scale

(Continued from page 5.)

features in this problem being that a capable orchard manager, as soon as he acquires sufficient funds, goes in business for himself.

Large dairy farms are scattered throughout the state. These farms range in size from 21 acres to 3,000 acres. Their range in total capital is from $26,000 to $4,000,000. If we exclude one farm, which alone has 2,850 cows, the average for the remaining is 170 cows per farm. About half of these farms reported the successful use of milking machines with other mechanical equipment in complete array. Several of these farms produce high quality milk and are equipped with modern dairy apparatus, including automatic cooling and bottling, and, in several cases, pasteurizing equipment.

Big Little Farms

The survey of the poultry farms showed that several of the largest visited each have less than 15 acres of land, which is intensively occupied by poultry houses. The 17 farms studied range in size from six to 120 acres. The number of birds on these farms ranges from 2,000 to 15,000. On most of these farms diversification within the poultry line is carried on extensively. Diversification includes the production of baby chicks, pullets and breeding stock.

Almost all of the poultry farms of about 3,000 birds are owned and operated by individuals, usually with some family help and hired help. The units of about 5,000 birds are operated either by partners or by individuals with hired help. All of these farms have had a fair measure of success during the past years and have netted substantial profits. Several of the largest farms are corporate in nature and operated by a paid manager. These farms did not show the same high rate of profit as the smaller units, the reason being that it has so far been impossible to secure from a manager the care and attention so essential to making poultry raising a success.

Return on Capital

The large farms show a consistent superiority in return on total capital as compared with smaller farms. The smaller investment per dollar of gross receipts on the large farm is a factor of great importance. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the average size of all the farms in New Jersey has been decreasing since 1850. Part of this decrease is due to a change in the census definition of a farm, but, in addition to that factor, is the increasing intensiveness of agriculture in the state and the consequent breaking up of larger farms into smaller units.

The survey brings out the fact that there is no important trend toward an increase in the number of larger farm units in this state, even with the measure of success that has attended the operation of many of them. The reasons for this lie in a lower margin of profit in farming as compared with other industries, making agriculture an unattractive investment for large capital; a deficiency in able management; and the limitations imposed on management by a large number of uncontrollable variables, including the weather and a comparatively large fixed charge on a large farm brought about by increased costs of management and supervision of labor.

Future Uncertain

The future of large-scale farming in New Jersey is uncertain. There is a definite trend toward intensification both in the types of crops grown and in the use of land. In fact, with the ever increasing competition from other areas, the ability of our farmers to remain in business is at least partly predicated on their ability to increase their per unit output. Consequently, growing land values, increasing taxes and other fixed charges necessitate more intensive unit operation.

It is quite evident from this survey that large-scale operations in agriculture are and can be successful only where individual initiative is preserved and where the advantages of combined purchasing and coordinated distribution are brought into play. One of the most difficult fields to which man can apply his energies is that of making farming, with all its unknown variables, together with its fixed costs, a financial success. The survey has brought out the fact that good management can make large-scale operations in agriculture feasible and successful even under handicaps that have been mentioned.

Bulletin on Plant Food

"INVESTIGATIONS Relative to the Use of Nitrogenous Plant-Foods," is the title of a recent New Jersey Station bulletin by Lipman, Blair and Prince. In their carefully controlled experiments, extending over a period of 30 years, the authors have ascertained important facts concerning the return from equivalent amounts of different nitrogen fertilizers, the influence of soil acidity on the taking up of fertilizer and soil nitrogen, and the nitrogen content of the crops as affected by fertilizer and soil treatments.

Arcady dealers can supply you with a proved economical result-producing ration for every purpose and all farm animals including chickens, cows, calves, steers, horses, hogs, sheep, turkeys and ducks.

Visit your Arcady dealer for help with your feeding problems as well as for your feed supplies. We'll be glad to send free circulars and name of nearest dealer at your request.

Write

ARCADY FARMS MILLING COMPANY
Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo.

If Cows were Customers

. . . you'd go out of your way to satisfy them. A greater profit from dairying is possible by lowering cost of production or by increasing averages . . . Both are possible to any dairyman who installs adequate dairying equipment. Cows respond to more wholesome, comfortable surroundings with increased milk production. Ney dairy barn equipment is repeatedly installed by thousands of satisfied customers. They like Ney service and Ney quality. Lower your production costs with Ney equipment—a line with more than 50 years of experience back of it.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO.
Established 1879 • Canton, Ohio

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The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, waterbowls, pens, litter carriers; hoeing tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys, and hardware specialties.

Farm & Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

I HAVE a letter from a farmer of northern Pennsylvania who is interested in pigs. He built a farrowing compartment to his swine shelter that he can warm artificially in cold weather, as he lost too many pigs from chilling when farrowed in extreme weather. Every practical pig grower understands this, because he has lost more than one night's sleep so the new born pigs would get their first meal promptly and be dry and warm for the first 24 hours of their life. The artificially warmed farrowing compartment obviates this largely and helps in starting maximum litters.

But it is easy to overdo a good thing and that is what this inquirer did. The pigs seemed to enjoy the warmth very much and so they were kept there during cold, wet spells, but soon there was trouble and he lost more than usual. Now he wonders if it were not well to do away with artificial warmth entirely.

No, by all means continue the warmth for the farrowing and leave the pigs there until all are well and strong on their feet, which is usually about 48 hours. Then place the sow in a pen where it is dry and a good bed, but have it arranged so the pigs can get out in the open regardless of the cold. If they fail to come out chase them out several times a day. Right soon they will learn the advantage of out of doors and come out and get the needed exercise and then they thrive splendidly. Little pigs need the out of doors and the direct sunshine to thrive well.

What Grass for Pasture?

From western Pennsylvania comes an inquiry as to what grass will thrive on the light sandy soil where bluegrass nearly always fails. I know the type of soil and I have seen it well covered with orchard grass. Cattle thrived on it from early spring to the late fall with the addition of a small quantity of grain. East of the western border counties are many thousands of acres of land that will grow orchard grass and make a good pasture while it is difficult to get the bluegrass to thrive on it.

Sudan Grass Valuable

The more experience I have with Sudan grass the better I like it. I have had so many bumps from greatly boosted new feeds and plants that I am very shy, but when I first saw Sudan grow at the Maryland Station some 25 years ago I was favorably impressed with the quantity if not with the quality. We have grown it since many years in a practical way and the more experience we have the better we like it.

Grown for hay Sudan makes two cuttings in a season. We sowed four acres about July 10th and in just sixty days it was coming into head and three feet tall. We made hay and in two weeks it made a mass of six to ten-inch pasture stooling splendidly. It makes a splendid pasture. The rapidity with which it grows and its value as a feed is worth remembering.

Water for the Calves

As soon as the calf learns to eat hay and grain it is in need of water even though it gets milk in seeming abundance. If the calf is in a stall or pen it should be offered water at least once a day and better twice, but by far better have a tank or trough for the calves to drink the same as the cows, and have it lower so they can drink with ease whenever they desire water. Every one who has tried this out knows the value thereof and experiment station tests show that calves need water daily and do better if they get it. Many calf growers do not seem to realize this is a fact.

"MY MILK SCALE TELLS ME WHAT TO FEED"

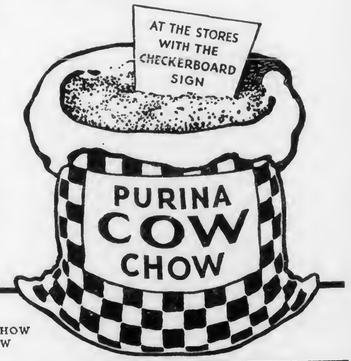
JOE KIRKLAND is the kind of a fellow who just will not go to the trouble of milking his 12 cows night and morning, night and morning, 365 days a year without knowing what he, Joe Kirkland, is getting out of it. So Joe Kirkland makes *knowing* his business. He knows what it costs him to make milk...he knows what he's getting for it...he knows that the difference is his.

Actually, Joe goes to very little trouble to know these things. His milk scale does the job. It tells him how much feed his cows are eating and what it costs. It tells him how much milk he's getting and what it's worth. So, naturally, with one eye on the feed and the other on the milk, Joe's milk scale really shows him what feed to use.

It was his milk scale which pointed out Purina Cow Chow as the feed he should use with his home grains. Joe knew Purina Cow Chow was *good* feed but his scale told him it was the *cheapest* feed...that it was putting milk in his cans for the fewest cents. That's Joe's only test of a feed and it's the only reason why Purina Cow Chow is Joe's feed today! Purina Mills, 998 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

SPECIAL MILK SCALE OFFER

THE Purina Chow dealer in your neighborhood is making a special milk scale offer this month. Ask him how to get a $4.50 milk scale on a special deal with an order of Purina Chows.



THE PURINA COW CHOWS

BULKY COW CHOW
20% COW CHOW
24% COW CHOW
34% COW CHOW
BULKY LAS
FITTING CHOW
CALF CHOW

SHEEP

CHEVIOT RAMS.—We are offering 16 Head of pure-bred Cheviot rams at farmers' prices. Also few ewes. H. T. Potter, Corsica, Pa.

MERINOS and DELAINES. Champion flock northern Ohio. Young rams and ewes for sale. Write S. H. SANDERS, R. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.—Blocky and well covered on face and legs. Improved type. Cheap, weighing up to 140 lbs. C. M. HAVLIN, Atlantic, Crawford Co., Pa.

—HAMPSHIRE DOWN RAM LAMBS—$15.00, well grown. Also older stock. CHAS E. SECHLER, Markleton, Pa.

HAMPSHIRES We offer a few Ram lambs, sired by a son of Commander. ELMER D. WHISLER, Newville, Pa.

CROSS WITH A LINCOLN RAM.—Secure more wool and better mutton. S. C. Sigler & Son, Breeders, Loudonville, Ohio

FANCY BIG YEARLING SOUTHDOWN RAMS All Recorded. At rock-bottom prices. A. T. FREED & SON, Basil, Ohio

Dorset Yearling Rams bred right, built right and priced right. Write to J. B. HENDERSON, Hickory, Pa.

HORSES

Annual PUBLIC SALE Reg. Percherons, Wednesday, Oct. 28. W. S. COASA, Whitehall, Illinois

DAIRY CATTLE

GUERNSEY SALE Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1931, at 1 O'clock 9 mi. east of New Castle, Lawrence Co., Pa.
50 Registered Guernseys 50
Langwater May Rose breeding, 20 cows, 20 heifers, 10 bulls, grandsons and granddaughters of Langwater Eastern King (63072). Calves and cows bred to Beechwood Royal (165011, Sire Langwater Rameses (130281), dam, Beechwood Cornflower, (149019). Auc., C. F. Smith. Pedigrees, R. C. Wiggins. F. C. FISHER & SONS, PORTERSVILLE, PA.

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—8 Reg. Guernsey cows & heifers, 3 fresh, 2 milking. Also bulls of serviceable age. Acc. Herd T.B. & Abortion. Priced to sell quickly. Rosemont Farm, Sharpsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE
25 head pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers. Sybil and Owl Int. breeding. Federal Accredited Herd and blood tested. HIGHLAND FARMS, Greensburg, Pa.
Huff Building.

Holsteins Pure-bred cows and heifers due to freshen this fall. Herd fully accredited. GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Pa.

JERSEY BULL—4 years old. His dam has four Reg. of Merit records. In 1925 produced 15,381 lbs. of milk. His sire is the son of Dairy-like Majesty. Maybrook Farms, Jacksonwald, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale Selected feeders. Vaccinated and inspected. 7-8 weeks old $4.25 each. Express prepaid on 2 or more pigs. Chester and Yorkshire crossed. Berkshire and O.I.C., Duroc and Berkshire. Ship any number C.O.D. 6 pigs or more $4.00 each prepaid. Old Homestead Farms, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

"Gallant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairsville, N.J.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $1.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Rossville, Ohio

Farmer's Business Letter

CORN has matured without a touch of frost. Some little of the crop has even been cribbed. Private statisticians now estimate a small decrease in the yield, from the government's September figure, due to drouth conditions in some sections.

Movements are under way here and there to hold the crop off the market for a price advance. Financing holding is a problem. Picketing is suggested to prevent shelling or shipping. Advocates say that the commercial movement of corn is small and it wouldn't take much to create a shortage in markets.

More confidence is to be seen in the feeding of live stock. Gradually with the feed on hand and no satisfactory outlet for it, farmers have come around to the belief that the only prospect worth anything is in feeding.

Grains Still in Dumps

It was a subject of comment this week that the grain markets held up so well when stocks were on the toboggan most of the time. But there wasn't much satisfaction in that in view of the low level at which all grains are selling. The market is closing about where it opened, and in that respect is about like it has been for weeks—practically no response to what would ordinarily be important price factors.

Cattle Make Gain

Another nice gain was recorded in the cattle market this week, with the average steer price moving up to $8.40, a gain of 15 cents, and this in spite of the fact that receipts at leading points were larger. The run, however, was below the same time of recent years. Westerns have so far not been shipped in as large numbers as a year ago, one reason for this being the unsatisfactory price, and another the fact that more feeding will be done in producing territory than ever before.

Shipping demand holds up fairly well, the East apparently being none too liberally supplied with fat cattle. Top heavy cattle this week reached $10.40, a new top for the season, and comparing with $10.20 last week. Best yearlings sold at $10, which was a dime off from last week. Beef at wholesale is selling a little higher in this market. Demand for stockers and feeders shows activity, and prices hold fully steady. Most of the call is for stuff moving around a nickel. During the month of September the Chicago market had 203,651 cattle, the smallest number for the month in more than a third of a century. This, of course, is the only reason why prices hold up as well as they have.

Lambs Sell Higher

Lambs scored a nice gain this week, the average price advancing to $6.30, which was 45 cents above a week ago. Best lambs reached $7.75, a gain of 50 cents over the top price last week. Combined total of receipts showed some reduction from a week ago. Shipping demand for fat lambs holds up very well. With fat lambs not so much above fat hogs, the meat is regarded as a "buy" by consumers who are fond of it, and this helps the market materially. There is so little of the lamb, comparatively, that it doesn't take a very big call for it to justify a price advance in the market. Shoulders have been retailing in this city at 10 to 12 cents, and at such prices it moves readily.

For the month of September receipts of sheep and lambs here totaled over half a million head, a large supply, but not as large as in some past years.

Feeder lambs this week failed to advance with fat lambs, an indication that demand has not been very strong. Prices are about where they were after the break two weeks ago, up to $5.50 for the best, with the bulk going out around $5. Below $4.50 offerings are inferior. Supply of breeding ewes rather liberal, and demand limited, so a good many have had to go to slaughter. Price is about the same, $3 to $3.25 for full mouth ewes, not two's or yearlings, in weight ranging from 110 to 130 lbs.

Hogs Lose Again

Hogs worked some lower again this week, the average price dropping to $5.15 a loss of a dime. The weekly average is now within 15 cents of being $4 under a year ago. Receipts were rather liberal, 460,000 at eleven points, compared with 403,000 a week ago, 408,000 a year ago and 506,000 two years ago.

Lately the market has been flooded with thin, light stuff, this being reflected in the average weight—only 226 pounds this week, the lightest since last December, and for the season of the year the lightest since 1916. Drouth and lack of feed has driven some of these hogs in, some have come because the owners needed the money, and some no doubt because of lack of confidence in the market. Prices on these underweights have improved some, because of the great demand for very light loins.

A recent report from the Indiana Experiment Station says that they got 79 cents for wheat fed to hogs, and a farmer who keeps careful accounts said after he sold his hogs this week that they paid 70 cents for wheat.

Several farmers have reported steers paying better than 50 cents for corn, one that his cattle paid a dollar a bushel for the corn they ate.

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market ruled steady on fresh eggs during the past week. While the total receipts held up fairly well, a large volume was short held storage stock from interior points. The supply of fresh gathered good of average or better quality was light and cleared readily with prices advancing on all markets.

Reports from producing sections indicate that production is dropping off sharply in the Midwest and Far West. Receipts this coming week are expected to show further declines and it is probable that higher prices will prevail. Fancy white eggs were inclined to drag following the rather sharp price advances.

Fancy storage eggs, principally from the Pacific Coast, were in moderate demand and sold mostly within a 28c to 30c range. Some dealers were recandling nearby storage whites and selling at 25c to 28c.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 40@47c, white extras at 33@39c, nearby brown extras at 32@36c, and nearby mixed colors at 22@31c. The New York egg market was firm for nearby eggs of quality. Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 42@47c per dozen, with other grades of white eggs ranging from 21@41c. Brown eggs sold at 25@40c and mixed colors at 16@32c.

Butter Steady

Butter prices held steady in the eastern markets during the past week. Ninety-two score butter sold at 34½@35½c per pound at the close of the week.

The live poultry market was rather dull in New York and chickens sold at lower prices. Colored fowl sold rather slowly. Nearby colored fowl brought 20@23c per pound, Leghorns 15@18c, colored chickens at 20@25c and Leghorn chickens at 14@16c.

Potato markets continued weak with prices showing a gradual decline. Shipments of potatoes tended to increase and averaged around 700 to 800 cars daily. Maine has been the heaviest shipper although growers are storing a large part of the crop. A large part of the crop has not been dug and is exposed to the danger of an early freeze. Growers are receiving as low as 40@50c per barrel measure. The price level in many eastern sections is about one-third as high as it was early in the season last year. New Jersey and Pennsylvania stock sold at 75c to $1 per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia, although some of the mid-western markets reported slightly higher prices.

Sweet potato markets have recovered somewhat and prices at Eastern Shore shipping points are now around 50c per bushel and $1.50 per barrel. New Jersey sweets continued to sell slowly in Philadelphia at prices ranging from 30c to 50c per ⅝ basket.

Onions Are Strong!

Onions are one of the few farm products which are selling at higher prices than last year. There is a decided shortage of desirable stock and prices at shipping points have reached $2 per 100-pound sack, or fully double last year's price.

The offerings of New Jersey and Pennsylvania apples arriving in Philadelphia show a wide range in quality and condition and as a result prices are irregular. Apples 2½ inch up and larger sell at 50c to $1 per bushel, with some lots up to $1.25. Smokehouse, McIntosh, Delicious and Rambo have been bringing top prices. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 35½@38½c; 92 score, 34½c; 90 score, 28½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 37@41c; nearby white extras, 29@36c; nearby brown extras, 28@32c; nearby mixed colors, 22½@30c; nearby current receipts, 20@22c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@27c; broilers, 19@27c; old roosters, 12@14c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 12@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 25@40c. PEACHES, N. J., Elbertas, 25@50c ⅝ bskt. PEARS, N. J. ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 20@40c. GRAPES, 12-qt. bskts., Concords, Dela., 27½@35c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bu., 25@75c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 75c@$1. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2½c nbch. BEANS, snap, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., green flat, 20@40c. CELERY, N.J. hearts, 3@5c bnch. CARROTS, Pa. & N.J. 1@3c. POTATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts. 30@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., yellows, No. 1's, ⅝ bskt., 30@45c. CORN, green, sacks, 100 ears, N. J. & Pa., 50c@$1.25. RADISHES, N. J., bus. hmpr., 25@50c. EGGPLANTS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@25c. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 15@25c. KALE, Md., bus., 30c. LETTUCE, N. J. crates, Big Boston, 50c@$1. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 25@60c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 40@75c bus. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@35c. PARSNIPS, Pa. & N. J., bus., 75c@$1.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 40@45c; creamery, 38@41c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@38c; pullet 20@25c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@20c; dressed, $1 @$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@13c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 10@15c ¼ pk.; 50@75c per bskt. GRAPES, 5c qt. CANTALOUPES, 3@10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 13@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 3@6c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 13@15c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 5@10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 8@15c head. CARROTS, 5c bunch. TOMATOES, 10@15c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15@20c qt. STRING BEANS, 13@15c ¼ pk. LIMA BEANS, 20@25c qt. PEPPERS, 2@3c each. CORN, 12@20c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 34¼c; standards, 33¾c; 89 score, 29½c; 88 score, 28c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 21@23c; fresh, extra firsts, 24@25c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 28@32c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21@23c; medium, 17@20c; Leghorns, 15@18c; springers, 17@19c; colored springers, heavy, 19@22c; small, 15@18c; old roosters, 12@14c; ducks, 18@21c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Oct. 5.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 45c; No. 2 hard wheat, 44¾@45c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36¼@37c; No. 2 white corn, 37¼@37½c; No. 3 rye, 41c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at Pittsburgh on Monday of this week totaled 45 carloads. The better grades of steers were fairly active at steady to strong prices, while common and medium kinds were slow to weak. No choice fed steers appeared, but several loads of good fat grass cattle were included in the receipts. The best of these, a 1,173-lb. load from West Virginia, brought $7.50. One lot of 1,225-lb. choice grass steers brought $7.35, while several lots of good weighty cattle went at $7@7.25. Fair to good butcher steers went largely at $6@6.50, with common kind around $5@5.50. Heifers were about steady, a pretty good sort bringing $6 and a few $6.10. Fat cows were a quarter higher, while common grades were slow at steady prices. Good fat cows sold at $5, a few choice ones at $5.50, while medium to good cows brought $3.50@4.75. Bulls were in light supply and sold at strong prices. The bulk of medium to good bulls brought $3.75@4.50; choice handy butcher bulls $4.50@4.85.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good light steers	6 00@ 6 50
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 6 00
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	$6 00@ 6 10
Good to choice heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 5 00
Choice fat cows	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 5 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@ 4 85
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Unseasonably hot weather is not good for pork consumption or for shipping hogs. Some of those arriving for Monday's market here showed the effects of the last few hot days. Twenty-three carloads were on sale. The market was fairly active, generally at a decline of a nickel. Most heavy and handy-weight hogs sold at $6@6.10, light weights around $5.75@5.90 and pigs $5@5.50, but the latter had to be good to bring the outside figure. The proportion of lights and pigs was smaller than would be expected, judging from the recent trend.

Heavy, 250@ lbs, or over	$6 00@ 6 10
Heavy mixed	6 00@ 6 10
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	6 00@ 6 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	6 00@ 6 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 75@ 5 90
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 00@ 5 50
Roughs	4 25@ 4 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's sheep and lamb market was pretty dull. Receipts were liberal. 25 carloads, and trade was slow getting under way. Lambs sold on the basis of $7@7.25 for choice handy weights and $3@5 for "outs," mostly $3@4. Best wethers brought $3@3.25, those at the top price being right good.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	7 00@ 7 25
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Seven hundred calves were offered. The market was active at steady prices. Good to choice vealers brought $9@11, common to medium calves $5@8.50 and choice weighty calves up to $9.

PEANUT BRAN for Mixed Dairy Feed
ANALYSIS Protein - 21.0 Fat - 32.8 Fibre - 9.8
is now being fed to the Penn State College herd regularly.
$18 per ton F.O.B. Phila. or $1 for 100 lb. trial order
LUMMIS & CO., 146 North Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

TOBACCO

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct. $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs. $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B1, Sedalia, Kentucky.

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SMOKING.—10 pounds, $1.00; Chewing, $1.40. 40 Plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow. $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 1, Box 19 C. Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid: 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers Mills, Mass.

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalog. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

NO TRESPASS SIGNS.—Large cardboard, 50c dozen. R. Maltz, Towanda, Pa.

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LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and can sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around $40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details. Mr. Ostrom, c/o McConnon & Co., Room M-53, Winona, Minn.

RUN MY OIL AGENCY.—No investment required. I divide profits 50-50 every week. $75 to $200 weekly your share. Products nationally known. My partner made $187,000 last year taking orders direct from farmers, auto owners etc. All or spare time. Free Selling Equipment. Write quick. Central Petroleum Co., 634 Century Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

COLLIES.—Shepherds, cow dogs, $8.00. Rat Vermin Terriers, $8.00. Dawson, Tuckerton, N. J.

THERE'S BIG MONEY IN PIGS
Right feeding is the main factor in raising pigs. You will find every body-building and health-giving essential in—
Gambrill's HOG MEAL
Rich in Vitamins, Minerals and Proteins—a well-balanced food, easily digested and readily relished by growing pigs and hogs.
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D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

Farm Conditions

Blair Co., Central Pa.

Sept. 23: We are having a fine fall, very warm with quite a little rain. There is still some corn to cut and wheat to sow. Many farmers are waiting for cooler weather before sowing. Crops in general are good, but no market for the surplus. Lots of peaches and other fruit rotted in the orchards in spite of a very low price asked. H. E. Hetrick.

Cumberland Co., Southern Pa.

Sept. 30: Having very warm weather for the season, warmest of the summer. Corn cutting is in full swing and is very heavy and badly tangled in places. Wheat is yielding fairly well. Not many apples picked yet. Some soy beans being cut. Silos all filled. No change in markets but eggs are higher, 27c at present. Owing to big corn crop quite a lot of hogs will be fed. J. Brown Kelley.

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Sept. 23: Weather extremely warm, burning up tender vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, etc. Farmers busy cutting corn and preparing for fall seeding. Cantaloupes and watermelons plentiful. Cantaloupes selling for 50c per bushel.

Exhibits at Granges and fairs numerous. Hogs selling for $11 per cwt., calves $8. A wonderful peach and grape crop. Larger percentage than usual voting at the primary election. Mrs. Minnie B. Yost.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, published weekly at Pittsburgh, Pa., for October 1st, 1931.

County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc., 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Editor, E. S. Bayard, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. General Manager, Neff Laing, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given).

Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Lawrence Publishing Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper	Topeka, Kansas
Kate E. Munsell	St. Louis, Mo.
F. H. Nance	Lakewood, Ohio
Neff Laing	Pittsburgh, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury	Detroit, Michigan
Stockman-Farmer Publishing Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Estate of T. D. Harman	Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. D. Harman, Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. A. Royston, Jr.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. S. Bayard	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Estate of Mary Krimmel	Circleville, Ohio
Mrs. Bessie Hall	Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Rural Publishing Co.,	Mt. Clemens, Michigan
George M. Slocum	Detroit, Michigan
Mabel H. Slocum	Detroit, Michigan
Robert J. McColgan	Des Moines, Iowa
Milon Grinnell	Mt. Clemens, Michigan
H. F. Hipkins	Mt. Clemens, Michigan

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

NEFF LAING, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1931.

Charles A. Burke, Notary Public
(My commission expires April 8, 1933.)

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LUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks, 11c up. Blood-tested. State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks. Pullets. Cockerels. Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS. White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 8c. Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS and Australorps 15c. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, 12c. Ten other bloodtested varieties. Also special battery broiler chicks. Equally low price. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 204, Quincy, Ill.

WRITE ABOUT ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Orpingtons, Anconas, Leghorns, for layers and broilers. Hatch weekly. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

4c UP.—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Leghorns. Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

REDS, 8c; GIANTS, 9c; LEGHORNS, 7c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 354-egg. Australorps, Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Well rooted, healthy plants that are guaranteed to give satisfaction. At these new prices. Premier, Cooper, Big Joe, Chesapeake, Blakemore, Aroma, Aberdeen, Lupton, Wm. Belt, Gandy, Missionary, Gibson, Maryland, Beauty, Lindbergh, Big Lake $0.85 per 100; $2.75 per 500; $5.00 per 1,000. Mastodon and Champion Everbearing $1.50 per 100; $1.50 per 500; $8.50 per 1,000. Rayner Bros., Box 6, Salisbury, Md.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans, Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover, $3.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save Money. Buy before Spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

12 TULIP BULBS for 10c and a list of fruit growers, names and address. Zilke Brothers, Baroda, Michigan.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Medicay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS.—21 with envelopes, $1.00. Send 50c sample box. R. Maltz, Towanda, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

SEND US NAMES of 5 friends with 10c for postage, get sample pound coffee free. Carlton Coffee Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

PECANS.—Large size papershell Pecans, finest quality, 15c lb. Mail orders to A. B. Kirby, Gaffney, S. C.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

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INCUBATOR BARGAINS. Greatly reduced prices on entire stock of used incubators. Sold on most liberal terms ever given. All leading makes, Buckeyes, Petersimes, Blue Hen, Newtowns, etc. Many nearly new. 2,000 to 30,000 capacity, all guaranteed. Write or wire for description and prices before buying any incubator. Our reputation protects you. Smith Incubator Company, 2116-A West 121-4 Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

AMAZINGLY EASY to get into Auto Repair and Service business. Steady, big pay jobs open for trained men at $40 to $100 a week. Learn in 8 weeks with new, Guaranteed, Actual shop system. Write quick for Big Free Auto Book and Special Limited Time tuition offer. McSweeny Auto and Aviation School, A-30-P McSweeny Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range $105-$250 month, Paid vacations, Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

CHOICE 131 ACRES, $1,507 Income. Among valuable farms and good neighbors; 114 acres level tractor fields, 70 tons hay cut from 35 acres; pasture for 35 head, spring brook, est. 1,000 cords wood, dandy home orchard; good 10-room residence, large painted barn, other buildings. Feeble owner's low price $11,000 including for quick sale 11 cows, 5 heifers, bull, 700 poultry, full line machinery, crops, and 35 acres hay, 34 acres corn, wheat and oats; part cash. S. R. Matthews, Bonded Strout Agent, 113 North St., Elkton, Md.

140-ACRE COMMERCIAL FRUIT FARM, Gloucester County, N. J. Close to progressive village and easy drive to Philadelphia, with its fine markets. Pleasant lake on farm. 40 acres young productive apple orchard, standard varieties, good condition. 100 acres woodland. Two dwellings and pleasant bungalow, with fireplace on lake. Barn. All buildings in good repair. Investigate easy payment plan. Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass.

BIG HORN BASIN—the bread basket of Wyoming. Good irrigated lands at reasonable prices, easy terms. Write for descriptive folder. Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room C-1503, Omaha, Neb.

LAKE COUNTY, FLA.—17 acres on hard road, good location. 150 oranges, 150 grapefruit; 5 acres trucking soil; small lake. A. C. Thomas, Huntington, West Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA

"BLUE RIBBON" TRACTOR FARM.—118 Acres on State highway and only few steps concrete; 1½ miles busy town 3,000, all advantages; 100 acres for raising bumper crops, nice home orchard, dandy pasturage, woodlot; good 12-room house, furnace and lights, spring water, long porch, shade; large cement-basement barn, numerous other buildings. Low price $8,200 is only buildings value; $2,700 down. To hurry sale owner includes tractor, implements, 8 cows, 5 heifers, bull, 25 sheep, hogs, lot hay, corn, oats, potatoes, buckwheat. R. A. Shipton, Bonded Strout Agent, R. D. 2, Grove City, Pa.

CRESTVIEW FARM IS FOR SALE.—Location two miles north of Harrison City, Westmoreland County, Pa. Contains 130 acres, 100 tillable, in high state of cultivation. Some valuable timber. Part limestone soil. Is suitable for all kinds of crops lay fairly level, good orchard of variety of fruits. 8-room brick house, bank barn 64x60 ft., tile silo, hay barn and good lot of outbuildings, all in good condition. Buildings worth the price asked. Terms one-half cash, balance to suit purchaser. P. O. Address R. D. 2, Irwin, Pa., Phone Export 47 r 4. W. F. Wagner, Owner.

$800 SECURES 246 ACRES, Crops, hay, sweet corn, beans, potatoes, garden, 15 cows and heifers, bull, horses, gas engine, ensilage cutter, machinery, vehicles; 14-room 2-story house, farm buildings; only 1¼ miles village, few steps macadam highway, 50 acres level tillage, woodland, brook, lots fruit, $3,000 is low price; $800 down; pg. 22 big fall catalog 136 pages, 1,000 bargains. Free. Strout Agency, 1422-BE Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Additional Classified on page 18

Slim and Spud — Inman

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1. Japanese boy scouts watching a parade of Japanese wearing the ancient costumes of the Shimatsu warriors, at Kagoshima.

2. Rome, Italy. — The famous Italian sculptor Micheli La Spina putting the finishing touches to the giant statue of Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot.

3. "These hairs are .00067 of an inch in diameter," says John Wright of Sanford, Me., who is matching Angora goat hairs for mohair velvet weaving. "Right you are," says Walter Garth, his assistant, who is checking Wright's measurements with a micrometer. "The machine age has never been able to develop mechanical means of matching different classifications of hair properly for fine weaving," said Wright.

4. New York City. — Park Avenue looking north, with the Waldorf-Astoria occupying the entire block bounded by Park and Lexington Avenues, 49th and 50th Streets. This internationally famous hostelry, 47 stories in height, opened its doors October 1st.

5. Belmont Park, L. I.— Immediately after his great victory—"Top Flight" (owned by C. V. Whitney) with jockey Workman up. He won the rich "Futurity Stakes," the world's richest race ($120,000) for two-year-olds.

6. One of the most unusual lightning photos ever made—taken at the height of an electrical storm which passed over Jersey, one of the Channel Islands.

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Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

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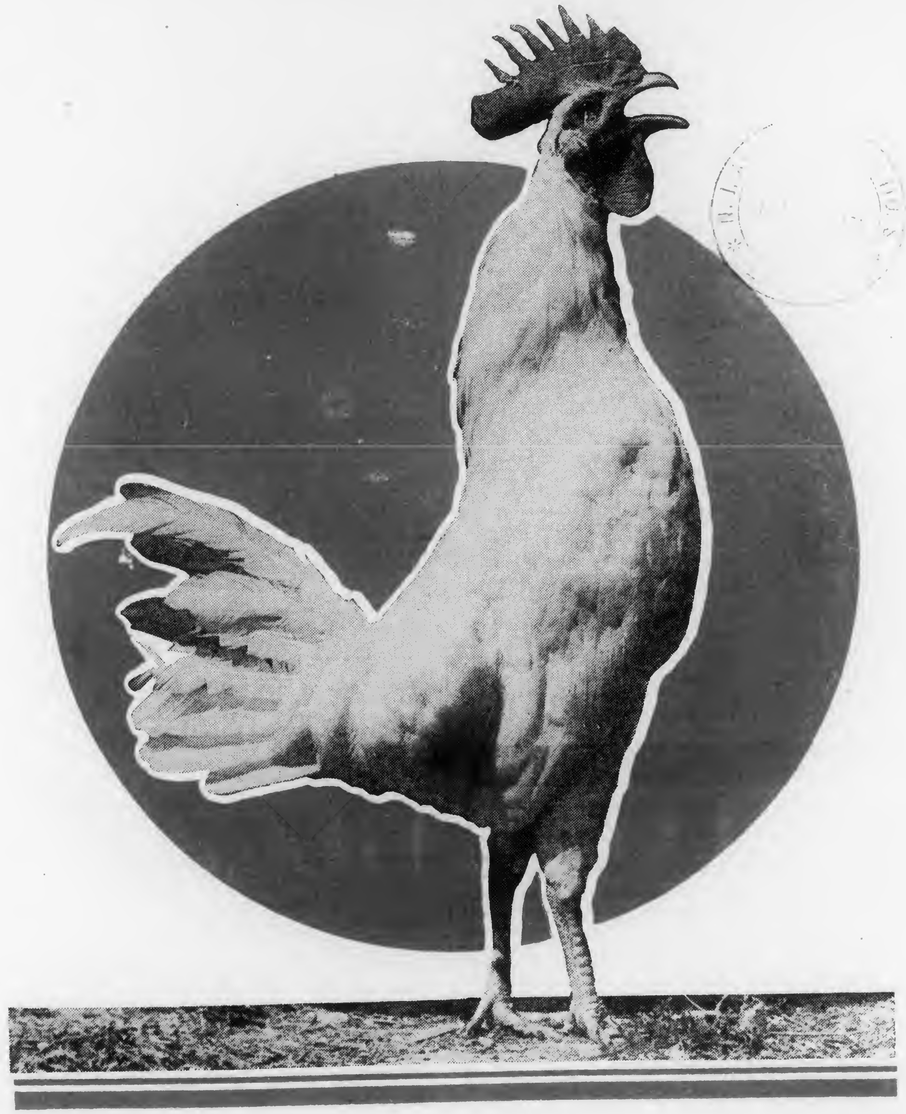

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

Air view of Larro Research Farm—where science works in overalls—building feeds on facts.

Building feeds on facts!

More than eighteen years ago, we started our research work. We bought cows. We rolled up our sleeves and started ***digging for facts***—facts about feeds—about cow health—about milk production—and about ***dairy profits.***

Later we bought some chickens and then some hogs and started feeding to find out which was the best feed for them.

Today The Larro Farm with its cows, chickens and hogs has grown into the World's Largest Privately Owned Research Farm. All Larro Feeds for cows, hogs and poultry have been built here at this farm—built on facts dug up by hard work—by feeding trials that have required years to complete. Science works in overalls at Larro Research Farm.

The result:

Feeds made to pay you more profit over feed cost, "good" times or "bad" times, than any other feeds you can mix or buy.

Larro

ON A FEED SACK MEANS THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFIT OVER FEED COST TO DAIRYMEN—POULTRYMEN AND HOG RAISERS

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Good farming methods will produce bigger and better crops. A well-planned marketing campaign will bring you higher prices. And well-informed buying will bring you more for every dollar spent. This is the foundation on which the master farmer builds his economy program.

The third leg becomes an easy matter when you read the advertisements in your farm paper. Reading them saves you time and actual money. You can learn what goods are standard, where to get them, how much you are expected to pay.

Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

SCIENTISTS may find that the value of a ton of stable manure is smaller than the farmer had supposed, but the farmer can safely add fifty cents a ton to the valuation on account of the satisfaction he gets in believing that the scientists are wrong this time.

* * *

THE farmer escapes unemployment in these dull times. He is as safe on that score as an inmate of a work-house. The amount of his wages are fixed at the end of the year when all the returns are in, and if they are good he has a mild surprise thrown in as an extra. But he had a living all the time while some others lived only part-time.

* * *

SERVING the public is made a hardship by destructive critics. Our attention is called to the ineffectiveness of this and that high government official. Some criticism is a good thing, but would it not be a good rule that when one criticizes any government policy he should be under the obligation of submitting a substitute policy along with his criticism, if some action must be taken? The one offering his substitute should have the "i"s dotted and "t"s crossed, because the official had to do that when he got into action. This would be a sizeable job when dealing with treasury projects.

* * *

LET'S keep the record clear. I didn't say that Germany should escape the payment of war debts. The point was made that she could pay only in commodities, in the long run, and that their price level was not even half as high as it was when the amount due other nations was fixed. That doubles the amount of commodities required. The suggestion was to scale the debt down to the amount that was really in mind when the figuring was done, and that it be done in the interest of the creditors and world safety.

* * *

A WHEAT grower was a bit violent about the Farm Board one day and I asked him what he would do with the country's wheat situation if he had full responsibility. He said he would present a plan, and somewhat later said he was working on it. Still later he said nothing. I think he came around into accord with my belief that he and I didn't know what could be done with advantage.

* * *

"LET'S applaud rather than obstruct." So writes G. L. Rothgeb of Virginia, having in mind the effort of the Federal Farm Board to get our surplus wheat moving by swapping commodities with other countries as it did in the coffee deal. I am with him on that: Let's swap off that store of wheat that surely is depressing price. My sympathy has been with the members of the Board from the beginning. The Act creating the Board provided for some testing of the old law of demand and supply to determine its validity. It was the Board's business to carry out the provisions of the Act and see what would happen. The fact that we now see does not change the other fact that these men did their official duty. But why not now admit failure?

* * *

MR. ROTHGEB asks: "Have you ever been in a traffic jam that seemed well nigh impossible to straighten out and then, for some reason, it was unlimbered and presently things began to move normally?" Back of that question is the optimism that makes America unbeatable. Yes, it is quite a jam, and the delay is making some miss their supper, but there is supper ahead for every one. Past experience justifies one in believing that.

* * *

IT is time for the annual appeal or "Farm Facts" that shade trees be set around farm houses. The English understand the attractive appeal that trees make, but there was a day in America when land had to be cleared to get a chance to grow food, and that experience has left its mark on half our people. One can add several per cent to the market value of a small farm by having choice shade trees around the home. That is less important than the comfort and the pleasure of having one's home among them. No matter how old you are, set them. Have the outlook of the man ninety years of age who had some money to invest and told his banker he would consider only "long-term" bonds. A tree is the noblest plant the soil produces. When the years come along and there may be the thought that my last photograph is being taken, I want it to be when I am planting a tree.

* * *

THE National Lime Association gives out some interesting data about the consumption of liming materials. Measuring the materials in terms of lime oxides content, Pennsylvania stood third among the states in quantity used in 1930, while New Jersey was second in amount when proportioned to crop area. Three and a half million tons of liming materials were used in the United States.

* * *

ILLINOIS, which heads the list, depends solely on limestone screenings. Pennsylvania and New Jersey together use nearly one-half of all the hydrated lime applied to American farms. Pennsylvania uses over one-third of all the burned lime applied. Taking the country as a whole, we learn that ground limestone forms over half of the total liming materials used, and limestone screenings provide nearly an additional third.

* * *

FARM experience is now so broad that consumers have quite definite ideas of what is cheapest and best for them under their own market and farm conditions. The most of us carry along a small stock of prejudices to help guide us in all we do, and that doubtless is true in the selection of liming materials, but just as we know a lot more than formerly about the right selection of fertilizers so have we gained in knowledge of relative values of liming materials offered on the market.

This practical potato storage was built by R. R. Fleming of Butler county, Pa., in 1930. The cellar holds 4,000 bushels, has two stalls for automobiles in the front and in the top section potatoes are graded as dug. At other times of the year the top section serves as a storage for grain and machinery.

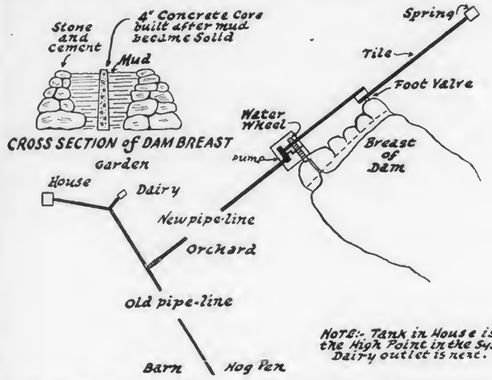
Drouth Relief in Maryland

By JOHN D. ROOP, Jr.

THE Maryland air last year was as dry as that of the Arizona desert. Winds parched much of the vegetation including pastures, corn and even some trees. Farmers complained; grain and feed dealers bought stock as if they thought the entire market was being cornered; organizations howled for drouth relief; ambitious politicians running for reelection conjured with the term drouth relief.

My two boys had killed the weeds of the corn field, plowed and dragged down the field for wheat and barley. Everywhere wells and springs were going dry, including the one from which our water was pumped. It had become weak in former dry spells.

The boys plowed open the ditches of the pasture where we found that a strong spring was finding its way to the brook underneath the roots of the big elm. Ordinarily it formed its quagmire thirty feet on either side of its course. We started to develop "our sea-shore." I got 80 feet of six-inch terra cotta tile, and placed it in the straight ditch which we plowed and dug to the brook toward the farm buildings. A wooden box 1x1½x6 feet was placed over the spot where the strongest vein of water came through the mud. By cleaning out this box other veins centered here. Gradually the mud became solid as the water found its way to this lower and free course.



The Dam

The brook was low and always is lazy. I planned to dam it just above the place where our spring water entered it. Though I wanted but a two-foot fall the dam had to be strong to stand the strain of flood water. We hauled the stones to the bank and dragged a few long heavy ones with horses to the bed of the brook to be the foundation stones for the dam. In building the dam mud was laid behind the front wall of stone and concrete to keep the water from washing the cement away. Dirty irregular stones were placed about four feet back of the front wall to hold the earth from settling back in the water. The dam is seven feet thick at the base and five feet at the top.

A chute was made of steel and placed in the top of the dam breast near the end toward the buildings, where the water-wheel was to be placed. The flat meadow and the other end of the breast was adapted to take care of flood waters. The pit for the water-wheel and pump was built like the front breast wall,—clean stones held concrete in place and tapered to the top. The water-wheel was all steel but formerly hung in bearings that badly cut the shaft. We cut the housings with their roller bearings from the rear axle of an old auto. Imbedding the housing with grease cups up in the concrete, the waterwheel in its roller bearings was anchored to the concrete walls.

A small pit was built at the end of the tile to care for the foot valve. Here ten quarts of water was held to cover the foot valve. A flat stone keeps flood debris from filling it up. The concrete for all this work was inexpensive, because the creek gravel found in the bed of the brook made excellent concrete, ratio, one cement to six gravel.

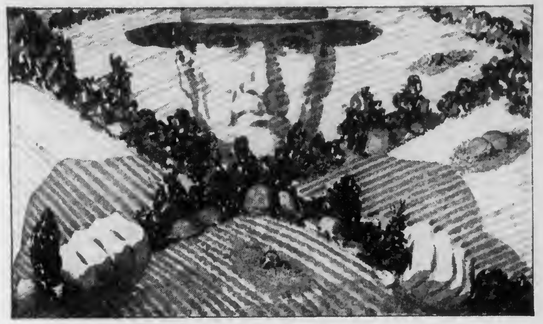
Relief for All

Bare-footed or in boots, we enjoyed the relief from the torrid heat. When the dam was full the children, cows, dog, ducks and geese all seemed to thank us for the relief. Indeed, the change in the landscape was refreshing. However, the purpose of the dam was to have sufficient water for fire fighting should it ever be necessary to call the new fire engine.

A plumber and pump expert said I was foolish to think of an antiquated waterwheel pumping water. However, I foresaw a serious water shortage, and planned to avoid hauling or even paying for power to pump the tremendous amount of water required by the household, cows, horses, hogs, etc., during the long winter. The initial outlay was kept to the minimum. Pump cost $15; 480 feet of inch iron pipe cost $50. The boys dug the ditch. I made the pitman rod to connect the pump to the water wheel crank shaft, also the wooden base for the pump.

The brook always flows though in that very dry weather it was very slow and the wheel had to wait often for its buckets to be filled. However, day and night it forces water through the pipe for some useful purpose. Water was needed to water thirsty animals, moisten the corn for the silo, clean dairy, kitchen, bath, etc. Even the overflow is used to water vegetation. Since the waters are becoming more normal the pump goes faster and the surplus water runs through the dairy house keeping milk from freezing yet cold. Then it follows an open ditch which ducks and chickens seem to enjoy. The grapes last fall paid well for their share of this water.

On two zero mornings I had to thaw the pump. Since the waters are more flush the protection that I built keeps the water moving. This inexpensive protection is a piano box made over. A door is on the south side hung by pieces of old tires so that it is always shut except when propped open. Lined with heavy cardboard the spaces are filled with sawdust as is the top which is covered with iron roofing. Should I be building the system again, I would continue the tile under concrete at the foot of the dam breast into the water wheel pit where the foot-valve pit would be sheltered, and the spring water would warm the pump house in zero weather.



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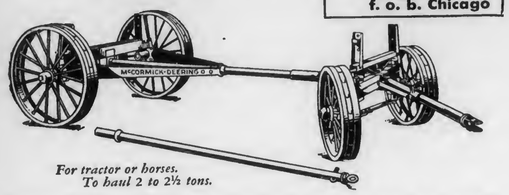

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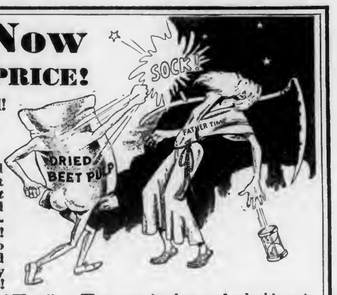

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By R. P. KESTER

SILOS in this neighborhood are being filled with better feeding material than was the case last year, except those which are filled with sweet corn fodder from which most of the corn was pulled off and sold. Not only is there more corn on the stalks of the corn crop this year, but it is more mature than is the case sometimes.

* * *

I well remember how dairymen used to fill their silos with so-called silage corn—corn that grew a big tonnage but which did not mature sufficiently in ear or stalk to make good silage. It was so immature that an excessive amount of acid was formed and this produced a laxness in the cattle which made them poor in flesh and reduced the milk flow. Immature corn makes silage lacking in fat and protein.

* * *

I talked with a dairyman the other day who said he was going to have his wheat ground into cow feed, since he could not get more than 50 cents a bushel for it. Since I am no longer in the dairy business I am not fully posted on comparative prices of feed, but I am not sure that this man will get most out of his wheat in this way. Whole wheat will not give as good results as the same weight in wheat bran, corn meal, cottonseed or linseed meal, mixed together.

* * *

No other branch of agriculture has made greater progress in increasing production per unit than has the dairy industry. This is due to two causes: the use of balanced rations, and the breeding of better producing animals. There is no way of knowing which of these factors has been of most value to dairymen, but taken together they have revolutionized dairying and placed it in the paying class of industries.

* * *

A report made up from the records of the dairy herd at State College is representative of the industry as a whole, although it may rightfully be expected to be more striking than the results from the country at large. In thirty years the average cow in the State College herd has more than doubled her production of milk, and the average production of butterfat has increased from 225 pounds to 391 pounds. In this case probably the most of the increase is due to intelligent breeding.

* * *

Another thing that has helped to increase the production of Pennsylvania has been the elimination of the poor producers as a result of the cow-testing associations, and still another is the testing out of diseased cattle. All along the line there has been a persistent and intelligent drive made toward a given end—the development of dairy herds that would produce enough to pay for their feed and also make a profit for their owners.

* * *

While the results of dairy cow improvement work are more striking and tangible than those in some other lines, yet if one could bring together and array in figures the accomplishments in improving grains, fruits and vegetables in the last 30 years they would also be striking. As I mentally review and compare the products of field, garden and orchard with those popular when I was a boy I see tremendous gains. One has but to consider potatoes, corn, apples, tomatoes and other vegetables to see the difference.

* * *

But we must consider another phase of farm life while estimating progress before it is complete, and that is the machine and equipment improvements. Go back to the use of tools used in home and on farm thirty years ago, and it would be impossible to make life on the farm either prosperous or pleasant in spite of the improvements first made. But taken all together farm life has been evolved from a condition of drudgery, uncertainty and low production to a business from which intelligent, industrious men and women may live and earn a livelihood more certainly than in any other.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

LIFE never takes the backward track. Its opportunities are only the opportunities of today.

A man had come to a birthday. Life pressed hard upon him. His mind was filled with thoughts of bills and statements which must be met. When his thoughts were most intent on his business problems, the door was pushed open and a little chap, a boy he loved as he loved his own life, bounced merrily in and began giving him a lovetap for every year in the half century that was gone.

Half in fun, half in earnest, impatient to go on with his work, the father called out, "Oh, Sonny, can't you finish them some other day?" He did not think what he was doing; but the blue eyes filled with tears and the little chap crept away with a broken heart. The day came when the man longed for the birthday blows to be finished on his back, but the little one had gone away where they have no more birthdays. Now it is the man who has the broken heart.

Life is so strange! This morning you had a chance to give Mary a kiss and tell her how dear she was to you. Did you do it? Then the little ones pressed around you for a hug before you went out into the field for the work of the day. Was the lure of the cornfield greater than that of the dear arms reaching up toward you, or did you linger long enough to take the boys and the girls in your arms and love them so that their hearts were glad all the rest of the day?

God makes only one key for each opportunity He places before us. If we lose that one key the doorway to that opportunity will stay locked forever. Other opportunities may come. Thank God for that! But they will be different from those of yesterday. They may be better than those of the past and they may not be. The only wise thing, the very best thing we can do is to take them while they are within our grasp and make the very most of them, for they never will come this way again.

Who Can Beat It?

I HAD a sweet potato row which was 400 feet long. I plowed 26 bushels of nice sweet potatoes from it. I plowed one out which weighed four and one-fourth pounds. A good many of them weighed from two to three and one-half pounds each. Who can beat it? H. J. Kiser.

York county, Pa.

* * *

I HAVE a turnip which measures 28 inches around and weighs nine pounds. Would like to hear from any one else. John D. Hebner.

Westmoreland county, Pa.

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The Apple Market

By FRANK APP, Agricultural Economist

THE apple grower is finding a most difficult season because of conflicting reports, unsettled business conditions, demoralized finances in foreign countries and a large crop forecast, all of which are depressing at the present price and make the grower wonder whether he should store his apples or sell, provided he can find a buyer.

The season of 1926 had a crop of commercial apples comprising of 39,119,000 barrels. The forecast for 1931 made by the government is 38,933,000 barrels. This makes our forecasted crop almost as large as that of the 1926 season.

The market throughout Shenandoah, Potomac and Cumberland districts for the years 1926-7 with business conditions good was slow. Grimes Golden sold for $2.75@3.25 per barrel; Jonathan mostly $3.25 per barrel; Delicious $3.50@3.75; York and Staymans $3.50@3.75; Ben Davis mostly $2.50 per barrel; while Yorks and Staymans per bushel were mostly 80@90c. Western New York Baldwins opened at 70@90c per bushel or $2.50@2.75 per barrel, although the market increased about $1 later in the season. Greenings opened at 80@95c and worked up to $1.25@1.40 per bushel later; barrels opened at $2.50@3 and advanced to $3.50 before the season closed.

Prices in New Jersey were in keeping with prices of the Shenandoah Valley.

Contrast this with the opening of this year. Grimes are selling for 60@65c per bushel; Delicious $1@1.25 per bushel; Staymans 75@85c per bushel; with the export market seriously demoralized and the buying power of our local markets materially reduced.

For the grower who is prepared to store, it is difficult to pass judgment this season because of the many conflicting conditions.

Commercial Crop

The writer has just made a trip through the apple sections of the East and the unanimous opinion of the leaders of these sections best informed of their crop conditions indicate the crop of commercial apples that will be packed U. S. No. 1 or better will be considerably less than the government forecast would indicate.

Western New York reports a great deal of scab. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Shenandoah, Potomac and Cumberland regions have a very spotted condition. Some orchards are set with the very finest crop of clean fruit possessing a fine finish; other large commercial orchards that in the past were important in their neighborhood as large commercial producers are so seriously damaged by moth that they will scarcely pack any number one fruit. These orchards will contribute to the "cider barrel" or rot on the ground.

The production of fruit that will be packed will probably be considerably less than the present forecast would indicate. To illustrate, the early apple crop for Delaware was forecast 1,000 cars; there actually was shipped 600 cars. The other 400 cars were there, but the quality and condition did not warrant marketing. Delaware authorities claim there will be an equally drastic reduction in their commercial crop of winter apples. The same condition prevails throughout the East, consequently, if we judge the market production side only, one might be optimistic.

Business conditions on the other hand are less optimistic. The payrolls of our factories have decreased about 36 per cent. The farm index is down to 72 per cent of prewar prices. Distribution costs remain about as high as any time during the War, while the export market at the present time is almost at a standstill. Buyers are not buying, consequently it would appear as though the exportation of apples this year would not come to the rescue of the American grower as in 1930.

It will be necessary for the apple growers to use every means of sound merchandizing to dispose of the crop if they wish to realize a profit this year.

The selling of apples by the unemployed was highly successful during the past season. It possibly can be utilized again this year to an even greater advantage.

Cheaper methods of distribution should be obtained. The grower has cut his cost, but he must find means to cut distribution costs. There is need for every apple, provided it can be placed in the hands of the consumer at a price at which he can afford to buy.

The chestnut trees are about all dead, and the old Maiden Blush apple tree in the pasture is joining them decrepit limb by limb. Even the school boy is changing with the times, for instead of loitering home across lots from the one-room school, he rides in luxury from a massive and many-roomed building where he is subjected to education de-luxe in the most painless way possible. This is progress, but where is the compensation for the chestnuts, the Maiden Blush apples and the ends of autumn days spent trudging home from school? J. D.

More economic distribution can be made only by some changes in the system of marketing. This may require the grower to sell more direct so as to avoid as much as possible additional resales, additional handling and transportation back and forth, greater extension of credits and such other functions which are included in our marketing system. Sales direct to the chain stores and merchants who require a regular supply of apples make a very desirable system of placing fruit in the hands of the consumer at the lowest distribution cost.

The Outlook

Number 2 fruit should not be packed but rather sold locally to the peddler trade for direct distribution to those consumers who will buy apples at a price not to exceed 30@50c a half-bushel basket. Where such a market is not available and where apples have no value for by-products it is a question whether the grower can afford to harvest and package No. 2 fruit.

Summing up, the present indications point to a smaller crop than the commercial crop issued by the government. On the other hand, business conditions and foreign markets are so unfavorable that they will tend to depress the market more than the possible decreased production will stimulate it. A change in our foreign markets and business conditions would strengthen the markets tremendously.

The grower who is considering whether he should sell or hold must take into consideration the markets he is likely to reach and the influence of the local crop as well as the local business conditions for the markets in which he expects to sell.

Forest Trees for Idle Land

WE have perhaps four or five million acres of farm land not cultivated in Pennsylvania, yet we permit the land to lie idle and we do not reforest it as we should. Of the thirteen million acres of forest land that we have, we allow forest fires to burn one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand acres every year, and these repeated fires, not burning always over the same places, keep at least a million acres of woodland unproductive. America is truly great, but she cannot afford to let these things go on forever.

Times change. Transportation costs and the expense of distribution will force more intensive farming near our large cities. Our mature forests are being rapidly depleted and even now, at high cost, we are bringing our timber supplies great distances from the South and West, while plenty of acres close by are idle.

Going Ahead

While we may not be forced as yet to adopt an intensive forest practice as they have in Europe, yet the time is here to consider seriously our idle land question. We find thousands of acres loafing, while the owners annually pay the mounting taxes, with no end in sight.

How to get a larger area reforested annually is a big problem and will involve, probably, governmental appropriation and control of lands. Until this develops, the private landowners are going ahead, and cities, towns and counties must be encouraged to put their idle lands to work. Mining companies, water companies and other big land owning corporations as railroads, clubs and hotel companies and many others are doing much in reforestation. It is the body of hundreds and thousands of small private landowners, however, who are doing the most. Of over seven and a half million trees planted on private land in the spring of 1931, the small landowners, generally farmers, are responsible for planting over four and a half million trees.

Perhaps you wonder where these trees are planted. Nearly always on the farm are stony areas, steep hillsides and other places too steep to work. This may mean that from one to twenty acres of the farm land are loafing. The wide-awake farmer these days will not permit this to continue long, but orders seedlings from the state and plants trees to grow a forest to supply his needs. Many thousands of Pennsylvania farmers have done this.

The trees are planted close together to insure early crowding and dense shade. Thus erosion is stopped, the weeds and grass shaded out and the intertwining limbs become so thick that the lower limbs die and fall away, thus leaving clean stems where the best timber is grown. No thinning out of the trees will be needed for at least 20 years, for too much sunlight on (Continued on page 12.)

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ON THE AIR

EVERY Monday morning at 11:45 o'clock the Pennsylvania Farmer gives a radio talk over Station KDKA, Pittsburgh. This includes the latest news on agriculture in our territory and is made to meet the demand for brief and timely information about farm affairs in this section. We shall be glad to know if readers are getting it on their radios and whether it contains the things they want to know.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS

WIDE approval will greet the announcement by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation that it contemplates no further irrigation projects for some years. Bringing land under cultivation at public expense has been objectionable to farmers of late on the ground that enough land is now producing, taxes are too high and when more land is needed private initiative will develop it as fast as conditions justify its use.

STILL GOOD

LIFE insurance companies must be careful about their investments. They are required by law, as well as by self-interest, to place their money where it is safe. It has been their custom to keep a sizeable proportion of invested funds in farm mortgages, and this practice is proof of the soundness of farm securities as a class. Last week the subject was discussed at a convention of life insurance men in Pittsburgh. The feeling of the insurance companies was expressed briefly by one speaker who said, "Basically our agriculture is sound." It is pretty hard to find anything safer than the land from which must come the living of the people.

TWO ATTACKS

ON a recent Sunday afternoon Benjamin Grunden, a farm hand on the farm of H. N. Forry, near York, Pa., was seriously injured by a bull when he went to feed it. The reputation of the bull is not stated, but events proved that it was not worthy of any confidence, for its victim is now in a hospital. Roy Altmann, a ten-year-old boy living near New Glarus, Wis., on his way to school started to drive his father's cattle to pasture. A bull charged him, breaking his shoulder and inflicting internal injuries. The boy's life was saved by his brother John, who chased the bull off with a dog. We have no record of the number of trusted bulls in which a dog aided in saving a life, but they make an impressive proportion of these near or actual tragedies.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL

THE 33rd annual American Royal livestock show will be held this year at Kansas City, Mo., November 14th to 21st. This event is of special interest to young farmers throughout the country, because with it will be held the ninth annual conference of Four-H Club boys and girls, the sixth annual national Congress of vocational agricultural high school students and the fourth national convention of the "Future Farmers of America" organization. Reduced railroad rates will prevail. Those applying to this section will amount to one and a half fares for the round trip, on the identification certificate plan, with a return limit of 30 days.

NITROGEN

FOR fifty years and more it has been customary to state the nitrogen content of fertilizers in terms of ammonia. Since nitrogen often appears in fertilizers in forms other than ammonia, the custom has been considered illogical, so beginning January 1st a change will be made in the practice. Thereafter all forms of plant food containing this element will be listed, in twelve northeastern states, in percentages of nitrogen. This will make a slight difference in the apparent but not the actual analysis of the goods. One per cent of nitrogen equals 1.22 per cent of ammonia. From the crop's standpoint it is not important what an element is called, but experience has shown the importance of feeding plants enough of a balanced diet to make them grow properly.

PAINLESS FARM RELIEF

OUR lagging interest in feminine raiment is nudged awake. Keen observers report a more generous trend in styles than prevailed in the short and scanty days. Since this coincides with an increase in wool consumption (for the first seven months of 1931 20 per cent more wool was consumed than in the same period last year and ten per cent more than the average for the five years, 1926-30) they find cause to commend the ladies on their aid to the textile industry. Now an optimist, on beholding the little cocked hats that lend variety to the scenery, sees in their popularity salvation for the wheat grower. She reasons that this style demands more ample silhouettes, which in turn will need wheat to restore the vanishing curves. "Economists have agreed that one of the outstanding reasons for the decrease in cereal consumption was the modish figure," says Dr. Florence B. King, the optimist mentioned above. So we suggest that politicians in need of an issue look to the ladies and propose a law to regulate their garb in the interest of agriculture. "Fat women for farm relief" might be an appropriate slogan to start a stampede toward prosperity.

FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE

FROM the dawn of civilization to the relatively recent past the man who tilled the soil was an under dog, the pawn of politicians, the serf of lords or the peasant of kings. When the government of this country was founded on the principle of human rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness it opened a new vista to the tiller of the soil. It gave him that greatest of all material blessings, opportunity untrammeled and freedom without strings. And under the stimulus of freedom and a fair chance American farming made more progress in the last century than any other agriculture ever made in ten thousand years, and it was done primarily because the man who held the plow held the key to his future, the privilege of working out his own destiny. But of late years this much-lauded freedom has been tampered with in all directions. We enact laws without limit to better conditions, most of which irritate rather than cure sore places. But so far we have maintained a semblance of freedom. How long this last vestige of our rights will withstand the constant cry for special privilege is questionable. Already some states have passed laws prohibiting a man from planting as he chooses, and now one country—Spain—has a law to make men work farms according to specifications. For Spain, which has too little and not too much farm products, will try compulsory operation of farm land, with enforcement by the police. The regulation requires the operation of the farm "according to the standards of a good farmer," and failure to obey the directions of the government's expert will result in a committee taking charge of the farm after two days' notice to the owner. Another European country—Russia—has taken the land away from her good farmers and runs it in the interest of the "state," which in reality is the politicians now in power.

We in this country think we are a long way from the point where the government will take a man's farm from him or tell him how he shall run it, but with our endless monkeying with business, our mounting taxes and our fantastic schemes for "farm relief" we may wake up to find that we have lost the thing for which agriculture has striven since it emerged from serfdom, its freedom and opportunity.

THE BIG PARADE

BUSINESS has been peeking around "the corner" in search of prosperity for two years, but at every glimpse the coveted fantasy has gone glimmering. Confidence turned to hope, hope to doubt and doubt to despair. Our money men and captains of industry got glum and glummer. Prices dropped from "the bottom" to new bottoms, trade lagged, and each gloomy development carried the seed of more gloom. This was largely due to fear, the great enemy of mankind. Fear never won a battle, nor righted a wrong. It has added nothing to human happiness, but much to human misery. And of all fearful things money is the most cowardly. Let a bank fail and every one rushes to his own bank, although it may be as sound as bed rock, draws out his money and helps to close it too. Fear destroys confidence, and confidence is the foundation of modern business.

We have the money, the industries, the food, the people and the desire for things—all the elements of prosperity, yet due to infectious and growing fear they become stagnant. The public, fearful of a depression, does the things that create the state they fear. There was no shortage of remedies for this situation. They flooded the nation like the locusts of Egypt, but in spite of them—or possibly because of them—the fear epidemic carried the country to new lows last week. Wheat slumped, security values sagged, banks closed their doors and pessimism prevailed. The business world, despairing of locating "the corner," was looking for a sign, and it came in President Hoover's proposal for a change in regulations to thaw frozen credits and keep them liquid with a huge sum of public and private money. Bankers in convention promptly accepted the proposal. Congressional members of both parties endorsed it. Markets reacted immediately; security values jumped, wheat advanced; the whole attitude of the business world changed from one of despair to one of confidence. Everybody was ready to join the big parade to prosperity. Its outcome will be determined largely by how well they keep up their courage. If, as most observers believe and all hope, business has turned the long-sought corner, marking the end of the depression and the beginning of more prosperous times, we can say with the British soldier on seeing the first Yankee troops: "We're glad to see you, but you were a long time coming."

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

A FACTORY to dehydrate fresh fruits to a fruit powder, without loss of flavor and food value, may help solve the New Jersey growers' market problem for surplus and second grade fruit. This is looking into the future, a future which may not be far distant.

Last week I visited the manufacturing plant where this processing of fruits has been perfected. I had the opportunity to inspect the plant and taste banana powder, which already is being manufactured commercially, strawberry, peach and grape powders. The development of fruit dehydrating plants depends largely on a growing demand for these fruit powders among ice cream manufacturers, confectioners and the baking trade.

The development of a market for peach powder may prove of tremendous value to New Jersey peach growers. Already some growers are investigating the possibilities of such a market.

Competition from other peach growing districts has been a subject for much concern during recent years among New Jersey growers. This once prosperous industry in the state has met such stiff competition from the South, Georgia especially, that the growing of peaches in New Jersey has become a rather uncertain enterprise. The market for this year's crop was too low in many instances to pay the costs of harvesting; as a result, many orchards remained unharvested, while others were marketed at a loss. Second grade and cull peaches found no market during this season of heavy crops and low prices.

New Jersey's peach market is almost entirely for fresh fruit; there is little processing of peaches in this district and the bulk of the crop must go direct to the consumers as soon as it ripens. During the past two years a few growers have placed a part of their crop in cold storage and speculated upon a rising market later in the season. But cold storage holdings are only a small part of the peach crop in New Jersey and this has proved profitable only when the very best grade of peaches was stored.

A grave question confronting the growers has been, "How could they meet the increasing competition from the South, where could they market their surplus during seasons of heavy crops, and where could they find a market for their smaller and lower grades of fruit?"

These men have been preparing to meet southern competition with better peach varieties which ripen when southern Elbertas arrive on the market. The Experiment Station is accomplishing an outstanding piece of work in developing new and better peach varieties. Some of their most promising varieties, which are now being grown commercially to some extent, this season have proved very satisfactory to both buyer and grower.

But better varieties are not going to entirely solve the peach problem in New Jersey. Will a market for peach powder be developed which will help to relieve market conditions like those of 1931? It is within the vision of some growers to see just such a development, not alone with peaches but other highly perishable fruits as well. Fruit powders, according to the manufacturers, can be marketed at a cost to compete with the present canned product. They are much more concentrated and may develop an entirely new market demand.

Interest in New Jersey in the dehydration of fruits to a powder does not lie only within peach growing districts. There is some thought of its application to strawberries and cranberries and its use in ice cream, jams and sauces.

Too often at the peak of over-expansion of any one agricultural industry in a district, accompanied with a continually weak market because the market is flooded with that particular product, we are apt to become easily discouraged concerning the future prosperity of that industry. Then a new market is discovered to ease this situation, as in the case of tomato juice, orange juice, etc. Manufacture of fruit powders may be another such instance, at least it is worthy of attention.

NEW JERSEY turkey growers organized a New Jersey Turkey Association last Saturday when they gathered at the farm of Mrs. Frank App, near Bridgeton, for luncheon and a meeting after a tour of South Jersey turkey farms. Organizing of the turkey growers has been the outgrowth of a rapid increase of interest in the production of turkeys in New Jersey during the past four or five years. There has always been widespread interest in the "holiday bird" throughout the state, especially among farm women, but it has been only during recent years that they have learned how to profitably produce turkeys without heavy losses from mortality. With this better knowledge of production the turkey industry in New Jersey has increased rapidly.

Mrs. A. E. Reid of Monmouth county was elected first president of the new association. Mrs. Reid has been growing turkeys for many years and it was at her turkey farm, near Manalpan, that the first New Jersey Turkey Day was held four years ago. At that first meeting far more women showed their interest in turkey raising than did the men. Saturday's meeting and tour, the fourth New Jersey Turkey Tour, attracted more men than ever before, indicating that turkey raising in the state is no longer a sideline on these farms.

Samuel Lippincott, Marlton, Burlington county, was chosen vice-president of the organization. Turkey Day was held at Mr. Lippincott's farm last year. Mrs. Frank App was elected secretary-treasurer, while James Rugh and Mrs. Raymond Dongess were selected members of the executive committee. Mr. Harry Lloyd, a turkey producer from Sussex county, was named as delegate to the State Poultry Convention which is being held at Atlantic City this week.

Turkey producers now for the first time have a voice in the New Jersey State Poultry Association and through organized effort hope to stimulate greater interest and knowledge in better management and marketing of their birds. The Association is young and as yet without a very definite program, but the enthusiasm of the growers cannot help but make it of constructive value to all those interested in the industry.

The growers met Saturday morning at the farm of Edward Broomell, near Woodstown, and by the time they had reached the App farm in the afternoon 53 cars were in the auto cavalcade. Both Mr. Broomell and Mrs. App have flocks of Bronze turkeys; Mr. Boomell has a flock of about 500; while Mrs. App is growing about 300 birds.

The most spectacular scene of the day was the 1,000-bird flock of White Hollands at the farm of James Rugh. Mr. Rugh used to raise turkeys in Pennsylvania and when he moved to New Jersey he continued to develop his White Holland flock. He has selected this breed because he feels that it makes a better early market bird than the Bronze turkey.

After leaving the Rugh farm the group drove to Mrs. App's home where a turkey luncheon was served and the New Jersey Turkey Association was organized.

* * *

A FEW weeks ago we published a resolution passed by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture which advocated a reduction of 20 per cent in all county officials' salaries as a step toward tax reduction in that county. At that time we made no comment concerning the resolution, neither approving nor condemning this move, as we were not familiar with conditions which sponsored it.

Many question the soundness of such a proposal as the first step toward tax economy. Inefficiency and waste in the handling of public funds should be the first point of attack in an economy program. The state and counties have continued to appropriate public funds for the construction of public buildings and roads with little regard for the purse of the tax payer, until now the tax payer with a lower income finds his taxes burdensome.

The Gloucester County Board has followed the easiest path toward reduction of county expenditures by turning to the most easily available budget, salaries. By cutting $30,000 from the budget in this way they are accomplishing very little to improve the situation in their county; they are merely redistributing this purchasing power from about 2,000 officials among the vast number of taxpayers. No doubt some salaries should be subject to readjustment, and reasonable readjustment of wage scale cannot be criticised. Employes under civil service regulations have always been the last to benefit by a general increase in wage scale during prosperous times and it is only natural that they should be the last to receive wage reductions.

But a 20 per cent reduction of the payroll in Gloucester county alone will not noticeably relieve the farm tax situation in that county, nor will reduced payrolls of the state help solve the problem in New Jersey unless the tax money collected locally and spent locally is more efficiently handled.

An analysis of the administration of tax funds in New Jersey shows that nearly 90 per cent of the total taxes collected in the state are collected and spent by the local governing bodies. Within the local communities lies the greatest power for economy. Most tax payers realize there is much waste in administration of tax funds, yet without organization they are helpless to stop the leaks.

There can be little hope for relief in rural taxation until these farmers are willing to shoulder more public responsibility and make a serious and honest organized effort to study the present local needs and stop useless waste of public funds. Before Gloucester county farmers launch their tax reduction program they should be able to answer some of the following questions. What budgets are excessive to the actual needs of the county? Where is the greatest inefficiency? Can the entire county budgets be reduced uniformly without detriment to Gloucester county's prosperity?

* * *

"EASTERN cooperative marketing has failed heretofore, because, to be successful, it should be based on necessity," H. E. Botsford, poultryman from Cornell University, recently told a New Jersey group. This is an idea which may be profitably kept in mind.

The Farm Home

Not a Cupboard Is Bare

IN most homes campaigns to preserve all the surplus food possible are under way. Encouraged by big crops and low prices many housewives who haven't done much canning for years are bringing to light cans and jars from musty hiding places and are looking with pride and satisfaction at their groaning shelves. When this paper reaches you most of you will be scurrying around doing your last bit of canning. There are apples, quinces, grapes, the last of the ripe tomatoes, the problem of using the green ones, and many others you want to save from frost. I can vouch for this pepper relish recipe as our family prefers it to almost every other.

Grind through a coarse meat grinder one dozen onions, one dozen red peppers, one dozen green peppers and one dozen green tomatoes. Pour boiling water over the mixture and let stand twenty minutes. Drain and boil in three pints of vinegar (not too strong) with two pounds of brown sugar and two tablespoons of salt. Add celery seed, mustard seed and ground cinnamon to taste. This makes about four quarts.

A New Bulletin

To aid housewives in the canning of fruits, vegetables and meats in the home, the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service has printed a free publication on the subject. It is circular 124 and can be obtained from the Agricultural Publications Office at State College, Pennsylvania. In this bulletin Miss Jefferds says every one needs two vegetables each day, other than potatoes. Vegetables provide a large amount of calcium and phosphorus, which are so important in the building of strong bones and teeth. These mineral elements are particularly important in the diet of a growing child for his best physical development.

The accompanying canning and storage budget is recommended. It gives the amounts of fruits and vegetables which will furnish a balanced diet for an individual on the basis of a seven-month winter.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables

Fruit	60 pints
Greens	15 pints
Tomatoes	18 pints
Other vegetables such as—	
Young carrots	8 pints
String beans	8 pints
Young beets	6 pints
Peas	5 pints
Corn	5 pints
Asparagus	2 pints
Lima beans	2 pints
Stored Vegetables—	
Raw (celery, cabbage, etc.)	12-15 pounds
Carrots	10 pounds
Onions	15 pounds
Turnips	8 pounds
Beets	8 pounds
Celery	6 pounds
Parsnips and salsify	6 pounds
Potatoes	125 pounds

Apple Confections

Apple sweets prepared now and packed away will be a wholesome and delicious candy for the children at holiday time, suggests the New York State College of Home Economics. An apple which holds its shape well when cooked in syrup is the best choice for candying. Make a syrup of two cups of sugar, one-quarter cup of light corn syrup and one cup of water. Cook for three minutes and add the fruit, being careful not to crowd it in the kettle. Cook rapidly until the apples are clear, lift them out, and lay on a plate to drain. When the syrup has drained off, the fruit should be dried on a rack until no longer sticky and then packed with waxed paper in a tin box or glass jar.

Why not Can Apple Sauce?

If more apples are going to waste than you care to see, remember how delicious apple sauce can be served in many ways next winter. Wash and peel the apples; cut into quarters and core. Place in a kettle with a small amount of water and cook until the apples are tender. If a very fine sauce is desired, the apple mixture may be run through a colander. Add sugar to taste and cook until no free liquid is noticeable. Adjust the rubber on the hot jar, fill with hot apple sauce to one-half inch of the top. Partially seal and process in water bath or steamer sixteen minutes. The jar is then sealed as soon as it is removed from the steamer or bath, tested for leaks and placed right side up to cool rapidly.

To keep the apples from turning dark it is a good idea to place them as soon as they are peeled into a solution of two teaspoons of salt and one quart of water until ready for packing. Then pour off and rinse in cold water.

With the last of the grapes, here are a few recipes:

Grape conserve.—Three pounds grapes, one pound sugar, three oranges, one-half pound chopped nuts.

Wash grapes, press through a sieve to remove seeds. Grind hulls in food chopper, add sugar and juice of three oranges and rind of orange. Cook mixture until thick, add nuts and allow to boil for another five minutes. Pour in sterilized jars and seal.

Spiced grapes.—Seven pounds fruit, one cup strong vinegar, one cup grape juice, three and one-half pounds sugar, two ounces cinnamon, one ounce cloves.

Press pulp out of grapes. Boil the pulp until tender, then press through sieve to remove seeds. Mix the skins until pulp and boil until thick like marmalade. When done pour into sterilized glasses and seal. Good to serve with meats.

With their own cupboards groaning under their load of canned goods, the agitation of saving the surplus for the needy has reached many communities. Over 2,000 quarts of apple butter, tomatoes and peaches were canned in this church kitchen at Morgantown, West Virginia, by the Council of Social Agencies. The canned goods will be distributed to the needy this winter. This picture shows the women actively engaged in making apple butter.

Grape juice.—Wash, stem and crush grapes. Bring slowly to boil (never boil), until fruit is sufficiently softened to release juices. Turn into jelly bag, drain and squeeze. Measure juice and add one cup sugar to each gallon. Heat to slightly below boiling point and bottle or seal at once in sterilized containers. Process for 30 minutes below boiling.

Grape catsup.—Four pounds grapes, two tablespoons cinnamon, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon allspice, one cup vinegar, one tablespoon salt, two pounds sugar, one-fourth teaspoon cayenne pepper if desired.

Stew grapes until soft and remove seeds. Use whole spices and tie in bag to prevent darkening of product. Add salt, sugar, vinegar and simmer fifteen minutes. Pour in sterilized bottles and process at simmering for fifteen minutes. Seal. Grape catsup is a pleasing sauce to serve with meats.

Elsie K. Watson.

Good Winter Sauer Kraut

THERE can be nothing nicer on a cold winter day than a kettle of sauer kraut and spare ribs. Sauer kraut is recognized as an important, healthful food, with a very high vitamin content.

To make good kraut care must be used to allow just the right amount of salt. If too much is used the natural acidity of the kraut is detroyed. Select only firm, white cabbage. The ten-gallon kegs are the best containers. Put a few whole leaves in the bottom of the keg.

Cut cabbage in half, remove core, and place in a basket or pan on your scales, until you have ten pounds of dressed cabbage. Before going further put on a pair of clean new cotton flannel gloves, (mittens will not do), to protect your hands from the dangerous knife of the kraut cutter. Slice cabbage fine, and for every ten pounds of cabbage allow four ounces of salt, which measures one-half cup. Pound down firmly with wooden mallet. Then add ten pounds more cabbage. Continue till the keg is nearly full, allowing room for it to work.

Now place a strong cloth on top of cabbage and tuck it in, then place a layer of whole cabbage leaves on top of cloth, then another cloth over the leaves, then some boards. Place a weight on top. Be sure the stone used is not a limestone, as this would ruin the acidity of the kraut. A red granite stone is best. A jug filled with water also makes a good weight.

The kraut will be ready for use in about one month. In opening the barrel of kraut the outer leaves can be easily lifted off by gathering up the under cloth, and when the desired amount of kraut has been removed from the keg the cloth and leaves can be replaced. This prevents the usual needless loss of top kraut.

By far the best way, however, is to can the kraut at once when the keg is first opened. This is easily done. Pack in jars, allowing brine to overflow. Place one-fourth teaspoon of salt on top of each jar, (this restores the salty content which has broken down in the fermentation, insuring the kraut keeping perfectly for many months), screw down lids tight over good rubbers, and store in a cool place. No hot water processing is necessary. This method does away with the task of opening the keg so many times, one quart being just the right amount for the average family.

Berneta Newtire.

HOPE
By Marguerite McCreary

Some day I hope to have the time
To stride the hills at will;
To sit long on an afternoon
And fish by the old mill.

To mend my sweater, sew my dress
Whenever it is torn;
To weave my thoughts into a verse,
Not leave them lie forlorn.

To piece gay-colored quilts of wool
In winter by the grate,
And then to sit and nod and dream
Until the hour is late.

Till I can do those things I'd choose
I'll do the things I must.
And so I sing my little songs
And knead my loaves and dust.

Household Hints

TO keep dishes placed on the ice from slipping, put a rubber ring from a fruit jar under each dish. This will adhere to both ice and dish and keep things in place.

* * *

A door or drawer can be made to work easily by rubbing a cake of soap over the edges.

* * *

To keep the sink white and shining make a soap jelly by dissolving soap in warm water and adding a few tablespoons of kerosene. Keep this in a glass or wide-mouthed jar.

* * *

Shabby leather upholstery can be greatly improved by applying a mixture of one part vinegar and two parts linseed oil, well shaken together. The liquid should be rubbed on with a soft cloth and the leather then polished with a piece of chamois.

* * *

A simple way of cleaning any bottle with narrow neck is to tie a good-sized sponge (one that will expand after it has passed through the bottle neck) to a skewer and insert into bottle. The string or wire which fastens sponge should be run through the ring at skewer top so that the sponge does not slip off.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT · THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH

FLOATING POWER

and FREE WHEELING

Plymouth Sedan (2-door) $575

$535 AND UP · F.O.B. FACTORY

Certainly Chrysler Motors Builds Both Sixes and Eights

FOR YEARS Chrysler Motors engineers have been building and improving Sixes and Eights that are among the finest. They have contributed to modern motoring many of the greatest advancements of today's best cars.

And throughout those years they have never ceased striving to build a quality car of lowest price as notable and superior as their high-priced Sixes and Eights.

From Dodge, from Chrysler, from De Soto — from the moderately priced Sixes up to the magnificent Imperial Eight, finest of fine cars, they have consistently adapted quality features of design to the field of lowest price.

Still Chrysler Motors research was not satisfied. Chrysler Motors engineers knew that a Four gave more in quality of materials and craftsmanship than any car of more than four cylinders in the lowest-price class. Simply because the Four has so many less parts, is so much simpler in design.

They also knew the Four to be sturdier, longer-lived, more economical—just as speedy, as quick on pick-up, as dogged on hills or in sand as any car of equal power efficiency, no matter how many cylinders it boasts.

The Four, in a word, has been proved by the world the ideal car of lowest price—

Except for vibration. That defect of all old-fashioned fours, Chrysler Motors science has worked for years to eliminate.

In the New Plymouth, four-cylinder vibration is gone. For Chrysler Motors engineers have given the world "Floating Power."

Floating Power removes all "interrupted torque" from the engine performance of the New Plymouth. It develops full 56 brake-test horsepower and gives actual stop-watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour.

Yet Plymouth's Floating Power is positively silken—smooth as satin, soft as velvet.

Even experts could not tell the kind of motor under the Plymouth hood; most of them guessed eight cylinders.

Then Chrysler Motors engineering added Free Wheeling that brings to the field of lowest price the thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic. You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly, smoothly.

Plymouth also gives a new, Easy-Shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

New Plymouth also has self-equalizing, internal, hydraulic brakes. It is the only car of lowest price with hydraulic brakes — simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

In the New Plymouth you get such notable engineering superiorities as double-drop frame, making for still lower center of gravity, greater safety and style; fully insulated Safety-Steel bodies; hydraulic shock absorbers.

New Plymouth appears also with an entirely new styling — an eye-compelling beauty of line and color. You will be amazed to find in this car of lowest price a degree of artistic advancement comparable with far costlier cars.

These are strong statements, but conservative compared with the enthusiastic acclaim of those who have seen and driven the New Plymouth.

Plymouth challenges the world of lowest-price cars. Ride in it. Drive it. Prove to yourself that the New Plymouth is the quality car for millions, with the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

NEW LOW PRICES—Roadster $535, Sport Roadster $595, Sport Phaeton $595, Coupe $565, Coupe (with rumble seat) $610, Convertible Coupe $645, Sedan (2-door) $575, Sedan (4-door 6-window) $635, f. o. b. factory. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments.

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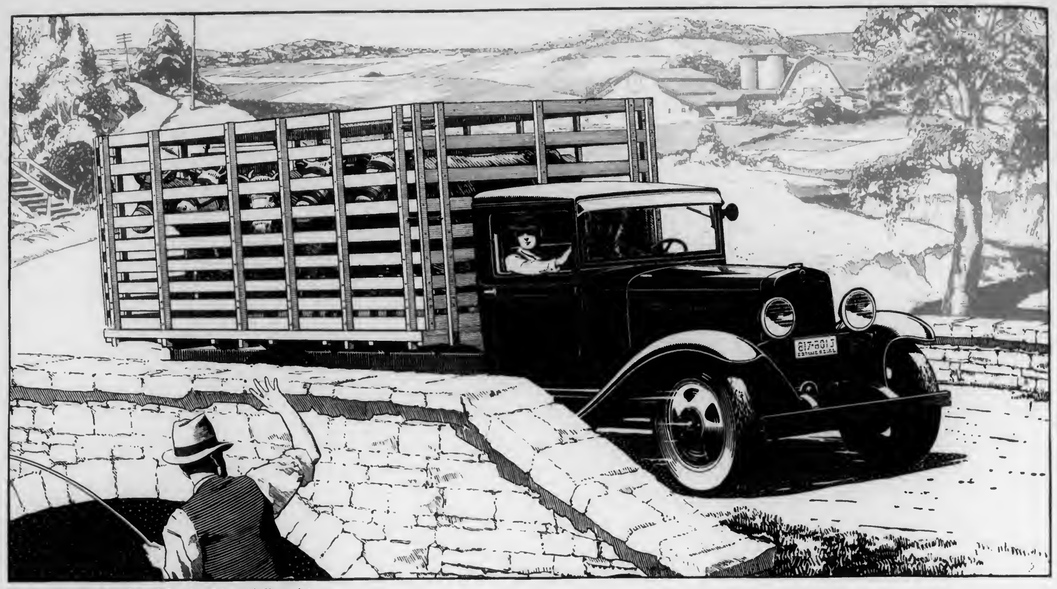

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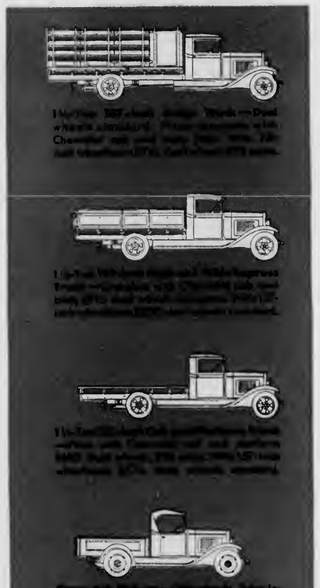

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Low list price—low operating and upkeep cost—are big factors in Chevrolet truck economy. But still another factor of importance is Chevrolet's ability to handle large loads—and do it with speed and certainty.

Because the Chevrolet frame is exceptionally long and is supported throughout by four long heavy-duty springs, the Chevrolet chassis accommodates the largest bodies of any chassis of this price. These bodies can safely be filled to capacity, due to the rugged construction of every vital chassis part. And these larger loads can be hauled at time-saving speeds, due to Chevrolet's big, powerful, six-cylinder motor.

This engine offers greater pulling ability than any other engine in a truck at or near Chevrolet's price—*50 horsepower!* It develops its power at a relatively slow engine speed. And as far as road speed is concerned, no other low-priced truck is as fast as Chevrolet.

Truck ability like this has a dollars-and-cents value to the farm owner, because it saves him valuable time. Combined with the many savings effected in gas, oil and tires—it gives the Chevrolet truck an operating economy that is unsurpassed in today's commercial car field.

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Dept. 25-F, 420 Milwaukee Avenue, West
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Gentlemen—Please send me complete information about Chevrolet's line of six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built bodies.

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FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs due to colds. It takes but a moment to prepare, costs little, and saves money, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

PINEX for Coughs

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A prominent department store buyer said, "Since women have learned of the warmth and comfort an Indera Figurfit (Coldpruf) Knit Slip gives, we are selling less outerwear."

These smart, form-fitting slips are just ideal for cold weather wear. They keep you as warm as toast, yet may be worn underneath your best dress—there's never a bulge or wrinkle. They cannot crawl around the hips or bunch between your knees. And the S T A - U P shoulder straps always stay up.

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Grace M. Foster.

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Annual PUBLIC SALE Reg. Percherons, Wednesday, Oct. 28.
W. S. CORSA, Whitehall, Illinois

The colony house on skids may be moved to "clean" ground from year to year and prevent disease from getting in the young flock. The picture was taken on the farm of A. Earle Shirk, Lancaster county, Pa. L. W. M.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

IT was predicted some time back that as soon as the old hens stopped laying eggs would go up rapidly, because of the scarcity of pullets. Evidently this prediction had some foundation in fact, because the price has been going up steadily, until the best white eggs brought 47c in New York the first week in October. Usually the price rises until Thanksgiving time, after which it declines as the pullets get into production and increase the supply. However, if the pullet crop is short, the price will probably remain up until after the first of the year, or until the older birds get through molting and come into production again. It will be interesting to watch the market and see what happens.

* * *

SOME time ago there was an inquiry as to what to do for young pigeons that had crooked feet and legs as they left the nest. It is possible that some nutritional trouble is responsible, and I would be inclined to try a little cod-liver oil on the grain which the parent birds eat, to see if that wouldn't help.

* * *

I NOTE that Mr. Kester tells us how to make grape juice, and knowing that all farmers like good things to eat, I am going to step out of my department for a minute and follow his example by giving a recipe for baked apples that always taste like more. Wash and core the apples, but do not cut all the way through. Fill the cavity with sugar, sprinkle with cinnamon, and put a lump of butter on top. Place the apples in a deep pan, add a very little water, cover tight and cook on top of the stove until the apples are soft. It takes only a few minutes. Put the apples in separate dessert dishes while hot, divide up the syrup that will be in the bottom of the pan, and serve for breakfast the next morning with plenty of heavy cream. They will make your hair shine.

* * *

I HAVE had several letters lately asking about treatment for pullets, apparently in the best of health, which lose the use of one leg, get down, and after lingering for some time, finally die. This is fowl paralysis, a disease which is becoming more common, but for which there seems to be no cure known at present. The only thing to do is to remove ailing birds from the flock, to reduce the possibility of having it spread.

Pullets Go Bad

I have 450 English White Leghorn pullets. Two hundred are 20 weeks old and were up to 70 per cent egg production. The rest are 12 and 16 weeks old. There was not a liner bunch of pullets in Blair county till three weeks ago they started to go bad. Combs turn blue, some near black, birds have indigestion, won't eat, just sit around. The droppings are like slime, and are all colors. I gave them green feed, charcoal and a remedy in their drinking water. The droppings are back to normal again, but the chickens won't eat. The post-mortem shows everything normal except the gall is twice the size that it should be and the intestines are terribly inflamed the entire length. H. M. M.

THE description of the trouble with your birds sounds like fowl typhoid, a disease which often makes its appearance during the summer months and early fall. The outbreak may start from a bird which is apparently healthy but is really a carrier of the disease, so if you have introduced any new stock into your flock lately you may have also brought in the disease at the same time. It is also possible to track in the germs from an infected flock on the shoes, or bring them in on crates which have been to market, as the droppings carry the infection.

In handling the outbreak, separate the well birds from the sick ones. Probably it would be best to kill and burn or bury deep the sick birds, as they seldom recover or prove profitable again. At any rate, keep them by themselves, and remove from the well flock any which become sick. Be very careful about the droppings, as they spread the disease, and either burn them or bury them in some safe place. Also clean and disinfect frequently. You can use permanganate of potash in the drinking water, or one ounce of carbolic acid to five gallons of water, or commercial disinfectant according to directions, to stop the spread of the disease through the drinking water.

Trees for Idle Land

(Continued from page 5.)

all sides develops the crown of the tree with the result that the stem is forked and branchy like a fruit tree. Planting trees five to six feet apart is recommended and this requires from 1,200 to 1,700 trees to the acre.

No special preparation of the ground is needed but of course dense grass and weeds are not good for the little trees and should be cleared away. No fertilizer or watering are ordinarily needed, though they do no harm. When the trees arrive they are found to be packed in wet moss and the roots must not be allowed to dry out. The planting is not difficult and two men should be able to plant 1,200 trees in one day under ordinary conditions.

Any planting done during 1931-32 can be registered with the American Tree Association, 1214 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and dedicated as a George Washington Memorial Planting. A suitable certificate will then be issued by the Association. Many schools and Boy Scout troops have done the planting for farmers who bought the trees and provided the land in 1931, and the schools secured the certificates. Every one should plant trees now in memory of the birth of Washington.

Charles R. Meek.

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The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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"YES, Tilly will be my wife. I wanted to surprise you when you saw her; such a beauty as she is. I suppose you know a beautiful woman when you see one?"

"Oh, I don't know," carelessly answered Lewis.

"Then you are a heathen!" replied the youth.

"Nay, Simon," said Wetzel in a softened voice. "There has been too much said about my being a heathen. I am anything rather than a heathen. I am only a weak man like other men, like you. And like other men, strong physically, my bodily excellence often makes me seem mentally deficient. People too often associate religion with weakness. Whatever my beliefs or disbeliefs may be I am never a heathen. Perhaps those with the strongest faith are not always those who speak of it."

"But you take so little interest in men and their doings," said his relative.

"I take little interest in my own doings," said the scout. "I am impelled forward to do the work of my life, and I do it. Some power within me urges me on. What it is I know not. I only know that it is the power within me.

"Now tell me about the young woman Tilly. When shall you be married? How can I help you and her? Have you a house to take her in?"

"Now that's something like it," said the other. "If there's anything I despise it is to talk on and on about the woman I love, and have people look and act as though she were just like other women. Two married women are precisely alike, as all men are alike, but a young woman in love for the first time is unlike anything on earth, although there may be millions of young women who are in the same pickle with herself. The pickle is the same; the young women are not. Do you see?"

"I fail to see," said Lewis. "It is not your fault, Simon. And maybe I appreciate pickles better than I do women. Yet a woman is something sacred."

The younger man was gay as they proceeded, each weary mile lightened by thoughts which ran before. No longer did the travelers loiter in search of game, but hastened on with best speed toward the new cabin Simon had built for his expectant bride. He pictured the meeting when they should reach her home, the little house in the clearing, now partially vine covered and with flowers springing up to show their appreciation for her thoughtful care. Perhaps the girl herself would be standing in the doorway.

With quickened steps the youth led the way over familiar ground, Wetzel following with his eyes on the trail. "Only a short distance," cried the lover as he broke from the woods into the open space. Wetzel did not raise his eyes until a shriek brought him to attention. Where was the pretty picture of a vine-clad cottage and a brown-eyed girl. Where ——? Before them lay a pile of smoking ruins.

When the extent of the tragedy dawned upon him Simon fell to the ground. Wetzel was also on his hands and knees, not from shock but to examine the trail that had drawn his attention as they came toward the clearing. He arose, shook the prostrate youth to his feet and said sternly, "Be a man!"

"A man?" said Simon. "I will be a devil!"

"Don't be too harsh in your threats," advised Lewis. "It may not be as bad as you think. There have not been Indians here alone. This trail proves that three Indians and one white man took away the captive."

"Then there is a little hope," ventured the lad.

"Not from the white man," said Wetzel. "Come. We will go. There is nothing to keep us here."

"Nothing," groaned the young man. "And yet it was everything."

WITH Wetzel now in the lead the two struck the abductors' trail, hoping to catch them before they crossed the Ohio. The still smoking ruin showed that the attack had been made that day.

Presently the fresh trail disappeared. The foxy captors had covered it to hide their flight.

"That is the cursed spite of the red devils," cried the heart-broken youth.

"Rather it is the work of the white man," said the cool and calculating Lewis. "I have a plan. Follow me and keep up a brave hope." He spoke more hopefully than he felt, perhaps, but did it to give his companion strength and courage. He left the trail and cut across country to intercept the redskins where he figured they would cross the river.

"Oh, my dear could never go so far," said Simon.

"She could if she were forced to," replied Lewis.

"Who would dare force her?" cried the other.

"That is right," said Lewis. "Only keep up that spirit and you may be of some service to the woman you think and almost constantly say you love." Rough words, but they had the desired effect.

"The woman I say I love?" repeated the boy.

"Yes. I have only your word for it," quoth the phlegmatic Lewis. "You have not demonstrated the fact."

Without waiting a reply he pushed on. In an hour they struck a deer path which topped the knolls and thus saved time through curves of ravines. The men were taking the shortest distance to the point at which they were aiming.

Night fell and the moon came out. No stop for supper. Simon was so busy with thoughts of other moon-lit nights that he forgot to eat until Lewis fished some food from his pocket and said, "Eat this."

"Eat at such a time as this!" cried the lover.

"Then don't do it, and you will have no strength to rescue the woman you love," said his practical companion. The boy took the food and ate it.

They kept going until about midnight, when clouds came up and hid the path.

"We shall have to rest until morning," said Lewis.

"Oh, my dear; my dear! Will it ever be morning again for you and me?" sobbed his friend.

In silence and misery they lived through the long, dark hours until dawn at last appeared. On glancing at his friend Lewis noted a change in the boy; there was a new look of determination in his face, a dignity in his bearing, a promise in his eyes.

Falling on his knees the young man prayed, while Lewis bowed his head. "I have seldom prayed," said the youth as he calmly rose. "But my dear told me she always prayed when she was in any difficulty or danger. Wherever she was last night she was thinking of me and praying for me. Wherever she is at this moment her eyes are raised above, and she is asking divine guidance and support.

(To be continued.)

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50	$1.00	50	$0.75
100	1.75	100	1.00
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We invite you to hear the witch cat's howl.
You'll see spooks and witches and hear funny moans
There'll be clanking of irons and rattling of bones,
But the fun you will have will rid you of fright
So celebrate with us on Hallowe'en night.
8:13 p. m. at the Owl's Cave located at Mary Jones' abode.

When the guests have assembled try Ghosts on the Warpath. The leader announces that utter silence must be maintained throughout the march. Each member is then given a stick or a small broom and the march is begun, upstairs, downstairs, and throughout the various rooms. Ghostly lights may appear at various dark places and a very gruesome thing would be to have three girls with their long hair pinned as far as it will reach above their heads and a dark blanket draped just beneath their chins, giving the effect of Bluebeard's wives hanging by their hair.

Unexpected noises are heard in dark closets and as the guests pass through candle-lit rooms there may be heard the rattling of chains and groans. Any one whispering during the march is noted and penalized later. If the hostess has a phonograph with an old record no longer in use a most ludicrous effect can be achieved by boring a hole in the record, just to one side of the center hole. When the march is completed the members line up in the room from which they started, still maintaining utter silence. Each member is then requested to step out of line and give some sort of drill with the broomstick.

Blowing Candles

A small table with ten sturdy candles in a straight line in low holders is placed before the guests. The candles are lighted. Each guest is blindfolded and led around the table three times. She then is given three blows at the now lighted candles. The number of candles blown out or those left burning may signify anything you like.

A Ghostly Poem

Hallowe'en is the night when even the most gruesome story is relished. Here's one that will arouse shrieks from the girls and even the boys will feel their hair rising.

Once upon a time in this very town
Lived a miserly man whose name was Brown.

Alack and alas on a Hallowe'en night
He was terribly murdered because of spite.

And ever since he has roamed the earth
To warn and to haunt the place of his birth.

Tonight we have some of his restless remains
So we'll make you acquainted at once with his brains. (wet sponge)

And now your shuddering touch will show
The victim's hair has continued to grow. (corn silk)

He heard too well the tinkle of gold,
It is a powerful ear that's within your hold. (dried apple)

His hand is clammy, cold and still
No longer can it shoot to kill. (glove filled with cooked cereal)

His eyes were small but very keen
Though the kind deeds of earth they've never seen. (grape center)

The tendons which helped his strong right arm
We pass to you. Keep them from harm. (cooked spaghetti)

The meals he ate were coarse and dry
So his teeth were strong and will never die. (corn kernels)

But wait! He comes and stands within,
He's hunting for some friend or kin!

Listen if you can, and above his moans,
You'll hear the rattle of his bones.
(Clothespins tied loosely together)

Witch Favor

You can make a very cunning little witch for Hallowe'en of a tiny doll and a spool. If you have an empty silk spool, cut the hole in one end large enough for the doll's feet to fit into, using glue to hold them securely in place. You can use either a jointed doll or one whose limbs do not move. The spool forms the pedestal to hold the doll upright.

Measure the distance from the neck of the doll to the bottom of the spool and cut a circle of paper with a diameter twice this distance. Half of this circle forms the whole pattern for the witch's dress, which should be long enough to cover the body of the doll and the spool also. The dress should be black, of tissue paper, or thin silk, or cloth. Cut little slits for armholes and put the dress on the doll, fastening it down the back with paste.

The cape should be orange colored. It may be a straight piece sloped down from the neck or three-cornered in shape. Put the cape on over the dress, fastening it with paste in front and wherever else needed about the neck.

A cunning little hat is made of black paper or white paper inked or crayoned black. Cut a circle of thick paper for the brim. In the center of this circle cut a hole large enough to fit nicely on the head of the doll and fasten it there with glue. The crown, which is cone shaped, is made of the fourth of a circle, pasted together at the back. It is then glued over the hole in the brim. An orange-colored streamer of tissue paper or thin ribbon may be wound about the hat.

If the doll happens to have jointed arms she can carry a broom very nicely. You can make the broom of straw-colored raffia and a burnt match. Tie several thicknesses of raffia around the end of the match, cutting the fiber in lengths to resemble straw. Glue or tie the end of the broom handle to the doll's arm. Then the little witch is all ready to ride her broom, or to sweep cobwebs, as she pleases.

These witches will make pretty favors for a Hallowe'en party. For this purpose use the Hallowe'en colors, orange and black, but make some slight difference in the dresses worn by the witches.

Wishes of the Witch

Each one is given a square of black paper about six inches long and told to tear out a witch, using their fingers only. Announce a prize for the best. Before they are collected, see that their names are put on them. Judges award a prize of a tiny broom or some other witch accessory.

And We Might Eat—

Some folks like doughnuts, coffee, apples and taffy, which I think is quite sufficient. If you want something more elaborate try a fruit salad served in hollowed orange halves and changed into a Jack O'Lantern by adding cloves for a face and lettuce for pumpkin leaves. Sandwiches wrapped in transparent paper may be decorated with howling cat seals. An owl may perch on the brim of the glass filled with cider. The hole in the doughnut may even be disguised by a saucy cat and witch sticker.

Hear the shouts and whistles
Out there in the dark!
See the grinning goblins;
Hear the watchdogs bark;
Flitting ghosts and brownies—
What does all this mean?
Why, there's just one reason;
This is—Hallowe'en.

Elephant Lettergram

Send in your animal lettergrams and win a prize. Be sure to use only the letters in the name of the animal you want to draw.

Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Something to Do This Week

I KNOW you're busy with school and home work and other tasks but isn't it fun to watch for your name in Pennsylvania Farmer, not to mention receiving a fine prize? We have some thrilling new books for boys and girls that you'll just love. They will be given as prizes—so get busy and send in your contribution. Don't be discouraged if your name hasn't appeared as a winner. There's always a chance, you know.

This week I wish you would write a short essay on

THINGS I WISH MY FATHER WOULDN'T DO

Your name won't be signed to your letter when it is printed if you would rather it did not appear. Perhaps after you have told us what you wish Dad wouldn't do we'll ask the fathers to tell some of the things they wish you wouldn't do and that will even things up a bit. Anyhow, get busy right away for this contest is open only one week.

Something must be done about our artists. They haven't been very faithful about sending drawings lately. As a very special favor we're going to allow them to draw a cartoon on

MY IDEA OF HARD WORK

All drawings must be on plain, unruled paper and using ink. Hurry all letters to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Little Folks

Drawn by Ruth Pebly

Color Cinderella and hurry her back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

SEVEN months hence we shall be thinking about seed corn. Now is the time to make sure of this matter and we need trouble little in the spring.

Many farmers select the seed corn ears on the stalk. I have found that the best way by all odds. The plant is very important. If we select the seed from a good stalky plant with the ear set low we can soon have a strain of corn with low set ears to stand up against the storm and be all around advantageous.

Folks who give no thought to the plant select the seed corn as they husk it and store it. This is better than to select it out of the crib in the winter or spring.

The ears should be put in an airy dry place so they dry out completely cob and all before freezing weather comes. Then they are all right if kept dry, but if moisture gets to them the vitality may be damaged. I found it preferable to leave the grain on the cobs until spring and then make tests for germination before shelling.

I have always liked to select twice as much seed corn as I really need to plant my acreage, as that gives a chance to reject all the ears that do not appeal to me.

Not Unemployed

My neighbor, who has a large farm and a small farm with a tenant and five growing children, told me the other day that every one is mighty busy in his home including father. He said he will not sell a pound of grain. He had a large crop of wheat, rye, oats and corn. The cows, the swine and the poultry will eat it.

The fourteen ducks lay ten to fourteen eggs a day and that more than furnishes meat for breakfast. The pullets lay well and their eggs bring 30c a dozen. A five-acre field is devoted to turkeys and there are over a hundred to be marketed Thanksgiving and Christmas. Already he is offered 25c a pound to be delivered at once, but he expects a little more and will put more weight on them.

This man is not an expert in figures, but he has lots of good common sense and has been on the job some years. He is sure he is selling his wheat at more than a dollar a bushel and all the other grain at a good price; all are busy and enjoying the work, while gloom and "depression" are completely unknown on the place.

This to offset letters filled with woe, lamentations and some vituperations. The farmer who keeps busy and uses his thinking machinery has not much to complain of, because the world must live and it has to buy that living from the farmer. My neighbor insists on furnishing what the world will buy. The growlers insist the world must buy what it does not want or need. That is folly.

Some Observations

Driving up and down the land that I drove over fifty or sixty years ago I note many changes. In olden days the manure was left in the yard to rot and cure the whole year until "seeding time," when it was a mighty chore to draw it out and spread it. The theory then was that fresh manure was no good. For about thirty years the farm papers kept at it. Now I found only about six or seven to the hundred who still follow the old practice; the rest draw the manure as it accumulates as nearly as is practical and find it pays largely.

In the olden days a field seeded down with grass was left until it was "worn out," that is the grass had disappeared and weeds took its place. Except for permanent pastures such fields are getting very scarce. The farmers practice a rotation of crops so the sod field is generally mowed only one summer or at most two summers. Every one tells me this practice pays in many ways. The farm papers reiterated this method of handling soil and it has won out to the profit of the very great majority of farmers.

On possibly one-third of the farms I note permanent pastures established and cared for. This was unknown in the olden days except for land that overflowed or was too rocky to farm. This plan has not been persistently advocated so long but is making excellent headway to the great profit of the livestock grower and the dairyman. We cannot easily be reminded too often of the great value of permanent pasture.

Some drives were made after dark in the evening and some before daylight in the morning. I was pleased to see so many houses and barns lighted with electricity. I very distinctly remember when the editor-in-chief of this paper sent me over to New Jersey to look at a farm home lighted with electricity, as seemingly there were none as yet in Pennsylvania. But that was in the long ago. Since then most of us boosted electricity for the farm home and it surely gladdens my heart to see miles and miles of the rural stretch of road with every farm lighted electrically.

There are a number of observations I made of great credit to the farmer like the great number of silos, splendid poultry buildings, swine pastures, etc. The indications of running water and water conveniences, flower and shrubbery plantings and an air of home-like prosperity about the place all show the progress we have made.

But there are a few things we have failed in that are prominently visible. In the olden days lime teams on the road were in evidence and piles of lime were on almost every farm. Look where you would then in the grass fields you saw an abundance of clover. Clover was in evidence all the year around and so was lime most of the time. All this summer and autumn I looked for evidences of lime and saw it in very few cases, and the same is true of clover. We have grass fields, but the clover is not prominent and when it comes in bloom it is all alsike. Red clover has gone with the going of the lime and I am convinced this is a great mistake and a decided loss to the farmer. We should talk more and think more about lime.

Another thing in which we have moved backward is the neglect or destruction of the farm wood-lot. Two score or more years ago almost every farm had a fine wood-lot, but in our land greed we cut the trees and started growing wheat on the land. What a blunder that was. Let us get busy and correct this mistake. Our state Forestry Department will help us at little cost. Thirteen years ago I secured some forest trees from the nursery. I just measured the circumference of one and it is 53 inches and the estimated height is 40 feet. A Lycoming county, Pa., friend sent me sugar maple seedlings nine years ago. I recently measured one that was fifteen inches in circumference and estimated 23 feet tall. A crop of trees will pay better than 35c wheat.

From Producer to Consumer.
The children in this picture are those of Lewis F. Nicholas, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a breeder of pure-bred Cheviot sheep. The lamb you see in the picture is one of this pure-bred flock. The little girl sitting is Lena, the one standing at the right is Ruth, the one holding the cow is Thelma and the boy looking across the cow is Levi. Miles Horst.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Still Growing

I MEAN the stories about Sudan grass. Some months ago I quoted from my friend John D. McReynolds, who said he had grown Sudan grass 60 inches high in 62 days from the time it was sowed. Another farmer came along and said in 45 days he had grown Sudan 73 inches high. All these stories are eclipsed by a report given below by H. L. Cline of Pennsylvania.

"A small patch of Sudan grass was planted the 16th of June as an emergency crop. On July 26th it measured 80 inches. I thought when you said it grew 60 inches in 62 days that something was stretched, but there is no longer any doubt in my mind. Next year seven acres will be planted to soys and Sudan. I tried the combination in a small way this year and like it very much as a cattle feed. It also fits the rotation well instead of soys alone."

It is quite easy to grow at that rate from three to four tons per acre at one cutting. With all the emergency crops with which we are now acquainted there is little use of any farmer being short of feed if he will begin early in the season to prepare against it. The most important of these crops are Sudan, sorghum and oats. A neighbor this season sowed corn in his soy beans, cut the crop with a mowing machine and put it in the silo. He grew an immense crop for the silo and it made good silage. It is difficult to cure the corn if hay is wanted to be made out of the crop. I would not recommend the combination.

Brief Answers

A. S.—If the land has been well limed and 12 to 15 pounds sweet clover is sown per acre it will choke out red clover. I have had it to do that when much less seed was sown. I think I would stick to sweet clover until the land was made rich enough to grow any other crop well. It is a persistent grower. Last year we let a lot of seed ripen in our pasture and now the sweet clover is thicker in the sod than it has been for five years.

* * *

J. B. R.—If the sweet clover is only six to eight inches high I would not cut it this fall. Sweet clover like alfalfa should go into winter with several inches of growth. It will prevent it from heaving out. Neither would I pasture it. Pasturing alfalfa is a sure way of killing it.

* * *

MRS. E. H.—If that sod is not as thick as it should be I would go onto it in March before the ground settles from the winter freezing, sow some seed and harrow it in. A spike-tooth harrow can be used for this purpose if the ground is not too hard. Yes, both stable manure and nitrate of soda can be used very successfully without harrowing them in.

Brood Sow Brevity

LOW-PRICED market hogs always bring about a large turnover in farm brood sows. The market doesn't like these weighty sows coming along with the late fall and winter crop. When the stakes are low the game is by no means so tense. The denim producer of bacon is not likely to stroke his figurative beard or scratch his matter-of-fact head so long or so gravely this fall in signing up his players for the spring pig game. Regardless of market disfavor and professional advice about "tried brood sows" a lot of old 400-pounders will bump the scraping tables before the New Year and as many gilts will be hurdled out for replacements.

Nothing very good is being said for next summer's hog market. This customary annual bare spot is generally hailed as a very satisfactory time in which to cash in old sows, but will they deport themselves in a worth-while way next summer? The man in the country is always liable to cut the corner and trade in his boarder brood sows when fall markets get particularly soft and the future of pork looks unattractive. Furthermore when he starts to go in this detail he is likely to clean house and not keep around any dowagers at all to make life miserable all winter for these low-bought young brood sow prospects.

Numerous teats is a stubborn prerequisite in the lore-honored qualifications of a brood sow. The first sow this farm bought came by express in the form of a pig and the very first thing we did so long ago was to stretch her up to count the teats. Fourteen, and as long as she remained on the farm eight pigs raised was her very moderate record.

Arriving on foot from a neighboring farm was another gilt that was bred to the same boars all the while and ate from the same trough as the first sow and had just exactly and only ten teats. When we say "just exactly" that means a lot, for every teat was really and just exactly a teat and not a half-way, crowded in, pig-deceiving, pig-cheating and pig-starving hoax. Only once in all the time we kept this sow did she fail to raise ten pigs and the one exception was nine.

The pudgy, dumpy gilt we discard without a look at her udder—aside from this, udder is our immediate point of contention. Supernumerary and rudimentary teats not only deceive the young pigs but expand the udder line and crowd the better rear teats into practical and actual inconvenient location. When we have picked sows with desirable stretch of body and a touch of angularity and inflexibly symmetrical udders of ten or twelve teats, brood sow character and maternal qualities have seemed to come along with these two strong and really essential and natural sow anatomies. G. P. Williams.

Farmer's Business Letter

FOLLOWING the announcement that the banking interests of the country would set up a vast financial institution to ease the burden of frozen assets, a great change was apparent in security and commodity markets, and a better feeling among business men evidenced than at any time since this depression set in. Some go so far as to say that we have at last turned the corner, and that may prove to be true. It has long been urged that the greatest need is the restoration of confidence, and an important step in that direction has now been taken, according to opinions generally expressed.

Grains Score Advance

Grain markets scored strong advances this week, well held, the result largely of the better feeling and greater confidence engendered by the announcement of a banking pool to relieve the pressure of frozen assets. It was the best week in the grain trade in a long, long time. Grain market experts reached the conclusion that the low spot has been passed, and that a period of irregularly higher trends is at hand. At no time in months, it is stated, has there been such a radical change in the sentiment regarding the grain situation.

So far as wheat is concerned, another factor was the belief that Russia would soon have to cease exporting in important volume. This will have far-reaching effect if it proves to be true. The statistics of the situation in this country show conclusively that farmers generally are not selling wheat. This is the case even in the Southwest, primary receipts being much under normal, a fact particularly striking because of the large crop. Dissatisfaction with the price and the tendency to feed wheat account for this. Nothing in the way of a price boom is expected, however.

The Slaughter Figures

Cattle slaughter during September was among the lowest on record. Total for the entire country, under federal inspection, was 686,885 head, smallest for the month since 1915. In the case of hogs, September slaughter totaled 2,954,565 head, third largest on record. Sheep and lamb slaughter continued to set a new record—1,666,986 for September. The total for the nine months of the year is 13,180,866, comparing with the previous record, 12,237,493, a year ago, and with 10,407,897 two years ago, these being the only years when the nine months total ran above ten million.

Strength in Cattle

While a new top was put on the cattle market this week, the general average of steer prices was a dime lower, at $8.30. The market did extraordinarily well in view of the fact that receipts were the largest of the year. The new top for the week was $10.60, paid at midweek for some 1,272-pound steers. This was 20 cents over last week, and highest since last April. Best yearlings this week sold at $10.25, a quarter over last week.

The supply of stockers and feeders was moderate, and the demand good, resulting in an advance of 25 to 50 cents in prices. A rather desirable kind will now cost around $5.50, some higher or lower as to quality and weight, with quotations up to $7 for fancy selected. It is evident that feeding will be held in check to some extent on account of lack of credit. And there is general agreement that should employment and business conditions pick up there will not be too much beef for the country's needs.

Hogs Average Steady

Because of the character of the supply the hog market has been uneven, yet the average price this week was exactly the same as last week, at $5.15. Light hogs continue to come, in large numbers. Shipments running as low as 50 pounds in weight are not unusual, and there is no demand for them except from the packers, and that is not any too good. Most of the fair weight light stuff sells at or close to $5, but there are sales as low as $3. This light stuff sells steady to weak, but all the heavier kinds are in good demand, selling steady to higher. Average weight of hogs was still lower this week, at 223 pounds. Receipts are liberal, 447,000 at eleven markets this week, comparing with 486,000 last week, and 467,000 a year ago. It was the second largest week since last May. Pork loins are now selling wholesale in this market at 12 to 16½ cents, lowest since last February. The heavy selling of light stuff makes the market look better for later on.

Lambs Much Lower

The only exception to the rule of higher markets this week was in lamb trade. Best lambs sold as much as $1.25 lower during the week, and the average lamb price, at $5.80, was 50 cents lower. All kinds of ovine stock sold off except feeder lambs, which held about steady. Top lambs sold at $6.75 during the week, this comparing with a top of $7 last week.

Feeder lambs have been in good demand this year, especially in the territory west of the Mississippi. During the period from July to September, inclusive, the markets sent about 20 per cent more lambs to feed-lots than during the same period last year, and six per cent more than the average of the past five years. Most of the increase was in western states, mainly into Nebraska and Kansas. States east of the Mississippi have taken only about as many lambs as last year.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE market for fresh eggs in Philadelphia was firm during the week. Receipts have dropped to a very low point and the quality was irregular. Prices of fancy hennery eggs reached 48@50c per dozen, but buyers thought this price extreme and bought only for immediate use.

Nearby and western stocks of average quality sold fairly well but lower grades were draggy. With the exception of fancy hennery eggs, the market was rather quiet due partly to the warm unseasonable weather and the general business depression.

The dealers are anxious to work on storage stock but current receipts of fresh eggs up to the present time have exceeded those of the corresponding period last year. This condition, however, is changing rapidly. The chain stores have gone over to storage eggs but as yet are using largely from their own stock. Retail prices of the principal chains on carton eggs advanced 2c during the week to 41c, while loose eggs remained unchanged at 31c. Consumption appears to be holding up fairly well.

Still in Storage

The withdrawals from cold storage were unsatisfactory and considerably below that of corresponding period last year. As yet prices have not been high enough to move eggs stored in April and May at a profit.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras sold at 42@48c per dozen, white extras at 35@41c, brown extras at 35@40c and mixed colors at 22@40c.

The New York egg market was irregular with hot weather restricting the demand. Nearby closely selected white eggs sold at 43@48c per dozen, with some fancy lots bringing a premium. Other grades of white eggs ranged from 22@42c according to quality. Brown eggs sold at 26@43c.

The live poultry market in New York was about steady. The demand for chickens showed some improvement. Fowls were steady with fancy stock selling well. Colored fowl sold at 18@22c and Leghorn fowl at 12@17c. Chickens sold at 17@24c. Fresh killed broilers were in fair supply and prices were irregular. Fryers were fairly plentiful.

The butter market advanced somewhat on 92-score during the week and closed firm. Receipts of fresh butter of fancy grade were light. Medium grades did not advance.

It is difficult to gauge consumption but indications point to a somewhat greater consumption than last year.

Potatoes Lower

Potato markets continued their downward trend in all sections of the country. Shipments were somewhat lighter but supplies in city markets were fully ample for the demand. Prices are very low and far lower than the size of the crop would warrant in a normal year. The dealers in the cities who usually buy and store are not doing so this year and this helps hold prices down. If this condition continues it looks as though prices would work lower before any improvement can be expected. Late September rains and absence of frost have been keeping vines alive in many sections.

Late in the week prices of eastern potatoes ranged from around 70c to $1 per 100-pound sack with most sales at 75@85c. Bulk stock at Maine shipping points sold as low as 25c per 100 pounds with some sales of Green Mountains at 35@40c. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 37@40c; 92 score, 36c; 90 score, 30c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 49@50c; nearby white extras, 35@41c; nearby brown extras, 35@40c; nearby mixed colors, 26@34c; nearby current receipts, 20@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@25c; broilers, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 20@40c. PEACHES, N. J., Krummels, 40@75c ⅝ bskt. PEARS, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 20@50c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., 35@50c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 40@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2½c bnch. BEANS, snap, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., green flat, 50@75c. CELERY, N.J. hearts, 3@5c bnch. CARROTS, Pa. & N.J., 1@2c. POTATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 30@40c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., yellows, No. 1's, ⅝ bskt., 30@45c. CORN, green, sacks, 100 ears, 75c@$2. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., bus., 40@50c. EGGPLANTS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@30c. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 20@40c. KALE, N. J. & Pa., bus., 20@30c. LETTUCE, N. J. crates, Big Boston, 40@75c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 25@85c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 50c bus. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@30c. PARSNIPS, Pa. bus., 40@65c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1@1.50. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., 20@30c. PEPPERS, N. J., ⅝ bskts; Bullnose, green, 15@30c. TURNIPS, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., 15@30c. WATERCRESS, Pa. & N. J., per bunch, 1½@2½c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 40@45c; creamery, 37@41c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 37@40c; pullet, 25@30c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@22c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 22@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@13c ¼ pk. PEACHES, 13@20c ¼ pk.; 80c@$1 per bskt. GRAPES, 10c qt. CANTALOUPES, 5@10c each.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 3@6c head. LETTUCE, 10@20c head. CELERY, 5@13c stalk. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 8@10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 5@15c head. CARROTS, 5c bunch. TOMATOES, 10@13c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt. STRING BEANS, 13@15c ¼ pk. LIMA BEANS, 25c qt. PEPPERS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 5@6c lb. QUINCES, 20@25c qt. box.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 36c; extras, 35c; firsts, 27½@34½c; 90 score, 30½c; 89 score, 28½@29c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 43@48c; extra firsts, 30@34c; average extras, 35@42c; mediums, 31@36c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 20@35c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 16@26c; old cocks, 12 to box, 12@16c; pigeons, prime, doz., 50c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 36@42c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 36@42c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. PEACHES, 15@20c qt. PLUMS, 10@15c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 5@6c lb.

Vegetables—ASPARAGUS, 20@25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 10@15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 18@20c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 5@8c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 3@8c each. EGGPLANTS, 5@15c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk; 50@60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 1@3c each. PEAS, 35@40c ¼ pk. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 8@10c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 8@10c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 12@20c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 35¼c; standards, 34¾c; 89 score, 30¼c; 88 score, 28¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 20½@22½c; fresh, extra firsts, 25½@27½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 30½@34½c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21@23c; medium, 17@20c; Leghorns, 15@18c; springers, 17@19c; colored springers, heavy, 17@22c; small, 15@18c; old roosters, 12@14c; ducks, 18@21c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 36c; hog dressed, 30c.

WOOL MARKET

A strike last week, shutting down several large worsted mills, added another uncertainty to a wool market which has been unsettled for some time. Trading was restricted to scattered sales for immediate needs. Prices were largely nominal. The few sales showed strictly combing three-eighths selling at 23@24c and half-blood clothing 21c. Quarter-blood combing brought 21@22c. Fine combing is quoted at 24@25½c at Boston.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was about 50 carloads, all grassers. Trade was fairly active on most classes of cattle, prices showing an upward tendency but the change was slight. Weighty steers were all wanted, going largely at $7.25@7.40, a few up to $7.50. Best handy-weight butcher steers brought $7.25 but not many were of such quality as to reach $7. Fair to good handy-weight butcher steers brought $6.25@6.75, and fair light steers $6@6.25. Ordinary light steers went at $5.50@5.75 and inferior on down to $4. A few choice heifers brought $6.25@6.50, fat and light, but the top price for a carload was $6. Fair fleshy heifers went at $5@5.50. Outside of a few choice cows the top was practically $4.50 and not many good enough to bring over $4. Bulk of the cows sold between $3 and $3.75. Canners were stronger at $2@2.50. Bulls were all wanted, $4.75@5 being paid for good handy-weight butcher bulls and $4.50@4.75 for good heavy. Bolognas sold largely around $4.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good light steers	6 00@ 6 50
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 6 00
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	$6 00@ 6 25
Good to choice heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 5 00
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 50@ 4 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 75@ 5 00
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Last week's market closed with good hogs at $6. Monday's supply was 25 double-deck carloads and there was a reaction of about 15c per cwt. Good hogs of all weights above 180 lbs. and below 275 lbs. went largely at $5.85, lighter and heavier hogs at varying differences according to weight and quality. Light hogs and pigs were comparatively scarce, and indications are that these are being kept to consume the cheap grain now available. Light hogs, 140 lbs. or thereabouts, were wanted at $5.50 and pigs of good quality at $5.25. Sows brought $4@4.50 and stags $2@2.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 75@ 5 85
Heavy mixed	5 80@ 5 85
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 80@ 5 85
Heavy Yorkers, 160@180 lbs.	5 75@ 5 85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 40@ 5 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 00@ 5 25
Roughs	4 00@ 4 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 18 double-deck carloads. Only about one carload of sheep were offered and none of high quality. Most of the lambs were below standard quality, too. Sheep sold on a $3.50 basis for good handy wethers. There were plenty of orders and buyers for good lambs at $7 per cwt., in fact, only a part of such orders could be filled. With light and sub-standard lambs the opposite was true. Eastern buyers are not disposed to pay over $5 for light lambs, 60 lbs or a little over, even if fleshy. If not fleshy the "outs" were hard to sell at $4@4.50 and little thin lambs sold as low as $3 per cwt. It was estimated that at least two double-deck carloads of West Virginia lambs, all ewes and wethers and suitable for feeders, could be had at $4@4.50, and calls were put in for feeder buyers. These lambs look cheap enough to make money in the feed lot for any body who knows how to handle them, including treatment for internal parasites.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Medium lambs	4 50@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 50

Calves

Monday's receipts were about 700 head. The market was 50c under last week's close, best veal calves going at $9.50, seconds at $7@8 and others at $4@6 largely.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Oct. 12.—About 21,000 head of cattle were on sale. The market was steady to strong. Top steers brought $10.25, while the bulk went at $6.50@10.

Hogs

Receipts were 42,000 head, including 12,000 "directs." The market was steady to a dime higher. Top of market was $5.55, and the bulk of good hogs brought $4.85@5.50.

Sheep

Twenty thousand sheep and lambs were on sale. The market was steady to 25c higher. Top native lambs sold at $6.65, bulk $5@6.25.

Farm Conditions

Brooke Co., Northern W. Va.

Sept. 21: West Virginia crops are reported favorable. Extreme dry condition of some counties was relieved by heavy rains. Canning operations were extensive this year. At the old Presbyterian Church in Wheeling bushels of peaches, apples, beans, carrots were conserved to feed those who may be hungry this winter. Unemployed men were given work at gathering surplus crops from Ohio county farms. One recent week volunteer canners amassed a store of 500 gallons of fruit and plan to continue as long as a supply is at hand. George Boyd.

Pendleton Co., N. E. W. Va.

Sept. 17: Yesterday the squirrel season came into effect and many persons were anxiously waiting to engage in the sport. Some obtained the bag limit in a short time. Squirrels are not so plentiful this year as I have seen them.

Farmers are busy cutting corn, threshing wheat, rye, oats and buckwheat and getting ready to plant their fall crops. The season still continues favorable. The Pocahontas County Fair had a good exhibit of livestock. Virginia was represented there too. A bumper peach crop this year and prices so low that it hardly pays to market them. Calves bringing a good price but lambs are not moving quite so well now. Hogs are scarce and commanding a very good price. Wheat flour $2 cwt., eggs 22c, young chickens 19c. John Dahmer.

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

Sept. 21: We are having fine weather for harvest, but water is getting low and rain is needed. Fruit plentiful here as elsewhere. Grain crops good except oats. No frost yet. Trees changing color a bit.

The repeated advances in price of crude oil have not yet been great enough to warrant activity in oil fields but give encouragement. Recent primary elections revealed a large crop of office-seekers. Slight advance in price of poultry and dairy products. M. C. Smith.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Oct. 1: Weather has been fine for corn cutting and seeding, though a little dry. Corn nearly all cut and will, I believe, be the best crop all around that we have had for several years. Wheat nearly all planted. Quite a few fields up looking good. Apples are fair in size and plentiful. Roy J. Wivell.

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Sept. 29: We are having cool weather off and on with few nice showers which will be very good for seeding. The farmers through here are busy seeding and cutting corn and the few who raise tobacco are cutting it.

Wheat 50c, oats 30c, rye 45c, corn 80c, potatoes 50c, eggs 32c, butter 25c, sweet corn 15@20c a doz, apples 40c up. Henry S. Martin.

Centre Co., Central Pa.

Sept. 29: We had the first frost of the season this morning, but nothing was hurt. Farmers are well on with their work. Some places there is an abundance of apples while in other localities fruit is scarce. Peaches very plentiful and garden crops have been good. Housekeepers are glad that the canning season is about over. State road work is being pushed. Fairs and picnics are about over. A.

Lancaster Co., S. E. Pa.

Oct. 8: Potatoes are being harvested, a good crop. Corn is all cut and wheat ground is being prepared. The acreage of wheat will be normal. Pasture is getting short. Wheat 45c, butter 25c, eggs 33c, potatoes 50c, straw $6. R. C. R.

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CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

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REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS, Hoovers, Eurekas, Apex, Royals and Reginas, $10.95; These cleaners are thoroughly rebuilt and inspected before shipping. They are equipped with new cords, bags and brushes and can scarcely be told from new. Send no money—order the cleaner you prefer. It will be shipped C. O. D., charges prepaid. T. J. Purcell, 3713 Van Dyke, Detroit.

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SMOKING.—10 pounds, $1.00; Chewing, $1.40; 40 Plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

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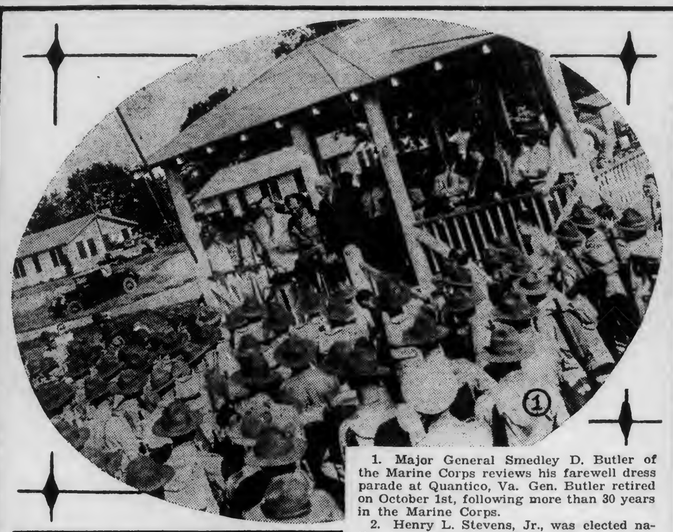
PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. Major General Smedley D. Butler of the Marine Corps reviews his farewell dress parade at Quantico, Va. Gen. Butler retired on October 1st, following more than 30 years in the Marine Corps.

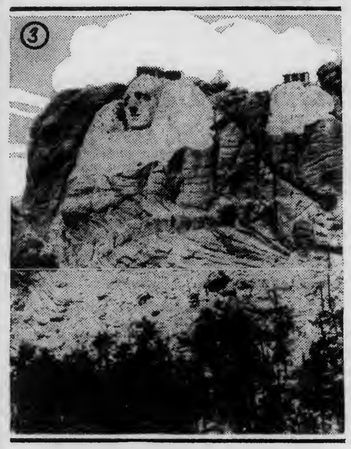
2. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., was elected national commander of the American Legion at their convention in Detroit. Stevens, just 35, is the youngest veteran ever to become head of the Legion. His home is in Warsaw, North Carolina.

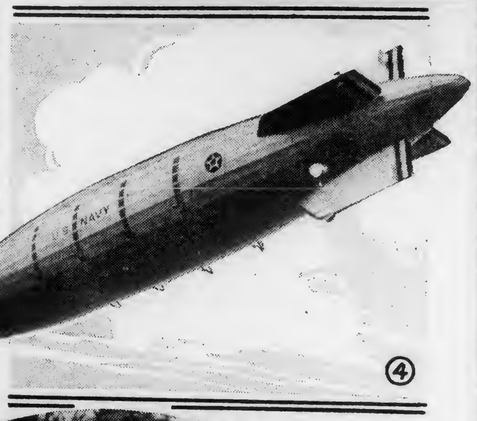
3. Black Hills, South Dakota.—A view of the giant head of George Washington, which will form part of the gigantic Mt. Rushmore Memorial here. The face is 40 feet high.

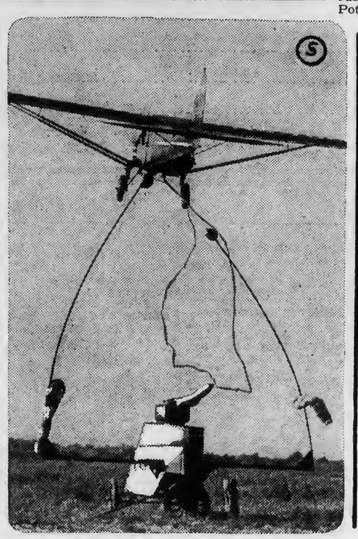
4. Akron, Ohio.—America's new Queen of the Skies, the U. S. Navy dirigible Akron, the world's largest airship, made its maiden test flight here, completing a three and three-quarters hours' flight from its hangar to Cleveland and back.

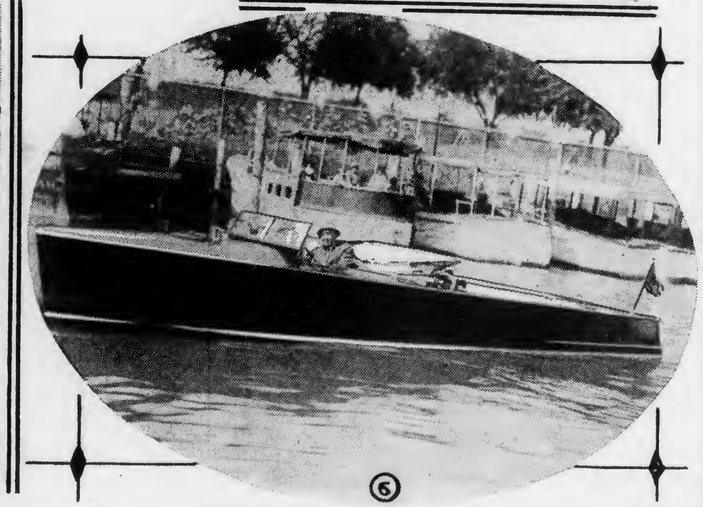
5. A new aerial pickup device, which will permit a plane to take on sacks of mail and other articles without slackening its flight, was successfully demonstrated at Washington Hoover Airport.

6. There is nothing that Senator David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, enjoys more than to slip away from the cares of his office and get behind the wheel of his speed boat "Red Head" and rush up and down the Potomac.









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October 24, 1931

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THE CRIB WITH THE STEEL RIB

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE National Lime Association's data on consumption of liming materials are full of interest. West Virginia is applying only one-fifth as much of the lime oxides contained in the various liming materials, per acre of cropped land, as Pennsylvania uses per acre. That is to say, when we divide the amount used by the number of crop acres in the state, that is the ratio. Where lime is used in West Virginia it may be applied as heavily as in Pennsylvania, but the greater part of the area gets none at all.

There is a reason for most everything, and the "cropped area" of West Virginia embraces the great total area of so-called grazing land that isn't in condition to make a good return from liming even if the owner had plenty of money to make the application. I am wondering what percentage of the cropped area of his state W. D. Zinn believes could be limed with profit. Of course nobody knows, and especially in these times, but let's have his estimate.

If Lime Were Present

When studying these figures a fanciful—very fanciful—picture came before me. What if West Virginia had in all her soil the liberal supply of lime that is present in quite limited parts of Kentucky and superphosphate were applied? Bluegrass would grow where land had been cleared and the state would stand out as a leader among the mid-Atlantic states.

What I am thinking is that each man has a chance to make his farm fit into such a picture if he can command the funds for investment and if the investment would pay. Lack of money is directly in the way for the majority, I presume, and then there is the question whether the liming would pay. There is no one answer to that because it would not pay on some farms. Bro. Zinn, how may one make a safe guess as to the percentage of farms in West Virginia that should try to get on a bluegrass and clover basis by use of lime? Enthusiast as I am about liming land, I know that percentage may not be large right now for entire farms, but thousands should be liming a field each for a beginning where lime has not been used before.

Termites

The so-called "white ants," correctly known as termites, are a serious menace to buildings in some sections of our country. Prof. J. S. Hauser, of the Ohio Station, says that the termites causing loss in his state are those requiring access to moisture. One of my neighbors employed a high-priced specialist whose treatment destroyed the infestation that was eating out the sills of a building, but it did not correct the conditions favoring another attack. Our own house was placed too near the ground in the rear, and that meant too little circulation of air and too much moisture.

We lowered the level of the ground and cut openings in the foundation so that there was plenty of air passing under the house. That meant no moist wood that these pests could honeycomb. Then creosote was applied freely. The specialists say it should be applied under pressure, and that does seem safer, but with plenty of air to keep the wood dry so that conditions would not be to the termites' taste we reasoned that a coat of creosote should give safety, and probably it always will wherever there is a free movement of air under the building. There are other termites that work in dry timber, decayed trees, etc., but I think they are rare in our eastern states.

The Rightful Owner

We have some pretty substantial people—during periods of good employment—who now are talking loosely about property rights. I am thinking of the influence such talk in the home has on unseasoned young people. If there is injustice, and those who have should not have, why not help oneself? This may seem logical enough to some young men after listening to all this criticism of those who have put up a windbreak against need. A big percentage of the ones doing the robbing and the shooting are only youth, and they are only acting consistently with what they have heard some others talk.

Highly Unauthentic

The world has some men who are skilled in finance. They are working at the untangling of the present financial snarl. When a layman like myself says anything about it he feels that he is speaking out of his turn, but he likes to have his say. Why have our fears increased and recovery pushed farther back by the supposition that going off the gold basis by England and many other countries is evidence that matters are growing worse? Why not believe that the necessary step toward world recovery really is being taken?

* * *

An ordinary war brings a great burden of debt and partly because high prices swell the amount. If the money for payment of debt, public and private, after a war could be made with continuing high prices—that is, the same cheap money that was borrowed—the burden would be far less. It is a queer thing that debtor nations, and nations containing a vast number of debtors, should rush and crowd and strain to get back upon a gold basis after a war before much debt has been paid.

* * *

The last war was so costly that the return to a gold basis has appalling results. To my untutored mind the only rational course would have been that England and all other war-impoverished countries should have kept the purchasing power of their money down as near the level it had when they went into debt as was possible. They hurried back to the gold basis, and borrowed money to maintain it. Now they are going back where they should have stayed till much debt was paid.

* * *

Their only chance is to stay off the basis of dear gold money until debtors get some relief by paying back in money that buys more nearly what it did when it was borrowed. They have been driven off by necessity. Every debtor nation added to the list of those going off the gold basis for a time gives me added confidence that there is sound basis for hope of world recovery. When a lot of debt, public and private, has been paid they can gradually return to gold—but certainly not now.

Where does that leave this country? Having half the world's gold and other nations reducing their need of it, we shall find our gold having lessened demand and lessened demand means less purchasing power. That is to say, gold will be a cheaper commodity or, as we express it, there will be some advance in prices and returning confidence that matters the world over are bound to mend.

Michael Cromer, Cradler

IN your last issue is reference to Michael Cromer's record as a cradler. The writer Clyde Brown does not believe that record to be true, as published in an earlier issue. Mr. Cromer was an unusually strong man. I was acquainted with him and the record is true. He did the cradling.

Mary D. J. Williams.

* * *

ANOTHER reader, Mrs. Seth H. Metcalf of Franklin county, Pa., asserts that the record was made as reported and sends us a copy of the Mercersburg Journal for March 29th, 1929, which devoted several columns to a description of this feat. We regret that we cannot publish the complete account, but it is too long. It is taken from "Old Mercersburg," a book "containing historical facts of our town." It may be summarized as follows:

"Over half a century ago, on a beautiful July morning, just as the sun appeared above the horizon, a modern Hercules stepped forth, in the person of Michael Cromer, to perform a feat of prowess and strength never equaled before nor since. This 12th day of July, 1858, was destined to go down in the history of Mercersburg as an eventful one, for on that day Mr. Cromer accomplished the Herculean task of cutting twelve and one-half acres of wheat, from sun-up until within a few minutes of sun-down, at which time every blade of wheat was severed from its roots by the mighty swing of that cradle, and to him was acceded the honor of having accomplished an unparalleled record, a feat of which the performance did not seem so much the victory over a super-human effort, as one of natural-born pluck and strength, to which various other big day's work in the harvest field testified.

"The field in which the work was done belonged to Mr. Adam Hoke. It lay east of Mercersburg, and in the rear of Mercersburg College."

Mr. Cromer used a cradle made especially for him. It was "a marvel of strength and beauty. The blade was five inches in width, by sixty-five in length, and made of silver steel," we are told.

* * *

The same paper quotes an article in the Indianapolis American Tribune, written by J. Fraise Richard, of Washington, D. C., a friend of the champion. He says, "Once every two hours, while taking his broth, Mr. Cromer stopped to whet his scythe. Without halting, even at the noon hour, he forged ahead, cutting a swath eleven feet wide and five feet deep, and making on an average twenty-two clips per minute.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon a heavy thunderstorm came up; the rain falling in perfect torrents; the lightning flashed, the blade gleamed as it was thrust into the heavy grain swirled by the angry storm; slippers were thrown aside and still this Ajax pushed ahead, determined to redeem his pledge or die in his tracks."

The product of the day's work was 365 dozen sheaves yielding 262 bushels of wheat.

Michael Cromer was thirty years old, six feet three inches tall and weighed 230 pounds when he made this record before a crowd of 200 persons.

* * *

I NOTE in Pennsylvania Farmer that Mr. Brown and Mr. Wertz doubt Mr. Cromer's record of cradling.

Mr. Brown being a young man we will excuse him, as I doubt if any young man knows how to cradle wheat. Some people have a gift. I know this to be a fact: A Mr. Rogers, past 50, cut ten and one-half acres that averaged 26 bushels of wheat per acre. He began after sun-up and was through before sun-down. He said he, when younger, cut 12 to 13 acres per day.

As for myself, I doubt if I could cut four acres, still I could shoulder two bushels of wheat with one hand while men with double the strength I have could not. J. D. Stodghill.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

Winter stacks the cards

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The Letz Mill will make *your own* home-grown feed go farther. It will save you from putting out good money for a lot of extra feed. It will reduce your cost of production and make it possible for you to make a profit even at these low prices, just as Bob Lee says.

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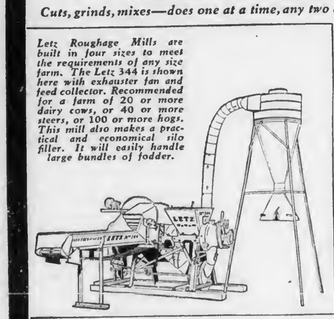
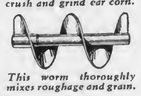


These sharp knives cut and recut roughage.

Burrs like this grind roughage and grain—crush and grind ear corn.



This worm thoroughly mixes roughage and grain.

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BE SURE TO SAY "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer" when writing advertisers.

By R. P. KESTER

AMONG the many letters which one who writes for a popular paper receives in the course of a year are some which breathe so fine a spirit of faith and confidence that they are worth passing on to others. Such a one is the following, written by a farmer living in the Finger Lake region of New York. So as to make it appear less personal I shall not mention his exact location.

* * *

"I have got so much help from reading after the writers in Pennsylvania Farmer that I have often felt I should write and tell them so, but until now have not done it. But after reading some of your late articles I have decided to try. But I must explain a little first.

"I was reared on a farm, and farmed seven years for myself; but on account of sickness and large doctor bills I had a sale and went to work on railroad construction and followed that for about fifteen years. I then went to work in a large steel mill, and from there to the coal mines. Also, I fired on the river, and one trip on the Great Lakes.

"During all this time I longed for the farm, but had not the money to get started. Three years ago my sister bought the farm where I now am. She bought it for $11,000, a farm of 46 acres, $5,000 down and giving a mortgage for $6,000.

"I am 55 years of age, and if I do not make good here—well, that will be another story. But I am going to make good, and do it right here.

"But you see I was away from the farm nearly twenty-five years and have lost a great deal of the knack I had gained and much of my knowledge is out of date. That is why Pennsylvania Farmer is so valuable to me. I take several farm papers, but Pennsylvania Farmer leads the list. I also make good use of our wonderful Farm Bureau.

"We live a mile and a half from the county seat of our county. The soil is a deep, rich, heavy loam. Hay, alfalfa and sweet clover do well. I have three acres of grapes, an eight-acre apple orchard, three hundred peach trees, a few berries, and expect to set more berries in the spring.

"Nearly all my fields overlook ..... Lake, with a rise of ground across the lake for several miles, dotted with large farm buildings. The scenery is wonderful. I don't know where one could find a more desirable location.

"This year I raised four acres of sweet corn for a canning factory, and have pressed 23 tons of hay. We have five acres of red clover for seed. These things, together with the income from seven dairy cows, I think will enable us to pay the interest, but cannot pay anything on the principal this year. Hay is cheap, good alfalfa bringing only $8 per ton, and milk is not very profitable just now. Canning factory crops were most profitable this year, since we raise them on contract and are sure of a market.

"If you ever come into the Finger Lake region, be sure and stop to see us and our wonderful farm."

* * *

I have given this letter in full, believing that it may encourage others as it has encouraged me. The writer has the qualities which I have always mentioned as being necessary to a successful farmer—hope, energy, intelligence and a love of the great out of doors. A man who can take up farming at his age, go in debt and retain a hopeful, optimistic spirit during the last few years has in him the stuff that real farmers are made of. If all men, whatever their business, could be transformed over night into the frame of mind of this farmer, the depression would be over in three days.

* * *

Here is a man who has seen what it means to be a wage worker. It has given him inside knowledge of the conditions in other lines of business and has shown him that farming is, after all, the most desirable occupation and the farm the best place to live. Most of the pessimistic, disgruntled farmers, those who are forever wishing they were something else, don't know anything about it.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"WHEEL the patient out into the sunshine."

Dr. Grenfell tells the story of one of the doctors in a hospital under his charge away in the cold north of Labrador. When one of the sick folks did not seem to be doing very well, the doctor would say, "Drugs won't do any good. Wheel the patient out into the sunshine."

Everybody on the farm knows the healing power of sunlight. Even the old dog when the days are chill creeps around to the south side of the house and stretches himself out in the warm sunshine. I wonder why so many people in our day do not take the advice of the good old man of Labrador and get out into the sunshine, instead of spending a good share of our time in the shadows. Somehow we don't feel very well nowadays. Things are all upset. We feel sick from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet. Dwelling on the dark side of things is not good for us. We need the sunshine.

They have machines in our day that turn night into day with the light they make and send out. Some big farms are all lighted up at night, so that men can go right on with their work, just as if it were broad daylight. Making light and heat and power is a great business in our day and generation.

I like to think that every single man, woman and child of us can wheel ourselves out into the sunshine if we will. We do not have to stay under a cloud from morning till night. Are we having a hard time to make ends meet? Let's sit down and make a list of the good things we have—home, health, dear ones, a place among men where we are loved and respected. Have we been thinking blue? Let's straighten up and say, "By the grace of God I will put these thoughts away and look for the bright side of the cloud."

Out into the sunshine. There is peace and hope and healing for all the ills of the world; healing, too, for you and me.

"OBSTRUCTIONS in cultivated fields such as stones, stumps, sloughs and gullies, all of which interfere with machinery and make untillable a greater area than they occupy, can best be removed at this season," says W. C. Krueger, extension service agricultural engineer of the New Jersey State Experiment Station.

"Removal of these obstacles," he asserts, "is imperative to the efficient use of labor and equipment, particularly in times of low prices."

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What Our Readers Say

I NOTICE in the press dispatches that a railroad has served notice that, beginning October 1st, they will not employ female help for positions that can be filled with males. This, in the main, is a good move, although there are many positions being filled by women that could be filled by men. This policy may work a hardship on a few deserving females, but on the whole should be popular with the great majority of wage earners. If one of the major political parties should incorporate such a plank in its platform, against employing female help for positions that could be handled by male wage earners, it would be popular and a winner.

Another matter that needs attention is the salaries being paid state and federal employes. These salaries are based on war times, and should be lowered to a price commensurate with present-day conditions, say the price of wheat, which is 40c to 50c, as against $2.20 a dozen years ago. There are many other things that can be noted, but this is just one, and one that is felt by many.

In our county are many men getting pay for their work that plenty of others would be glad to have at just half the price they get. Is it any wonder there are so many candidates for the various offices, more than for years, and mostly for re-election? When one gets hold of the "public teat" 'tis hard to make him let go. In our county these conditions exist, and I hazard the guess the same condition exists almost everywhere. Our need is for a "Mussolini" who will take this condition in hand.

In our county, too, are too many females employed where male help should be employed. In several instances the wives of highly-paid executives, drawing pay, in many instances drawing a handsome salary that many capable and worthy males should be drawing.

Surely, we need a "Mussolini" or a "Moses" to lead us, and show us the way.

I should be pleased if there were some comment on this matter; enough to provoke a general discussion.

G. L. Rothgeb.

Virginia.

There are 313 days in the year which are good for applying lime, according to W. D. Zinn. The other 52 days being Sundays, it is not advised that lime be spread then.

The Burden of Plenty

A GREAT calamity has befallen us. We have too much wheat and cotton. Sounds silly, doesn't it? Virtually too much to eat and too much to wear. After taking a careful invoice I am compelled to plead "not guilty." I have some neighbors, too, who could use a little more than the portion with which they are blessed, and from what I read in the papers and hear over the radio there are a mighty sight more with too little wheat products and cotton textiles than with too much.

When did wheat and cotton get to be pernicious, dangerous and unwholesome? Why should we be so distressed about an abundance of good things? It has come to be considered an unkindly, untoward and rather inhuman gesture to raise big crops; to fill the land with plenty. We were once wont to look on those who did this as benefactors, but now we regard them as malefactors.

But calamity it is. So say our wise men, so thunders the press and so our Federal Farm Board declares. Isn't that enough? Who in the presence of such authority would presume to think different or even to think for himself at all?

One remedy is quite obvious. Greater saving and thrift among the poor. Extravagance is what makes them poor. They want to live too high, to eat and drink too much and to have too many changes of raiment. This makes the fool farmers raise too much wheat and cotton and this fills the land with misery and distress.

Another remedy is the tariff. It is a great handy man in all economic troubles. It has made this grand and glorious country what it is. At first it was by and with the help of God aided by the genius and industry of the people. But soon the tariff got able to go it alone and took full charge.

But lately the tariff has shown signs of weariness and weakness. It has become wobbly and uncertain. We put a tariff on wheat. The object was to raise the price. It does this for others, why not for us? But in order to raise the price here the tariff would have to go abroad, to make a journey to Liverpool, England, and raise the price in the world's market. It balked. It wouldn't go. Afraid of getting its feet wet perhaps, and if it raised the price of wheat in the world's market it would raise the price for all other countries even for those nasty Bolsheviks. Our country does not recognize Russia. We don't associate together or even speak as we pass by. So the tariff refused to help us in the world's wheat market. It had too much dignity and patriotism to mix up with the riff-raff of the world.

What's the matter with markets? Don't people need things? They do. They never were in greater need. But they lack that magic element which is the life of all trade, without which business falters and dies, called "purchasing power."

Oh, yes, the people should have it. They produced it in abundance. The world, especially our country, is full of it, but it is sadly misplaced. Those who need it don't have it, while those who have oodles of it don't need it. That's why there is too much wheat and cotton and why at the same time there are thousands, yea millions, hungry and half clad. Our industrial system is badly snarled up, completely clogged.

What are we going to do about it? Well, my opinion is not worth much. I am not a millionaire or a captain of industry, or even one of their handy men. But I can't miss the mark much worse than they have done. My prescription would be to quit pouring the sand of special privilege into the works. Overhaul the old machine, clean it out thoroughly and keep it clean; oil it up with justice and start it again. I believe it would still work.

Beaver county, Pa. R. W. Stiffey.

About War Debts

I SEE that Alva Agee would like the opinion of readers in regard to the readjustment of Germany's indebtedness. He says that Congress should know the opinion of farmers back at home.

Mr. Agee says that on account of reduced prices of all commodities the debt has doubled on Germany. Now, this is true in a way, but at the same time has not the indebtedness of the American people, especially the farmers, doubled for the same reason and in the same way? We have thousands of farmers who are deep in debt to the banks and to our government.

Is there any law or has Congress or our President tried to make any law to reduce the valued indebtedness of our American people in accordance with the reduction of prices of our home commodities? Then why should Mr. President, Congress or any other body or group think of our downward scale or reduction of the indebtedness of Germany and leave their own American people to suffer the penalty? Has ever an American farmer gone to his creditor and asked any such nonsensical sympathy?

If you will go back to 1912, Germany was swimming at the top of the pot and building wonderful aircastles. They put themselves in their own predicament; now let them stand the brunt and bear their own burdens as we Americans have to do.

We have been shown no sympathy. Simply are toiling on trying to work out our own problems, as that is pure American principle and character, so let Germany learn to do likewise. As I see it, they need no further sympathy, and American principle should give none.

Now, if Mr. Agee wants the opinion of the American farmers he sure has got mine.

Pocahontas county, W. Va. J. O. Mann.

When Planting Nuts for Trees

THE Boy Scouts and other organizations are interested in the work of planting trees, particularly nut trees. "If you want to leave something to your children, leave them a forest," is a common saying. But in the enthusiasm engendered among the children and young people there should be care taken to advise them to plant only worth-while trees, particularly nut trees. Quite likely the timber of a walnut tree bearing mean, inferior little nuts will be as valuable in thirty years from now as the walnut tree bearing large nuts, but why not plan for two crops instead of one?

The country is scoured for nuts that bring ready cash. We are planting only selected nuts and are hoping to see them develop into trees that will enrich the farm and bring a crop yearly when they are old enough to bear, though the chief thought is the timber for the future. H. R.

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SAFE PREDICTION

THE Ohio Department of Agriculture gravely warns farmers that frost may be expected. While such a prediction may cause us to smile it is evidently safer and sounder than some others which official bodies have been known to publish. The country would be better off if all official prophecies could do no more harm than this one.

A THANKLESS JOB

RUSSIAN state grain farms are accused by a Soviet newspaper of "holding out" on the government and hoarding grain at the expense of the five-year plan. It is stated that they have stored much grain for their own use while failing to fulfill their September plan in harvesting. This is but one of the countless obstacles encountered by plans to change human nature. Trying to starve a farmer is one of the most stupendous and futile jobs on record.

PATENTED PLANTS

IT is said that this country is the first to extend the protection of its patent laws to producers of plants. The law now provides that any discoverer of a new and distinct variety may take out a patent thereon, whereby he has the exclusive right for seventeen years to propagate that plant by budding, grafting, cutting, layering or any other form of asexual reproduction. Just what this protection may amount to remains to be seen, but the law's intent is certainly proper.

WE WONDER

IF the farmers who are prohibited by law from raising cotton on part of their land next year should decide to grow corn on it we wonder how the farmers of the Corn Belt would feel toward acreage restriction, or if that land should be devoted to spuds how our potato growers would like the law to limit acreage. One common feature of plans to change farm practice is that they make no provision for another system, with the possible exception of the vague one of "diversification." Acreage restriction is more simple on paper than in practice.

GREAT SCHEME

A SOLUTION of the unemployment problem reached at a conference headed by a noted economist is to put all workers under 18 years of age in school and "reimburse them by a fair sum." A wonderful thought, but why not go on and tell who is to do the reimbursing? Taxpayers know that they have too big a load now, employers are not finding it easy to meet their current payrolls, and other workers are not in position to contribute to the education of these young folks taken from their jobs and sent to school. To the untutored mind of a hayseed editor this plan looks a good bit like a rat trap that won't catch rats.

SOURCES OF FIRE

IT is customary at this time of year to warn hunters about fires, for one little match can burn a mighty forest. Usually warnings of this nature are directed toward smokers, but recent investigations indicate that other sources of forest fires will bear watching. In France it was found that fires may be started by glass. Discarded bottles, whole or broken, may through their curved sides act as magnifying glasses and concentrate the rays of the sun until they ignite dry leaves. Of course there is no reason for a hunter in this country to possess a bottle, but if one does use such a container, for cough syrup or liniment, he should be careful what he does with it when the cough or the sprained ankle are cured.

OLD-TIME APPLES

EVERY year D. A. Arnold of Mineral county, W. Va., remembers us with a basket of Milam apples. And now McClelland Bros. of Washington county, Pa., further enrich us with a basket of old-fashioned Rambos. These fruit growers know that their old-time apples are good but they cannot know how good they seem to us. For they are redolent of memories of a half century ago, when Milams and Rambos filled up the capacious boys around the farm fireside. With all the improvement of the past half century we are here to contend that these old varieties have never been surpassed for eating purposes—and we want apples to eat, not merely to look at. Expert opinion may be agin us, market preferences may be for something modern, but we stand firmly on the platform that the feller who plants a home orchard without these old-time apples in it deserves to eat Grindstones and Ben Davises.

TIME TO START

AT the close of the War several young men with more ambition than capital asked for our opinion about going into farming, largely with borrowed money. We advised against it, for land and equipment, including livestock, were dear and we expected them to become cheaper. Now several other young men ask whether the present is a good time to start. We believe it is. Land and necessary equipment are comparatively cheap and not likely to get much cheaper. Credit is not so easy to get as it was, but that may be a good thing for the young man who is determined to become a farmer. Economy is more fashionable than it was, and that will not hurt the beginner either. In spite of the abundance and cheapness of farm products this appears to be a good time to start. But it may be well to remember that there is no good time to begin farming for the man who is careless or incompetent.

MORE UNCERTAINTY?

AT Chicago last week a committee representing the American Farm Bureau Federation prepared the following which it calls "definite recommendations":

1. We recommend the passage by Congress of a joint resolution calling upon the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System to use all its powers to restore the wholesale commodity price level as quickly as possible to the level that prevailed at the beginning of the present deflation, and to ask Congress for an additional authority necessary to accomplish that result.

2. We recommend the passage by Congress of legislation directing the Federal Reserve System to so regulate the volume of money and bank credit as to maintain the stability of the wholesale commodity price level on the basis that prevailed at the beginning of the present depression, within as nearly as possible a margin of five per cent in either direction, once that level is restored.

These recommendations appear to be vague and indefinite rather than definite. They do not state even the commodity price level which the executive and legislative branches of our government are asked to establish and maintain. They do not specify by what means this object is to be attained. If this movement becomes widespread it will merely help to prolong the period of depression. For it indicates a demand for further resort to artificial means of advancing and maintaining prices, which in turn involves more and more uncertainty in business, and uncertainty is the biggest business-killer on earth. All such movements, even if the result of good intentions, are more likely to destroy confidence in business than to inspire it. We have too many uncertainties now and too little confidence in our fundamental industries, without agitation for anything that will increase the one or decrease the other.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

THE 25th National Dairy Exposition was held at St. Louis last week. In quality and quantity of cattle shown it was up to the high standard set by former Shows, while the educational exhibits, judging contests and other activities were living proofs of the progress the dairy industry is making. There were 363 Jerseys to head the show, with 259 Holsteins to make that breed second in entries. Guernseys numbered 222, Ayrshires 139 and Brown Swiss 91 head. Thirty states were represented in the entries of Four-H Club work and cattle shown in the club section numbered 252 head.

The grand champion Holstein bull was Man O'War, shown by Ed. Hofland of Menomonie, Wis., while premier place on females of this breed went to Ellenvale Ormsby Posch, belonging to Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill. Hall Farms of Nashville, Tenn., showed the grand champion Jersey bull in Oxford's Lassie Design, and Hugh Bonnell of Youngstown, Ohio, had the grand champion Jersey cow, Lavender Lady. Sycamore Farms of Douglassville, Pa., took both grand championships on Ayrshires, their cow Byreholm Grace and their bull Strathglass Dalber securing the conveted honors. The champion Guernsey bull was Langwater Waldorf, shown by Boulder Bridge Farm, Excelsior, Minn.; grand champion female was Ruth Mary Rose of Mills Center, a heifer shown by Cleo Hoy of Lincoln, Nebr. Beauty's Carl of Meadow Green, a two-year-old Brown Swiss bull shown by Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis., repeated his achievement at Waterloo in winning grand championship. King's Pebblebrook Phyllis Pansy, owned by Walhalla Farms, Schenectady, N. Y., won first honors among the females of this breed.

In spite of the depression and unfavorable weather the attendance was good, being only slightly under last year, while the confidence and determined attitude of breeders showed that their faith in the cow is unshaken.

During the last quarter of a century the dairy industry has made immense strides and judging from the silver anniversary of the National Dairy Exposition, it will not rest on its laurels, for it has the breeders, the cattle and the experience necessary to make in the next 25 years a similar record of achievement.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE New Jersey State Poultry Association staged a comeback last week with the best program of many years at their annual convention. Although the attendance during the three-day meeting at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, was not strikingly large, interest was greater than for several years, and it is expected that a continuation of programs of equal merit will build this annual convention into one of the largest in the state.

For the first time in the history of the New Jersey State Poultry Association funds to assist the progress of this organized group of poultrymen were made available through an appropriation by the legislature. This appropriation, wisely used by the committee in building this year's convention program, has injected new and invigorating blood into the association. Another stimulating effect upon the meeting was the fact that the outlook for New Jersey poultrymen during the coming year is extremely favorable.

Among the many optimistic comments made by speakers and visitors at the convention is a statement by A. K. Stewart, incubator manufacturer.

"Within the last few weeks I have visited Petaluma, California, the world's most intensive poultry producing district, and also other important poultry areas, and from hatcheries in many parts of the country I have obtained reports indicating an unprecedented demand for fall-hatched chicks. To me this is an indication that the chicken business is recovering faster from the economic depression than any other line of business, agricultural or otherwise. The ratio between feed and egg prices favors poultrymen now more than it has at any time since the World War."

* * *

LOW cost production and building a quality egg market is the only solution to the eastern poultryman who must always face tides of depression in the poultry market, is the opinion expressed by Professor James E. Rice, from Cornell. The reason he gives for this is the fact that it is the easiest and quickest business one can enter and just as easy to discontinue; and poultry prosperity results in over production.

A small hen is not capable of producing a large number of 26-ounce eggs, said Professor Rice in criticising poultrymen who in the past have neglected to breed for egg size. "Body weight and egg size should be foremost in the breeding program, then volume production." This is a thought for the baby chick buyer to consider in making his purchases on merit of egg records.

* * *

INTRODUCTION, "if possible and practicable," of a method of stamping each egg of a standardized high quality with a distinguishing mark that will appeal to the consumer, was suggested by Secretary of Agriculture Duryee. Although he did not discuss in detail this European egg marketing practice, many feel that it has future possibilities in New Jersey in connection with the present marketing of uniformly high quality eggs by auction. At the present time many of the egg buyers at the auctions repack these eggs in cartons under their personal brand. Stamping each egg would prevent substitution of other eggs, and eggs of inferior quality, to the consumer. Also the producer would receive the advertising value and credit from the consumer for producing a standard high quality product instead of the distributor, as is now the case.

* * *

NEW YORK CITY is receiving one-third of their eggs from the Pacific Coast, was stated by Dr. E. W. Benjamin of the Pacific Coast Egg Producers, Inc. Here they get a large volume of uniformly high quality eggs, a thing that is virtually impossible in the East at the present time.

"Pacific Coast producers are striving to the breaking point to meet the quality standards demanded," he said.

* * *

EIGHT jail birds of the White Leghorn breed were on exhibit in their solitary confinement wire cells at the convention. These birds had committed no crime, the cells are just a part of the new and much discussed system of management of laying hens in single unit batteries. These birds have not left their individual cages, measuring 16 inches wide, 17 inches deep and 18 inches high, since November 1st of last year.

All of these hens, since November 1st, 1930, have laid 232 or more eggs under the solitary confinement system.

* * *

THE time may come when poultry farmers will be using a formula that reads like this, "y equals 1.4436x + 127.5," to see how many eggs an individual hen will lay during the year. Looks more like a problem for a mathematician than a poultryman, doesn't it? Well, Professor Thompson, of the Experiment Station, has worked this out with several thousand birds and finds that it is quite an accurate indicator of the egg laying capacity of a hen. Accurate egg records are kept during the first four months of the pullet year, then this production is y in the formula. No further trapnesting is necessary after the first four months.

How do you solve the rest of the formula? The easiest method is to invite a professor of mathematics to dinner some evening. Give him a good meal, then put him to work.

* * *

"ANY successful move to legalize the manufacture of beer in this country will undoubtedly result in increased feed prices to poultrymen and higher egg prices to consumers," Harry R. Lewis, President of the National Poultry Council, told convention members.

Well, that settles the prohibition question. If poultrymen could lawfully buy beer they would have no money with which to purchase it, while the present egg consumers would be forced to choose between "eggs or beer."

* * *

"FROM August 1st, 1930, to August 1st, 1931, poultry and egg prices have declined less than those of any other staple farm products," was an encouraging note from Mr. Lewis.

* * *

THE proper and uniform interpretation of the word "accredited" with reference to baby chicks was one of the serious problems before the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council which met at Atlantic City last Friday and Saturday. Proper interpretation is of equal importance to hatchery operators and baby chick buyers, and differences between hatcherymen in the Mid-West and the East have reached such proportions that a trade war between these two groups is pending, is the opinion expressed by F. R. Hazard, president of the Council.

Mid-western poultrymen insist that the term "accredited" need not necessarily mean such chicks are disease-free, while to the eastern hatcherymen and producer "accredited" identifies a quality chick which is known to be free from disease.

To the poultryman who buys his chicks from both eastern and mid-western hatcheries agreement upon uniform "accredited" regulations is of utmost importance. He must have some means of assurance that he is buying quality, and should not be led astray by a misnomer.

* * *

JOHN H. WEED of Vineland was elected president of the New Jersey State Poultry Association during the coming year. He succeeds Frank Makarius of Risley, and is past president of the Vineland Poultry Association and the South Jersey Federation of Poultry Clubs.

Henry Rapp, Jr., of Farmingdale and Charles Cane of Rosemont were elected first and second vice-presidents, respectively. Herman Demme of Sewell was reelected treasurer and Leslie M. Black of New Brunswick was reelected secretary of the Association.

* * *

OVER $400,000 worth of eggs and poultry meat had passed over the auction blocks of the two New Jersey auction associations, the Flemington egg and poultry market and the Vineland egg auction market, up to last week. The Flemington egg auction leads in the volume of business as it has been in operation over a year, and records show sales of eggs since August 1st, 1930, to be 32,440 cases at a total of $297,029.48.

The poultry meat auction, which was started this spring at Flemington in conjunction with the egg auction, successfully handled 259,487 pounds of birds at a sales return of $59,318.75.

The Flemington Egg Auction Market Association opened August 1st, 1930. During the first month only 836 cases of eggs were sold over the auction block, but sales increased to a total of 27,670 cases for the first year of operation. Last spring this group of poultrymen who were selling over the egg auction realized that their former market for broilers would be changed because of the egg auction. Fewer and fewer buyers were traveling from farm to farm throughout Hunterdon county to buy eggs, instead they were buying at the auction; and, as these men formerly purchased poultry as well as eggs at the farm, this necessarily meant a change in the method of marketing the poultry. The poultry meat auction was started in April and during the first four months of operation 3,418 crates of broilers and fowls were sold for a total of $34,678.24.

The Flemington market has been operating at a cost of approximately five per cent of the sales, an audit at the end of the first year shows. From the total egg sales of $232,256.52, the amount returned to the producers was $219,149.79. The poultry auction handled $34,678.24 worth of birds and returned to the poultrymen $33,245.75.

The Vineland Association, which opened an egg auction in June, 1931, had up to October 10th marketed 7,051 cases of eggs at $69,169.20.

* * *

THE North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers held their annual meeting at New Brunswick last week, October 15th to 17th. I had the opportunity to meet with this group only during one afternoon. But during that short period I gleaned some interesting farm facts.

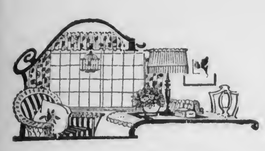
* * *

IN New Jersey they are trying to fool orchard insects and by floodlighting the orchard in the evening make them think that the sun never sets. Numerous experiments of similar nature are being tried in the United States. At Hilton and Kinderhook, New York, lights in orchards are being suspended over pans of water with the hope of attracting the insects to their destruction.

* * *

THE American Fruit Growers, Inc., claim that stationary spraying of their apple orchards is approximately one-half the cost of portable spraying.

A field of cantaloupes at Rocky Ford, Col. They are not for food, but were raised for seed.



The Farm Home

Sewing the Easy Way

By ELLEN JOHNSTON

UNTIL a few days ago when I visited a shop to purchase some needles for my sewing machine, I thought that I was getting one hundred per cent efficiency from my machine. Then I learned that I was not, and it may be that my experience will be of benefit to some other woman.

It was in the use of the appliances that I found I had been losing out. A salesman was demonstrating their use to a prospective customer, and although my machine was of a different make from the one he was using, I watched him with interest. Then and there I resolved to make more use of my own attachments, for mine were practically the same. In fact, they are common to all makes of machines, such as hemmer, binder, gatherer, quilter, etc. I had always imagined that it would take too much time to adjust and learn to use these attachments, so let them lie idle in the machine drawer. I soon saw that it took almost no time to attach them, and that they were very simple in operation.

As soon as I got home, I got out my instruction book, that came with my machine, and proceeded to try out my attachments. I felt disgusted with myself when I realized how little time it took to learn to use them, and how much time I had been wasting basting hems for stitching and gathering by hand. I had been "minute wise and hour foolish," to paraphrase an old adage.

Machine Quilting

I was making some aprons, all edges of which were to be bound with a bias tape. I had laboriously started to baste on this binding by hand, preparatory to stitching. In ten minutes I learned how to sew on the binding with my binder, and I saved at least three hours in making those aprons. Strings were to be hemmed for them, and although it was a small job, I decided to do them with my hemmer, as I intended to make some curtains with narrow hems, and I could save much time if I knew how to use the hemmer. With a little practice I was soon rapidly making neat, even hems.

I had been especially interested in the way the salesman used the gatherer to apply plaited ruffles as a trimming. It is only necessary to make a slight adjustment when you wish to plait instead of gather. I had long coveted a silk negligee with frilly ribbon trimming, which I had seen one day while shopping. But the price of $12 was prohibitive to my pocketbook. When I found how easily the ribbon could be applied by using this attachment, I thought I would attempt to make one. I used inch-wide ribbon for trimming and in one operation it was plaited and sewed on in a scalloped pattern around the edge. It was easily and quickly done, and my negligee is beautiful. It is actually prettier than the one I had seen, and it cost me only $4.

Beautiful quilts are being made today on the sewing machine. Heavy, colored thread is used, stitched in a design which is stamped on the material used. It is very effective looking and the work is speedy. Thread manufacturers make a special thread for this use, and they also supply patterns and instructions. Both patterns and thread can be bought at the "five and ten," guarantee of its inexpensiveness. Machine quilting can also be done with ordinary thread, and is a great time saver.

There's no question about it! An electric sewing-machine is a great time-saver.

Backgrounds in the Home

WALLS, woodwork and floors make the background for everything in the house. The charm of an interior depends largely on the proper setting for furniture, rugs or pictures. Backgrounds which are too conspicuous in design or color, draw attention to themselves, and tend to blot out attractive furnishings.

The finish for walls or floors need not be expensive. For walls calcimine is probably least expensive but is not permanent. Rough crepe wallpapers are durable and low-priced. Paint is relatively inexpensive, is lasting and easily cleaned, though its smooth surface does not always make the most pleasing background. A neutral tone, such as a warm putty color, does well for living rooms or dining rooms. Against such a background, cases for books, lamps, a few good pictures and a bright jar or pot of flowers stand out and give color and interest. More pronounced color may be used in bedrooms, bathrooms, sunrooms or kitchens. A colorful paper in such rooms may save the cost of draperies.

To have harmonious interiors it is usually better to avoid striking contrasts between walls and woodwork or between rooms closely connected. When walls and woodwork are nearly alike in tone it makes a room seem larger; and if two adjoining rooms are finished alike it increases the apparent size of both. Rooms which are separated from the main part of the house may have more varied treatments.

Light oak floors are generally too light to make suitable frames for rugs. These floors may be chosen because they do not show dust or footprints; but the housewife who is both practical and artistic will choose a medium tone which does not show the dust and yet makes more suitable setting for rugs.

Home Page Leaflets

OUR bulletins, Meat Canning and Curing of Meat on the Farm, will be sent to you upon request. Please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Mail your request to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sweet apple cider has about the same food value as fresh apples.

* * *

Drying woolen garments too rapidly is a frequent cause of shrinking.

* * *

Before storing screens, brush them with a thin coat of oil or of special screen paint to prevent rust.

Delicious Dishes

Mock Fillet Mignon

MIX thoroughly one and one-half pounds of fine ground chuck or rump steak with one tablespoon of fine ground suet, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon sugar, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, and paprika to taste. Make up into flat cakes one inch thick, twist a thin slice of bacon around each cake, and broil or pan broil 15 to 20 minutes.

Sausage with Glazed Apples

Shape sausage meat into flat cakes. Dip them in flour mixed with a teaspoon of sugar and pan broil slowly. Meantime cook unpared apple rings in a syrup made by cooking together for five minutes, one cup of sugar, one-half cup water, one teaspoon butter. When the rings are tender place them on a hot platter with a sausage cake on each.

Salads

Apples and carrots are plentiful and healthful. Here are two novel salads in which they may be used to advantage:

Apple Cocoanut Salad

Three tart apples, pared, cored and diced, one-half cup seedless raisins, one-half can cocoanut, southern style, three-fourths cup mayonnaise.

Toss apples, raisins and cocoanut together lightly. Moisten with one-half cup mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce. Garnish with remaining mayonnaise, and sprinkle with paprika. Serves six.

Cocoanut and Carrot Mold

One and one-half cups grated raw carrots, one can cocoanut, three-fourths cup mayonnaise.

Combine carrots, cocoanut and mayonnaise. Blend. Pack tightly into individual molds. Chill. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with additional mayonnaise. Serves six.

Grape Jelly Roll

Make your own jelly rolls and surprise the family and your guests. Many women do not know how to make these delicacies, but really they are quite easy to prepare.

Three-fourths cup special cake flour, sifted, one-half teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt, four eggs, unbeaten, three-fourths cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, grape jelly.

Sift flour once; measure. Combine baking powder, salt and eggs in bowl. Place over smaller bowl of hot water, and beat with rotary egg beater, adding sugar gradually, until mixture becomes thick and light-colored. Remove bowl from over hot water. Fold in flour and vanilla. Pour into pan, 13½x8½ inches, lined with greased paper. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 13 minutes. Turn from pan at once onto cloth covered with powdered sugar. Remove paper. Quickly cut off crisp edges of cake. Spread with jelly and roll. Wrap in cloth until cool.

On Storing Linens

HERE is a good suggestion for your linen closet or linen drawer. Paint the inside of it, to give it a smooth, easily washed surface, and choose blue for the color. A blue lining, it is said, will keep the linen whiter.

For other drawers you may prefer to use varnish instead of paint. It can be applied quickly, and it helps to make an easier job of cleaning out drawers. A damp, soapy cloth rubbed over the surface collects the dust and leaves the drawers ready for their lavender sachets and fine linens.

Hot cranberry sauce is relished by some for spreading on waffles on fall and winter mornings.

Do You Need a New Dress?

No. 6977.—Ladies' morning frock. Cut in eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 5½ yards of material 32 inches wide. For contrasting material ½ yard 32 inches wide, cut crosswise is required.

No. 7315.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 5 yards of 39-inch material if made with ¾ length sleeve and without contrast. For contrasting material ⅞ yard 39 inches wide is required. With long sleeves the dress requires 5⅛ yards.

No. 7317.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 with long sleeves requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. With short sleeves it requires 4 yards. Collar, pocket facings, belt, cuffs and tie as illustrated in the large view requires 2-3 yard of 36-inch material.

No. 7329.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size if made without sleeves and all of one material will require 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material. With sleeves 2 2-3 yards. Collar and tie belt of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard 35 inches wide. The tie belt of ribbon requires 2 yards. Machine plaited frills put on as illustrated will require 3 yards.

No. 6982.—Girls' dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard 39 inches wide is required cut crosswise. The tie will require ¾ yard of material five inches wide cut bias.

No. 7071.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 2 yards of 35-inch material if made with wrist-length sleeves. With puff sleeves 1¾ yards. To finish with lace or embroidered edging requires 2½ yards.

No. 6269.—Girls' coat. Cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yards of 54-inch material. To face collar, cuffs and revers portion of the fronts with fur or fur fabric, will require 1⅞ yards 6 inches wide.

No. 7339.—Ladies' blouse. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. If made of one material size 38 requires 2 2-3 yards of 39-inch material. As shown in the large view size 38 requires 1⅝ yards of material for waist and sleeve portions, and ⅞ yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, vestee and belt.

No. 7338.—Dolls' outfit. Designed in sizes for dolls: 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. A 20-inch doll requires ¾ yard of 35-inch material. The rompers will require ⅝ yard. The beret ¼ yard.

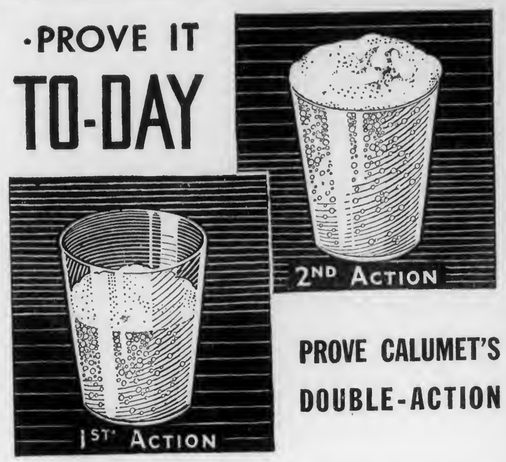
HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL FASHION BOOK

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Fall Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

·PROVE IT TO-DAY



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After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of *hot* water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This demonstrates Calumet's *second* action—the action that Calumet holds in reserve to take place in the heat of the oven.

Double-Acting—Combination Type! Calumet's Double-Action, explained above, is the result of a scientific *combination* of two gas-releasing ingredients, one of which acts chiefly during the mixing and the other chiefly during the baking. For this reason, Calumet is known both as "The Double-Acting" and "Combination Type" baking powder.

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In baking, Calumet's *first* action begins in the mixing bowl. This gets the leavening properly started. Then, in the oven, the *second* action begins and continues the leavening. Up! . . . up! . . . it keeps raising the batter and holds it high and light. Your cakes are bound to be *finely* textured—*velvety* smooth! Your biscuits *extra* fluffy—*delicious!*

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Calumet's scientifically balanced combination of two gas-releasing ingredients produces perfect leavening action—Double Action!

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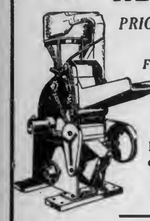

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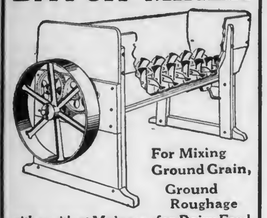

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

A True Bird Story

HUMAN interest stories published travel far sometimes as Station Agent Herbert C. Pague of the Reading Railroad at Coatesville has just learned by a letter he received from Athens, Greece.

It seems that several months ago a story was released by the Game Commission and published in a local paper about John Stapleton of Wilmington, a Reading Company engineer, stopping a heavily loaded freight train to prevent running over a baby woodcock he happened to see between the tracks while he was piloting the train near Brandamore.

Here is the story. Engineer Stapleton of Wilmington, Delaware, was rounding a curve near Hibernia when he noticed something fluttering on the ties between the rails and on closer examination he saw it was a mother woodcock trying to get her babies out of the way.

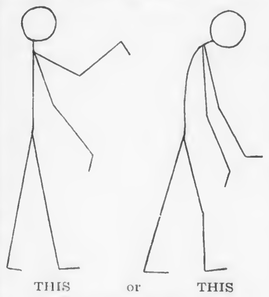
The engineer, a lover of birds, quickly applied the brakes and came to a stop a short distance from the little family. He then signaled for the members of the crew and the tiny creatures were caught and released on the outer side of the rails and the mother took her brood off into the brush. The young woodcocks were so small they could not get up over the rails. They must have gotten on the tracks at a point where the rails were partially covered.

Well, it seems that the story that appeared in the Coatesville Record was copied all over the country. It even found space in the Paris edition of the New York Herald where a resident of Athens, Greece, happened to read it. He immediately sat down and wrote a letter of commendation to the agent of the Reading Company in Coatesville, but he forgot to sign his name in his excitement, and Mr. Pague does not know who his correspondent is.

How Do You Stand?

CAN you stand straight? Do you have a back that is like that of General Pershing, "Straight as a Ramrod?" or do you look like a man who is eternally searching for pennies? Do you know that your success in life is affected by the impression you make on the folks about you?

What kind of a shadow do you cast upon the wall? Is it like



THIS or THIS

Repeats Garden Triumph

SHOWING 17 kinds of vegetables fresh from his garden, Wilford Watson, of the Hickory Four-H Garden Club in Forest county, Pennsylvania, repeated his 1930 achievement by winning first place in the Club round-up.

Wilford grew 24 kinds of vegetables this year. Many of these, such as broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kale, Lima beans and muskmelons, are not commonly grown in the county.

Fourteen members of the Club showed 140 exhibits in the round-up. Sixty-five persons visited the exhibits and saw the prizes awarded. Willard Slocum won first place in the sweet corn division with ten uniform ears of the Whipple's Yellow variety.

When the garden management exhibit and record book scores were totaled and averaged, the rating of those completing the work was 13.4 per cent higher this year than last. The record books show that large amounts of the vegetables produced by the Club members are used by their families.

SOMETHING TO DO THIS WEEK

ONE of "our artists" writes that we have not been giving them a chance lately. I wonder if you know how hard it is for this editor to find something for you to do. Now, why should I do all the work and then perhaps not find the right ideas for you? Turn about is fair play so this is your chance to produce an idea. What would you suggest for our artists to draw and what in the world shall our poets and writers talk about?

Please put on your thinking caps and come along with a good idea to help me out and show your loyalty as "Our Page" readers. I'm going to look for Uncle Sam's postman to bring me hundreds of letters next week.

Yours for new ideas and a better page,

Elsie K. Watson.

Little Folks

Timmy's Balloon Ride

By Ruth Plumly Thompson

THERE was to be a Halloween party in the garden. The dolls told Timmy Twitchet all about it, for the children had talked of nothing else for days and days. There were to be favors and Jack o'Lanterns, ice cream and pumpkin pies, nuts and candy, apples and cider, cakes—games and everything!

"Hmm-mm!" mused Timmy rocking thoughtfully backward and forward in the tiny doll rocker on the cozy doll porch. "Hm-mm!" On fine evenings Timmy often visited the dolls in the new doll house in the nursery, but the little mouse gentleman much preferred the old doll house he had taken possession of in the attic. So, after listening to a bit more gossip about the party and promising to call again, Timmy took his departure, for he was anxious to carry the good news to his friends and neighbors.

A party is always good news to mice, and once back in the comfortable mouse village in the attic, Timmy, who was Mayor, and always had the good of his fellow mice at heart, called a meeting to discuss the exciting news.

"Here," announced Timmy impressively, "here is not only a chance for a pleasant outing, but an opportunity to lay in our winter supplies and mousehold necessities, as well."

(To be continued.)

There is always something to fix on the farm

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A Chemical Cement and Glue, Colorless, Transparent, Odorless, Moisture and Fireproof.

Now sold in quart "farm size" cans. Mends chinaware, crockery, glass, hard and soft wood, metals, bric-a-brac, marble, ivory, cloth, upholstery, picture frames, furniture and auto bodies. Makes strong, permanent joints. Always ready for use. Easy to apply.

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From Tuberculin Tested Cows
28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.
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Big mama doll and other dandy presents GIVEN for selling my chewing gum and candy mints. Cash profit, too. Write today for agents' package and premium catalog. I TRUST YOU
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White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Heavy Mixed. Hatches weekly all year. We ship C.O.D. or cash. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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Pullets White Leghorns, Barred Rocks ready to lay. 5,000 Chicks—White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks. Write your wants quick.
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Quality BROILER CHICKS
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Hatches weekly. *Write for low prices on 1,000 lots.* 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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The pedigree of quality goods

Every stockman knows the value of pedigrees. A cow whose dam and sire have a good record is more likely to become a high producer than one of unknown lineage. Likewise the merchandise you buy to fill the weekly needs of your home and farm, should have a pedigree, a name that stands for established worth. In a true sense, the advertising pages in this farm paper are a record book in which you can find a list of the most reliable goods on the market.

These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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"I PRAYED all last night that I might be in communion with her, that my words might meet hers in their flight to heaven and be assisted by hers to reach the throne of mercy. Now let us go on."

With head still bowed Wetzel pressed his friend's hand and the two resumed the chase.

Down from the ridge on which they had traveled they came to a deep and quiet valley, a wild place untouched by hand of man, red or white. Here in the soft soil they spied fresh foot prints. And joy of joys! the mark of a little shoe with nail heads around the heel. The trail was plain and the hunters followed it with the speed and assurance of bloodhounds. Hour after hour the little shoe with nail heads in the midst of moccasin tracks led them on. Over hills, through valleys—the pursued lost no time, and the pursuers called on all their strength to reach the river first. Vain hope. Through the trees the placid Ohio shimmered in the late afternoon sun, but the captors were still ahead.

What is that on the opposite shore? Sure enough, a camp! The kidnappers had stopped to rest after crossing the river, just below the mouth of Captina.

"Can you swim?" asked Wetzel. But his companion was already in the water. Together they swam the stream and climbed the bank out of sight of the enemy camp.

"We'll wait until morning and then get the girl away from the red rascals," said the cool and patient Lewis.

"Wait!" cried the other. "What can the words mean to her in the hands of those red devils?"

"I don't fear for her safety with the red cusses as much as I do with the white man," said the wise scout. "A white man on friendly terms with these marauding Indians is worse than a devil. He is a depraved saint."

"But I cannot wait until day," said his friend.

"You must," ordered Lewis. "You have got to be as wary as your enemy. Make an attempt tonight and the chances are that the first load you fire will disperse the redskins, and you will find your lady love—"

"Yes?"

"A corpse. If the Indians did not murder her the white man with them would."

The youth saw the point of this argument and the two settled down for a night of Wetzel waiting. No sleep for the watchers; they were as silent as the trees which sheltered them, but as alert as the owl that perched like a statue overhead listening to faintest sound that would betray the location of a meal.

With the coming of the dawn the savages were astir making ready to continue their journey.

"Take good aim at the *white man," whispered Lewis. "He is your worst enemy. I will look out for my beloved Indians."

Already the anxious youth was pointing his gun.

"Careful," cautioned Lewis. "Don't for the life of you miss him. For your lady love let your shot be. Now!" Two shots rang out, each true to its mark.

Throwing down his gun the youth rushed forward to be met by his frightened sweetheart, as the two remaining Indians took to their heels through the timber.

Lewis stepped aside until the tableau was ended, then approached the young folks. Throwing out his arm in the direction of a white settlement, which lay within half a mile of the scene of rescue, he said, "That is your way back. Go seek it."

"But Lewis, come here," was the reply.

"My way lies in another direction. Farewell," said the scout. He moved into the woods after the two fleeing Indians.

They were not to be seen, so he fired his rifle in hope of drawing them from their hiding places. The ruse succeeded. Believing him handicapped with an empty gun the reds dashed at their pursuer. Here they erred in judgment. Sprinting away the versatile scout reloaded on the run, whirled and shot the nearest red.

The other red came on with uplifted tomahawk, but Wetzel dodged from tree to tree and kept out of reach until he had a chance to load once more. Turning he finished this Indian as he had the others, methodically scalped all of them, and trudged toward the settlement in time to see the reunited lovers, arm in arm, entering the shelter of civilization.

THE man of destiny, who took little interest in the private affairs of his friends, or even in himself, but who felt impelled by some hidden power to carry out his mission of protecting his race, gazed long at the departing figures. Sure of himself, fanatically faithful in his self-imposed trust, could he doubt the wisdom of his choice or the existence of the force that sent him to combat fellow beings; or did he sense something lacking in his life, which was so apparent in the departing figures? Which was the wiser man, the happy youth or the grave scout?

The untutored mind of the ranger gave up the puzzling problem as he unconsciously slung his rifle in the hollow of his arm and turned away from the settlement. Whatever lure civilization held for him, there was always something stronger in the call of the wild. Like beckoned to like as Wetzel chose the uncharted trail.

He was not alone in this kindred feeling for the untamed woods. Scores of others turned their backs on civilization during these years and cast their lots with the Indians. In most cases these were captives, who after the first shock of separation had worn off found the care-free life of the redmen preferable, as far as they were concerned, to the more restricted and regulated existence of the whites. In many instances white captives, when released by their captors or exchanged as a part of some treaty or peace settlement, refused to leave the redmen's tepees for the white men's houses. This, of course, was not universal as many were glad to return to their friends and families after years of captivity, but it did happen. At one time when white prisoners were brought to Pittsburgh and released by Indians, they had to be restrained forcibly by the whites to make them stay "tamed," even going so far as to break away and run back in the woods again.

Wetzel, however, differed from these lovers of the wild life in that he never severed his connections with the whites or relented in any measure of his distrust and dislike of the reds. However little use he may have appeared to have for civilization he has the distinction of unswerving loyalty to his race, singleness of his purpose and thoroughness of his craft.

(*) This white man is said to have been Jim Girty, brother of the notorious Simon Girty, the renegade white who lived with the Indians and was more feared and hated by the settlers than was any Indian.

Some historians say that Lewis Wetzel tied James Girty to a tree and killed him or left him there to die, but the most reliable accounts, by Scott Powell and others, say that the white man with Lewis shot James Girty on this occasion.

(To be continued.)

one
OR
two

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Naptha and *unusually* good golden soap! You get the two of them working together whenever you use Fels-Naptha. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; when you soak or when you boil; these two helpers are on the job—seeking dirt, loosening stubborn grime, washing it away quickly and completely.

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Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-10-24

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FEED, the raw material of milk, is selling for a song, almost. Your cows are factories where milk is made. The more of this raw material you can help each cow consume and properly assimilate, the less will be your overhead and the greater your profits. How can you increase her capacity?

On the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, 26 cows that received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic *in addition* to their daily ration consumed an average of $11.39 worth more feed in a year (feed figured at present low prices) than 23 cows which received no Tonic. These Tonic cows averaged 8,744.2 pounds milk in a year at a cost of 89 cents a hundred. The other cows averaged only 6,177.4 pounds milk in a year at a cost of $1.09 a hundred. In other words, the extra feed which the Tonic cows ate was turned into 2,566.8 *extra pounds of milk!* And, although the Tonic cows ate considerably more than the others, the cost of the milk they produced was 20 cents a hundred less than from those other cows.

So there's your answer! Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic kept these cows in shape *every day!* It supplied the minerals and conditioning properties their bodies needed and kept their appetites on edge, just as oil keeps a piece of machinery running smoothly. That is why these 26 cows consumed more feed. And that is why they produced more milk—produced it for 20 cents less on the hundred—and made a greater profit!

Today, cows must eat a lot of feed and make a lot of milk if they are to keep up your milk income. Help them do it with Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. See your local Dr. Hess dealer for a supply, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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Buy It Now AT LOW PRICE!

Stock up! It won't spoil! DRIED BEET PULP STAYS YOUNG!

If you think today's Dried Beet Pulp prices are right (*they are now the lowest in 25 years*) you don't need to be afraid to fill your storage to the roof! Stock up! Dried Beet Pulp will keep every bit of its unequalled succulence and palatability for months—years if need be! Rats, Mice, Moths, Mites and Weevils won't touch it. It won't go rancid or sour. It will keep sound and sweet, wholesome and palatable *indefinitely!* Dried Beet Pulp is fed regularly in more than 100 State Institutions and Experimental Stations in 20 States east of the Rockies. North, South, East and West, men in charge of valuable animals *won't risk a day* without the health protection it gives their stock. It's good for *all* animals! Stock up – Dried Beet Pulp won't go "bad"! Dried Beet Pulp *Stays Young!*

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THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

F. F.—It is hard to give advice on finances by mail unless I knew more about your condition. These times are enough to try the hearts of men. Good times followed other depressions, and I am confident this one will not be an exception to the rule. But if you ask me when I have to say I do not know.

If you can bring those nine children up to be good men and women you have made a wonderful contribution to the world, more than if you had become a millionaire. If possible try to give them at least a high-school education. I am very sorry I cannot sit down with you and have a heart to heart talk with you.

* * *

G. G. S.—Based on present prices for commercial fertilizer a ton of wheat straw has a value of about $2.25, but that is by no means its real value. It has a value as organic matter far in excess of its plant food value. I have always been puzzled to see how a farmer could afford to sell his straw for $4 or $5. A ton of manure has a value ranging from $2 to $4. Much depends on the care it has had, the feed that was fed to the animal, etc.

* * *

R. D. S.—It is now too late to cut alfalfa. In fact I doubt whether in your section you should cut alfalfa more than twice any year. Apply about the first of next April 400 to 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre and watch the alfalfa grow.

* * *

J. B. L.—The color of that land would indicate that it needs organic matter. You act wisely in applying lime before you try to farm it very much. Farmers never get the greatest efficiency out of fertilizer when they apply it to sour land. Your ambition to make it rich enough to produce 50 bushels of corn per acre is a very worthy one. You are doing the things necessary to bring that production about. Level land can be made productive even if it was naturally thin. I would suggest that you try sweet clover on all of it as soon as you get it all limed.

* * *

F. C. L.—The failure to get a crop of corn was hardly due to turning down a heavy crop of sweet clover unless it was dead clover and too much was turned down. I have tried it several times and never had a failure but always grew a good crop of corn. The trouble you mention might happen with rye but hardly with sweet clover.

* * *

E. L. K.—The seeding of wheat and hairy vetch never injured the timothy or clover we sowed in the wheat. On the contrary the vetch seemed to help the clover and timothy. We never had a failure when we sowed them together. We never sowed hairy vetch in the spring with oats until last spring when we tried it. When we cut the oats for hay the vetch had not made much growth, but now the vines are six to eight feet long and it has ripened seed which will grow next spring. I have not tried it long enough to recommend such a seeding, but I am favorably impressed with the combination.

* * *

N. F. R.—I have never recommended spring vetch, for I have never seen it do well. The growing of winter vetch has long since passed the experimental stage. We grew it on Woodbine Farm for many years. Would not sow wheat for hay without vetch. Sudan grass makes a good companion for soy beans. Corn is worth more to go in with the fodder for silage than it is worth to husk it off and feed it separately, but when all the crop goes into the silo it leaves no corn for the teams and hogs. To meet this demand we usually husked a little off.

Thirsty Cows

are poor milk producers . . . depriving you of income in a year when dairy products count. Cows that drink plenty of water quickly pay for the cost of the water-bowls. Invest your money this year to lower production costs—to increase averages. Invest in Ney equipment and increase your profits by lowering costs. Ney equipment is backed by over 50 years of service to thousands of satisfied customers. It is your guarantee of solid value.

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A FEED GRINDER
AN ENSILAGE CUTTER
A HAY CHOPPER
ALL-IN-ONE *with*
STANDARD RAY HAMMER MILL

A combination of knives and powerful hammers gives this grinder high capacity on all feeds—wet or dry. Simply remove the screen and you have an efficient ensilage cutter and silo filler. Also serves as a hay chopper and feed mixer.

Operates at 2000-2500 R.P.M.—no speed jack required. A 10-20 tractor will run it efficiently. Only one moving part—a 175-pound rotor equipped with knives and hammers does grinding and furnishes airblast for elevating. S. K. F. bearings. Alemite lubrication.

High capacity grinders in three price ranges. Write for literature and catalog.

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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

WHEN artificial lighting was first used on poultry many farmers condemned it as an unnatural and forcing process, sure to work harm on the birds. It is true that in its early stages artificial lighting was not always thoroughly understood, and in many cases harm did come to flocks because the lights were improperly used. However, while we still occasionally hear the use of lights termed a forcing process it is no longer considered such by practical and experienced poultrymen, who realize that by giving the layers a longer day they are enabled to eat more during the fall and winter months than they would if natural daylight were depended on. It is merely the increased consumption of grain and mash which enables the hen to lay more eggs, which is a perfectly natural result, rather than an unnatural or forcing process.

* * *

IT is probably true that layers under lights will lay few eggs more during the course of a year than unlighted birds, but by the use of lights the poultryman shifts production to the fall and winter when eggs are highest in price, and loses some production during the spring when the price is lowest. The use of lights, with proper feeding, can do no harm to the birds, but is merely good business management.

* * *

IN using electric lights, especially where a time clock is employed to turn the current on and off, it is advisable to check over the bulbs from time to time to make sure that none is burned out. If all the lights in a pen should fail for some time before it was known, the birds would be very liable to be forced into a molt.

Lame Ducks

Could you advise me what to do for a flock of young Pekin ducks about half grown? They seem to get lame and blind and have a foamy substance in their eyes. They soon die. Am feeding ground corn and bran. R. A.

I GENERALLY raise a few ducks every year without giving them any special attention, by starting them along with a flock of chicks in the brooder house and putting them out on range when big enough. At present I have a small flock started in that way which now spend their time in the pasture and the brook, going over to the pullet range for a bite of mash or grain, and coming up to their yard at night. They have done very well all season, and I haven't lost any of them since they were small. This isn't supposed to be the proper way to raise ducks for market, but it has always been satisfactory for a small bunch for home use.

I believe that your ducks will do better on a regular duck mash, fed moist three times a day, or you can use a chicken growing mash if you have only a few, adding extra corn meal. Some duck men claim that feeding whole grain will cause indigestion and lameness in time, although most farm flocks eat it without ill effects.

Be sure that the quarters of the ducks are kept clean, as ducks soon foul their pens and the unsanitary conditions resulting might cause sore eyes. If they do not have water to swim in, give them a deep pan to drink from, so that they can plunge their heads under water. R. L. S.

IN PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT AS FOLLOWS
In full and final settlement of all claims accrued or to accrue under policy No.FS 88840 on account of accidental death on August 10th,1931
VOID IF DETACHED RETURN IF NOT CORRECT

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT
CHICAGO Sept. 3rd, 1931 $2200.00
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Mary A. Yatho, Beneficiary of Carl A. Yatho, Deceased
FEDERAL LIFE $2200 AND 00 CTS DOLLARS
TO THE LAKE SHORE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. B 43231 COUNTERSIGNED SIGNED

Your Protection

A ROOF protects your stock and grain, a fence protects your crops, paint protects your house and barn, and laws protect your rights, even oil protects the bearings of machines which work for you; but how often is life itself, most priceless possession of all, without adequate protection? Accidents will happen, and it is only good business to protect, as far as is possible, one's family and self against the privation entailed by an unforseen and unexpected mishap. The growth of insurance in recent years is convincing proof of the soundness of this practice.

No one expects his buildings to burn, yet most people carry fire insurance. How much more important, then, is it to make such provisions in case of accident to oneself? A burned building may be rebuilt, but an accident involving life or limb carries with it, in addition to sorrow, a financial burden on those least able to bear it.

Two examples of the wisdom of such protection are given here. These checks were sent to beneficiaries named in the policies of two Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers who lost their lives in traffic accidents.

Traffic is growing more dangerous every day. It takes a toll of human life greater than war. In the last eighteen months 50,900 Americans were sacrificed in our mania for speed, as compared to 50,510 members of the A. E. F. who were deprived of life by acts of the enemy during eighteen months of the greatest war the world has seen.

However, traffic accidents make only one of the many dangers covered in our accident insurance.

A total of $57,260.63 has been paid to subscribers or members of their families on policies issued through the Pennsylvania Farmer Insurance Service. This sum came at a time when most needed. It not only carried comfort, but was a high tribute to the thoughtfulness of those who met casualties.

For a trifling sum your loved ones and your income may be protected from the financial trials which accompany these misfortunes. The low cost of this service will surprise you. A two-cent stamp and a few drops of ink will bring to you full information. Write for it, using the blank of this page for your convenience.

Our field representative will be glad to explain the extent of our Insurance Service, including the provisions of the policies, which no one can afford to be without. When he calls, ask him about insurance. Or write us direct, before you forget it, using the blank below.

Remember, accidents do not announce their coming. It is better to be insured than sorry.

IN PAYMENT OF ACCOUNT AS FOLLOWS
In full and final settlement of all claims accrued or to accrue under policy No.FS 40284 on account of accidental death on August 29th,1931
VOID IF DETACHED RETURN IF NOT CORRECT

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
ISAAC MILLER HAMILTON
PRESIDENT
CHICAGO. SEP 14 1931 $2,400.00
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
J.A. Corbett, Beneficiary of John Merle Corbett, Deceased
FEDERAL LIFE $2400 AND 00 CTS DOLLARS
TO THE LAKE SHORE TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. B 43308 PRESIDENT COUNTERSIGNED TREASURER SIGNED

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Farmer's Business Letter

SOME bankers and banking officials in this territory report that since setting up the banking pool to absorb frozen assets and thus relieve the situation, they find that money is coming out of hiding and flowing back to the banks, this being indicated in increased deposits. It is taken as a sign of returning confidence. On the other hand, there is evidence that business gloom is not to be dissipated at once, and the majority of those who pretend to know about such things seem still to hold that recovery must be a slow process.

Cattle Market Does Well

The cattle market did very well this week, considering the run. The leading markets combined had one of the big weeks of the year, yet prices held, and even gained a little, though trade at times was very sticky. The average steer price here worked up to $8.35, this being 15 cents above last week. Top heavy steers sold at $10.50, and best yearlings at $10.35. Choice grades of finished steers are beginning to get scarce, and the demand for them has caused some price advance. Shipping demand for slaughter east has helped the market materially. The heavy end of the feeder buying season is past, and the movement to the country will dwindle from now on, judging by the past.

Up to October 1 seven states had taken from 12 markets a total of 462,833 stockers and feeders, for the three months preceding, this number being 46,000 above shipments during the same period last year, and 77,000 below what is termed a normal movement in 1929. Perhaps in these figures is some indication of the handicap on feeding resulting from lack of credit. It has been twenty years since prices of stock cattle were as low as they have been this season. In the main there is considerable confidence in the outcome of feeding.

Gain in Hogs Lost

Heavy receipts toward the end of the week cancelled earlier advances in the hog market. On the whole the tone was better, but there is evidence that there are plenty of hogs to come, which is to be expected. The big runs of under-weight stuff are apparently at an end, and general quality should be better from now on. Average price for the week, at $5.20, showed a gain of five cents over last week, in spite of the late week decline.

The extensive marketing of light weights coupled with the fact that storage stocks are way under normal leads some to predict that the winter market may turn out to be better than is generally expected. With feed as cheap as it is the normal procedure would be to make hogs heavy and market late, but confidence is lacking for such holding this year.

Lambs Lose Part of Gain

Lambs scored a great advance before the break during the closing days of trade. At that the market closed 50 cents or more above the week's opening. Average price for the week was $6.30, just a half dollar above last week. Top lambs sold up to $7.90 during the week, 90 cents above the best last week. Nor was it a case of light receipts, since the run at leading points was above last week. The change was due entirely to improvement in the shipping demand.

Recently the demand for feeding lambs has been extra good, and prices worked a little higher this week. September was a big month in feeder movement, 15 markets sending 1,207,159 head to the country, this number comparing with 889,792 a year ago and 1,002,599 two years ago. This means a tremendous number of lambs to come back to market later on, and it is expected that prompt marketing will be the rule, turning them as soon as they show a profit. If it works that way it may be of advantage to hold lambs late where producers are fixed to carry them and their lambs are not too heavy.

Grains Hold Steady

Accumulation on breaks and profit-taking on advances is the rule in the grain markets. This holds prices at about a steady level. It seems to be the opinion that they are low enough, but that there is not much chance of their going much higher. Leaders in wheat trade say that eastern interests are buying whenever the market sags, feeling that the maintenance of prices even at the present level will help to restore confidence. They point out that some stability in the stock market would help the wheat situation materially. Cash wheat holds up well, as there is no pressure of cash seles, this of course being due to the disinclination of producers to sell at prevailing prices.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE egg market was firm during the week, but the price of fresh fancy nearby eggs is so high that it is discouraging consumption. Dealers and consumers are turning toward the average grades which are more attractive in price. As a result there was some accumulation of top grades. Many dealers believe that the nearby stock and Pacific Coast white eggs have reached the peak at 50c and that a downward reaction can be expected.

Chain stores report a lighter consumption during the past few weeks, which was partly due to the warm unseasonable weather. Loose eggs have been retailing around 31c per dozen, while selected carton eggs brought 39c to 42c. The independent stores and others have been selling fancy henneries around 50c to 55c.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white eggs were selling on the local wholesale market at 42@50c per dozen, white extras at 35@41c, brown extras at 35@40c, and mixed colors at 22@34c. The New York egg market was irregular and prices were slightly lower at the close of the week. Closely selected nearby white eggs brought as high as 50c, while the other grades of white eggs ranged from 24c for very small stock up to 42c for average extras. Brown eggs brought 26@35c and mixed colors 17@35c.

Butter Steady

The eastern butter markets were about steady during the week. Medium and undergrades were in lighter supply and sold more freely. The report of cold storage holdings for the United States as of October 1st, which was issued by the Department of Agriculture this past week, showed holdings of 80,173,000 pounds of butter, compared with 131,489,000 on October 1, 1930, and the five-year average of 138,168,000 pounds. These holdings were the lowest October 1 holdings since records were compiled by the Bureau in 1915.

The live poultry market in New York was irregular. Chickens were weak and sold at lower prices. Fowls were in demand with prices holding steady. Leghorn fowl were quoted at 12@17c and colored fowl at 21@25c. Leghorn chickens sold at 14@17c, Reds at 16@18c and Rocks at 22@24c. Rock pullets brought 25@27c and Reds 24@25c. Squabs brought 25c per pair. Live rabbits were in moderate supply and sold very slowly at 10@16c per pound.

The forecast of the total white potato crop was increased 4 per cent to about 375,000,000 bushels, compared with 343,000,000 last year and a five-year average of about 381,000,000, according to the federal crop estimate report issued this week. Most of the gain was in the East and the North. The 19 surplus-producing late-potato states now have an expected total of 255,372,000 bushel, or 9 per cent more than in 1930.

Potatoes

Potato prices tended lower during the week and supplies in most markets were more than ample for the demand. The bulk of the supply in Philadelphia is arriving from Pennsylvania and New Jersey by motor truck. Most sales ranged from 75@85c per 100-pound sack, although a few lots of Green Mountains of good quality brought 90c to $1. Prices at Maine shipping points were about 35@40c per 100-pound sack f.o.b.

Sweet potato prospects declined because of the hot dry weather in the South. The recent crop-estimate report shows an indicated decrease of 8 per cent from last month and leaves the total crop at 77,200,000 bushels. This is one-fourth more than last years crop.

"Sweets" and Apples

The sweet potato market was dull in the East with markets generally over-supplied. Many dealers believe that cooler weather will stimulate the demand. The quality of the New Jersey sweets as usual is very irregular and prices show a wide range. Prices range from 25c to 40c per ⅝ basket, with a few very fancy lots jobbing at 50c. The market at Eastern Shore shipping points has dropped as low as 90c to $1. per barrel.

According to prospects early this month, the apple crop will total around 37,600,000 barrels, or 4,000,000 more than 1930. The disposal of this big crop is going to be a hard problem. Carlot shipments are running heavy and have amounted to more than 1,000 cars a day on several occasions. It is likely that much of the low grade fruit will not be shipped this year and that may help the situation.

Apple prices have held about steady with no definite trend toward higher or lower prices. Most varieties brought 50c to $1 per bushel in Philadelphia, with Smokehouse, Delicious, Jonathan and Stayman as high as $1.25.

W. R. W.

EGG WEEK

Autumn Egg Week is October 25-31. During this week all concerned in production and distribution are expected to cooperate to bring eggs to the attention of consumers. Producers and dealers who handle their eggs may find window displays good for both during this period.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 37½@40½c; 92 score, 36½c; 90 score, 31c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 49@50c; nearby white extras, 35@41c; nearby brown extras, 35@40c; nearby mixed colors, 26@34c; nearby current receipts, 20@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@25c; broilers, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 25@50c. PEARS, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 25@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@1.75. GRAPES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Concords, 40@55c.

Vegetables.—SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., bus., 25@65c. TOMATOES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., 50@75c. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. BEANS, snap, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., green flat, 50@75c. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bnch. CARROTS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c. POTATOES, N. J. & Pa., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, various varieties, 75@85c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., yellows, No. 1's, ⅝ bskt., 25@40c. EGGPLANTS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 15@25c. LETTUCE, N. J. crates, Big Boston, 25@50c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 60@75c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 50@75c. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 10@25c. PARSNIPS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 35@50c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1@1.50. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., 20@30c. PEPPERS, N. J., ⅝ bskts. Bullnose, green, 10@25c. TURNIPS, Pa. & N. J., bus., 15@20c. WATERCRESS, Pa. & Va., per bunch, 2@2½c. RADISHES, N. J., 50c bus.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 36½c; extras, 35¼@35½c; firsts, 27¾@34¼c; 90 score, 31c; 89 score, 29c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 43@46c; extra firsts 30@35c; average extras, 36@42c; mediums, 31@37c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 18@30c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 14@25c; old cocks, 12 to box, 11@15c; pigeons prime, doz., 50c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 36@42c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 40@45c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, $1@1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. PLUMS, 10@15c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 5@6c lb. Quinces, 15@20c qt. box.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 10@15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 18@20c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 10@30c each. EGGPLANTS, 5@15c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk.; 50@60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ peck. PEPPERS, 2@3c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bnch. RADISHES, 8@10c bnch. RHUBARB, 5c bnch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 10@15c pt. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 20@25c doz.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 40@45c; creamery, 39@41c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 40@42c; pullet, 30@35c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@20c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.50; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 34¾c; standards, 32¾c; 89 score, 29¾c; 88 score, 28¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 22@26c; fresh, extra firsts, 27@29c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 32@35c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21@23c; medium, 17@20c; Leghorns, 12@15c; springers, 15@17c; colored springers, heavy, 17@20c; small, 15@17c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 15@18c. Fresh killed full dressed hens, 31@35c; hog dressed, 28@30c

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 53@53½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 52¾@53½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39@39½c; No. 2 white corn, 39¼c; No. 2 white oats, 23¾@24c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was around 80 carloads, but leading markets were well supplied and the demand for beef is not urgent. Buyers' bids were below last week's level, as a result of which trade was very slow. The average quality of the cattle was not high, comparatively few of them showing enough finish. A few head of ripe weighty steers brought $8 per cwt. and one load of 1,375-pound West Virginia grassers, well finished, went at $7.50. Another load of 1,350-pound grassers brought $7.10. As a rule the steer market was on a $7 basis for the good grass cattle which usually come to this market at this season, anything above that showing more than ordinary finish. Some very useful fleshy steers of 1,150 to 1,225 lbs. sold at $6.75@6.90, with fair fleshy kind $6.25@6.35, and plainer ones less. Some useful handy butcher steers went at $6.25@6.50, and much better steers than in the past could be had around $6. The steer market was generally 25@50c lower, but prices were irregular. Heifers were lower with steers. In a wholesale way best heifers brought $5.50@5.60, a few individuals more. Demand was light, killers preferring steers at the prices. A few choice fat cows went above $4.50 but not many over $4. Canners were all wanted, largely at $2.25@2.50. Fresh cows continue dull. Bulls were easier, with majority at $4@4.50. A few handy butcher bulls brought more than $4.50 but that was about the limit on weighty ones.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 10@7 50
Good to choice, do.	6 75@7 10
Fair to good, do.	6 25@6 75
Ordinary to fair	5 75@6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 00@6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@6 00
Common, do.	5 00@5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@6 00
Common to medium, do.	5 00@5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 25@5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 75@5 25
Common to fair heifers	4 00@4 75
Choice fat cows	4 50@5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@4 50
Fair to good cows	3 00@4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@3 00
Canners	2 00@2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@4 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 50@4 65
Fair to good handy bulls	4 25@4 50
Common to fair bulls	3 75@4 25
Inferior bulls	3 00@3 50

Hogs

Last week's hog market worked lower, closing at $5.65. Monday's receipts were light, about 22 carloads, and the trade was active at about 20c advance. All good hogs of 160 lbs. or over sold at $5.85. Light Yorkers of 140 lbs. or over brought $5.50, the lighter kind $5.25. Pigs were not numerous and some of them were under suspicion. Good pigs brought $5 per cwt. Sows went at $4.50@4.75 mainly and stags at $2@2.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 75@5 85
Heavy mixed	5 80@5 85
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 80@5 85
Heavy Yorkers, 160@180 lbs.	5 75@5 85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 25@5 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 75@5 00
Roughs	4 25@4 75
Stags	2 00@2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 15 double-deck carloads, or close to 4,000 head. The few sheep offered were taken on the basis of $3.50 for good handy wethers. Lambs were lower than at the close of last week. Sorted lots went at $7@7.25 for tops and $4@5 for "outs" but rather strong weights, 75 lbs. or over, were necessary to command $7.25 in most cases. Fleshy light lambs, 60@65 lbs., sold a little better than of late, going at $5@5.50. Ordinary culls brought $4@4.50 and inferior ones $2.50. No. feeder lambs are selling here, though some are coming which look suitable for that purpose, selling at $4@5 to killers. Feeders report their ability to lay down range lambs at $5 and prefer them.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@3 50
Good mixed	3 00@3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@3 00
Common to fair	1 00@2 25
Good to best lambs	7 00@7 25
Medium lambs	4 50@5 50
Culls and common	3 00@4 50

Calves

Monday's supply was around 700 head. The market was much the same as a week earlier, tops going at $9.50, seconds at $7@8 and others at $4@6.

SWINE

"Gallant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Low Prices on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairsville, N.J.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER. Roseville, Ohio

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES.—Spring Boars ready for service. 8 to 16 wks. old pigs. W. F. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of smooth sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

SHEEP

MERINOS and DELAINES. Champion flock northern Ohio. Breeding rams and ewes for sale. Write S. H. SANDERS, R. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio

HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.—Blocky and well covered on face and legs. Improved type. Cheap, weighing up to 140 lbs. C. M. HAVLIN, Atlantic, Crawford Co., Pa.

FANCY BIG YEARLING SOUTHDOWN RAMS All Recorded. At rock-bottom prices. A. T. FREED & SON, Basil, Ohio

150 HALF-BLOOD DORSET and MERINO Lambs, 200 yearling and two-year-old ewes one-half blood Dorset. R. L. MUNCE, R. 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

Registered SHROPSHIRES Bred Ewes and Rams. FRANK A. EVERITT, Millerton, Pa.

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$1,000 GETS 185 ACRES with 3 horses, 3 mules, 7 cows, turkeys, ducks, machinery, vehicles, hay, fodder, grain, vegetables included; beautiful river view, handy town; 120 acres tillage, est. 150,000 ft. timber, stream, fruit; pleasant home, lovely shade, barn, silo and farm buildings, $6,500 for all, $1,000 down; pg. 85 big illus. catalog 1,000 bargains. Free. Strout Pays Your Fare. Write for details. Strout Agency, 1422-BZ, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMESTEADS.—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D-1504, Omaha, Neb.

PENNSYLVANIA

DANDY 42 ACRES.—Horses, 3 cows, implements, wagons, all hay, oats, potatoes, corn, fine lot vegetables included to close quickly; good 6-room residence, overlooking beautiful lawn; running water, good 50-ft. barn, etc.; abundance fruit and wood, stream in pasture, only mile village, $2,800 for all, $1,200 down. E. A. Fields, Bonded Strout Agent, Grover, Pa.

When writing advertisers say you saw their ad in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Garden Gossip

By G. S. WATTS

GOSSIP, it seems, has not suffered from the prevailing overproduction—or underconsumption if you wish. So instead of Truck Crop Notes why not Garden Gossip this week at least? And since we have been nowhere for some time we must rely on the gossips' last and unfailing source, personal experience.

Monday we made quite a picking of Bountiful beans planted following strawberries. Right after the last berries were picked the whole piece was plowed and beans were planted each Monday for four weeks. This seems a good stunt. Prices were low enough but no worse than for other crops.

Then we have been busy cutting cabbage, mostly Danish type that runs considerably over 100 pounds per barrel. But it was difficult to secure proper pay for the overweight. Now it nearly all is going into sacks evenly weighted at 100 pounds and at the same price that was secured per barrel. The gain in returns is approximately 20 per cent.

War on Invaders

A large detachment of those raiding invaders, the Mexican bean beetles, suffered casualties that amounted almost to annihilation when our big 18-inch base two-bottom cornborer plow waded into a field of beans that had been picked for the last time. Most of the few that struggled to the surface were finished by a heavy harrow and drag.

Another invader, the European corn borer, whose advance first reached our fields this summer, was checked as old sweet corn stalks were turned under clean as a whistle. Even though squash and pumpkin vines twined over and through the stalks the job was done speedily and thoroughly by the big base plow equipped with rolling coulters.

And that reminds us. The fields that were planted two rows of sweet corn and one row of squash, and so on, turned off crops that again have confirmed our enthusiasm for this combination. The squashes have ample room to start in their own row. By the time they spread widely the early corn stalks have dried or have been cut down. Thus two-thirds of a crop of corn and a full crop of squashes is secured.

Seed for Sweet Corn

Seed sweet corn has been gathered, too. At the first picking an ample number of the finest ears were marked with rubber bands to insure their being saved from the market baskets. Now all these are drying in our airy seed room constructed of quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. Some are impaled on finishing nails. But most are hung in strings of about twenty by means of the convenient and handy "marlinspike hitch" of the sailor. Any good boy scout can demonstrate.

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SITUATIONS

YOUNG MAN, twenty-one desires change November first. References. John Goff, Chenar Guernsey Farm, Easton, Maryland.

KEEPING UP

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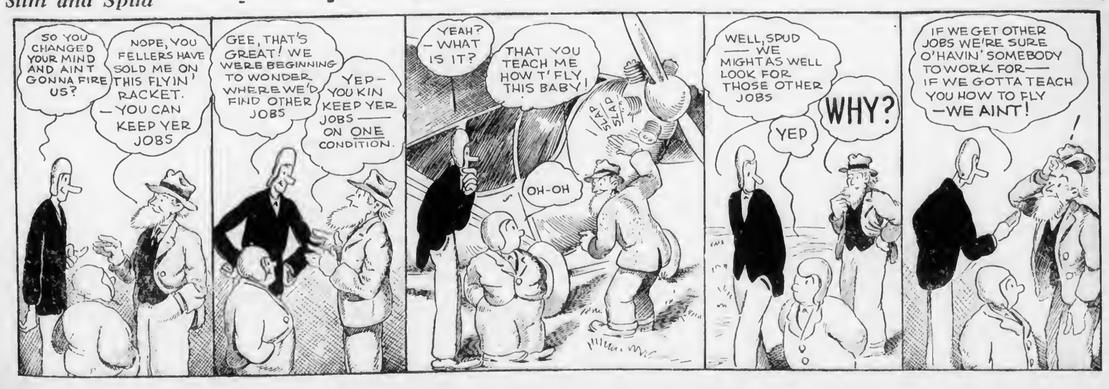

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly — Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

October 31, 1931

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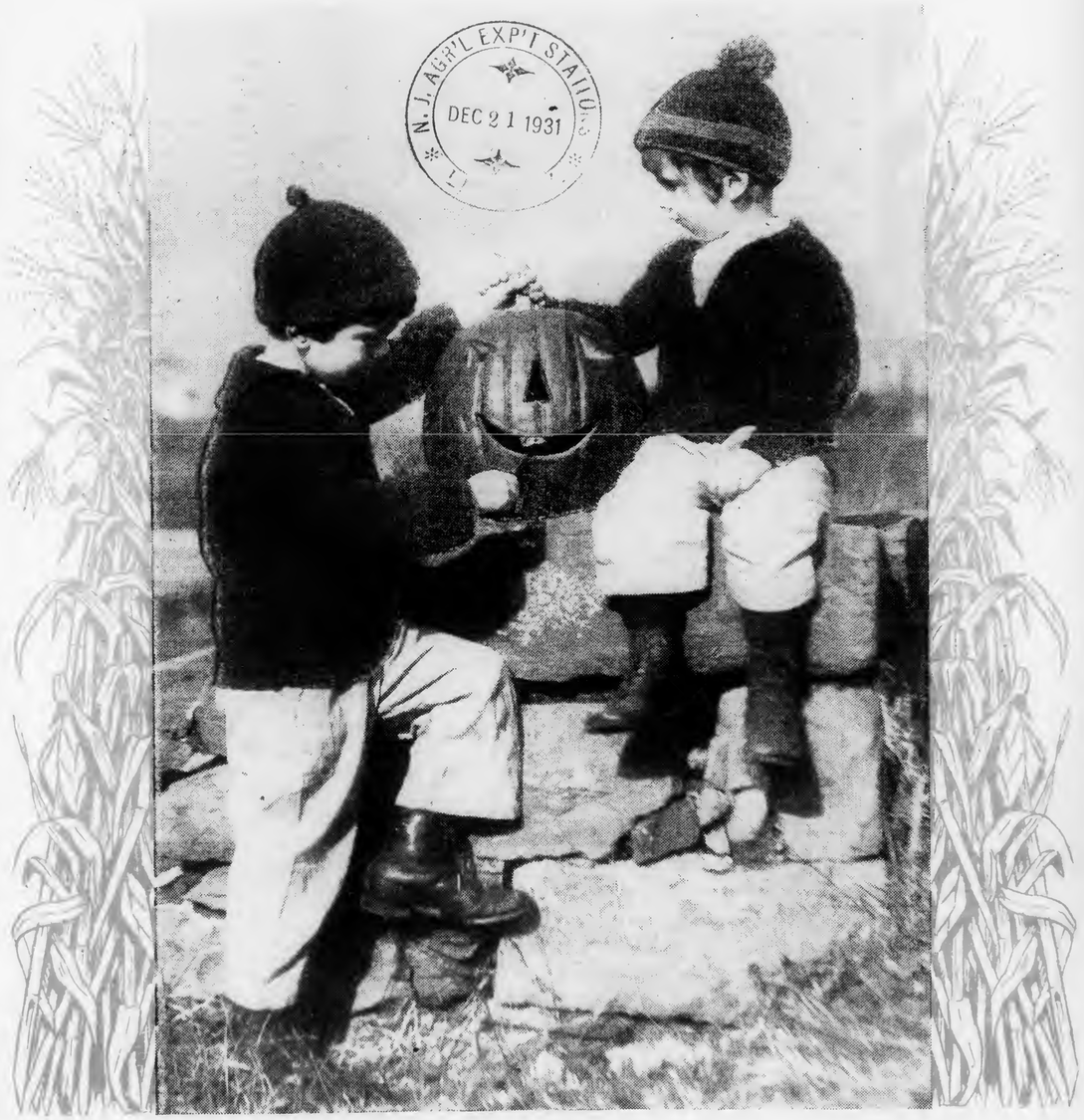

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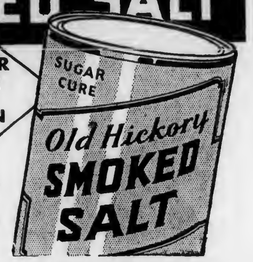

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Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE farmer has plenty to think about. Always he has been concerned with aggression by other interests, and he has needed to be concerned. His interest in his rights and individual freedom makes him a good citizen.

Just now the desire to see the production of farm crops brought down to market demand may lead him to favor legislation that is a blow at the liberty that makes life worth while in this country. The legislation may be a step on the way to incalculable loss. Enforced reduction of crop acreage is an example.

The hope for immediate good often blinds us to a greater evil lying behind. Desirable as reduced production certainly is, it would come far too high if it were at the expense of individual freedom. The surrender of the right to manage one's own farm in his own way is too big a price to pay for any hoped-for good.

Two states have enacted legislation restricting the acreage of cotton. If they have the legal right to do this under the Constitution of the United States, your own state has the right to interfere with your liberty in deciding whether you may own a tractor or build a silo. The principle of individual freedom to live and to work where and as one will is at stake.

The United States Constitution is the guarantor of our liberties. An individual state may deprive one of its citizens of his rights, as often has been done, and our Supreme Court, when appealed to, restores those rights.

Some grower of cotton may carry the matter up to the Supreme Court for a decision, but my own interest is not so much in these two instances as it is in a trend in our thinking today that would lead us to let a majority arbitrarily deprive any man of the right to try to make a living on his farm in the way that his judgment dictates, if his way does not imperil public health and safety.

We can let the hope of some financial gain blind us to the loss of freedom to do our best in our own way, but we pay an outrageously high price for the possible gain when we surrender our constitutional rights as free men.

Beer and Farm Relief

The National Department of Agriculture proposes to learn what effect the manufacture of beer would have on farm prosperity. One wonders why this inquiry did not come along during the dog-days when many curious ideas come to the surface in our thinking. Now that there is frost in the air we rather expect that excursions among vagaries in the field of farm relief to be shunted aside until another midsummer. There is so much actual news today that nothing of this sort really needs to be started for conversational purposes.

A Semi-Annual Report

We may be sure that the Association of Owners of Homely Farms grows in membership, and that is a hopeful sign of the times. Prosperity in the towns and cities swung a few pretty solid-thinking members off their feet a few years ago, and it seemed almost necessary to spend some money for appearance sake only. Admittedly that was a weakness and imperiled their membership. Such a shift in the standards of these substantial men and women has been easily corrected now that others are necessarily practicing economy. The majority stayed put all the time, having a true philosophy of life, and it is encouraging that the entire membership is now running true to form and is growing.

The fundamental idea is that every one should seek the satisfactions of life and should be his own judge of them. He may not put himself under the strain of providing money to impress others that he is richer, or more successful, or more efficient in business than he really is. He and his wife must be the judge of what they prefer when there is any money to be spent. It may be a new fence for the sake of neighborly relations, or a second-hand radio, or a two-weeks trip in the old car, or even a payment on some small debt—whose business is it but theirs anyway?

Where Safety Lies

The English think that Americans like to show off. That is true of many, but this organization is a bulwark against such foolishness. Its members profit by their true philosophy of life in these dull times. The lack of cash income is not a disaster, because they did not involve themselves in much debt to get upon a higher material level of living when prospects were better. More important yet, they did not accustom themselves to luxuries and now escape hardship in doing without.

They owe a lot to their habit of diversifying production. They always have eased along without any big labor bill. They eat so much of what they produce that its low price is not so important. Much of what they lose as producers they gain as consumers. With them farming is a manner of life, and they set their own fashion in living it. They draw income from satisfactions our census authorities could not comprehend and list. I am glad to make this report of well-being for this association in a time of national stress.

The Canadian Line

When the world is upset, and when the burden of war-preparedness is too much for the world to carry, I think often of our Canadian border as a great object-lesson. This international line has no forts and needs none. It isn't because the two countries have any finer citizens than have many European countries, but it is because there is mutual understanding and trust. Ninety-nine people out of every hundred, I dare say, the world over do not want to fight. Some leaders talk, and take on the appearance of being patriots and of being far-seeing protectors of their peoples, and unrest is kept bubbling on the surface.

What the masses want is peace and deliverance from fear. They want to save for their own use the immense sums of money spent on preparedness for war, if only all others did likewise. Most people everywhere are not wanting to leave their homes and go to war that their countries may grab what does not belong to them. That is the stand of the masses. Some military leaders and some politicians work on fears and render a great disservice to most human beings. It is a bad plight to be in.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

C. L. H.—Both marl and ground limestone vary from ten to 100 per cent in calcium carbonate. I would have to know the analysis of both before I could tell which was the cheaper, marl at 75 cents per ton or burnt lime at $9.50.

About the best crop you can sow on soy-bean stubble is wheat and vetch. It will be too late to sow sweet clover. Cut the wheat for hay as soon as it comes into head.

* * *

W. R. H.—More than half the farmers who try alfalfa the first time fail, and for that reason many of them never try it again. If they would start with sweet clover and get their land fully ready few of them would fail. If you have never grown alfalfa I would not sow it in soy-bean stubble. I do not consider it a first-class chance anyway unless you fertilize very heavy. Sweet clover is more hardy and will stand later sowing.

* * *

C. C.—It is perfectly safe to sow orchard grass, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass and redtop when sowing wheat in the fall. I would not sow any of the clovers. I have always succeeded better sowing timothy in the fall than when I have sown it in the spring in wheat.

* * *

M. R. D.—If the rye is turned down for potatoes you will need to do it early before the rye gets knee high. You speak of having bad luck in sowing red clover in the wheat in the spring. Since you have limed your land I am wondering whether you have applied superphosphate. That has proved in a few instances to be the limiting factor in clover production.

* * *

A. R. C.—Yes, 35 bushels of wheat is a good yield, but Harvey Thompson of our town raised 112 bushels on two acres. The land had been in potatoes last year and he applied one ton of fertilizer per acre to the land before the potatoes. It was a high-grade fertilizer. Half of that fertilizer remained in the ground after the potatoes had been harvested.

* * *

M. J. H.—I would plow that broom sedge down just as soon as possible before it is further matured. If it is plowed late in the winter it may lie in the ground all summer, if the season is dry, and not rot. It might be an injury to the corn rather than an advantage.

* * *

A. I. B.—I have sown hairy vetch as late as October 10th, but I would not like to recommend that late a date. It should be sown in September anyway.

I recommend wheat instead of rye, because it is not as apt to get ahead of the farmer in the spring, if the season is wet, and he is more apt to get it plowed down before it gets too tall. Another reason is that rye is harder to break down or rot in the land than wheat; it is more woody and some authorities claim it often impoverishes the land temporarily when plowed down when it is very tall. Both should be turned down by the time they are knee high.

The clover in the wheat stubble should always be cut just as soon as the clover comes into bloom and before any of the heads turn brown or develop seed.

* * *

E. H. W.—Your Sudan grass is not as good as it would have been had you cut it earlier. The same is true of timothy or any of the grasses.

It is little wonder that the stock will pick the soy beans out and leave the Sudan hay. They would do the same thing if you fed timothy with the beans. My stock always ate Sudan with a relish, but we aimed to cut it at the right time.

DEPENDABILITY

A WORD

THAT GREW OUT OF A FACT

GIVE THE WORLD a new thing, and the world will immediately find a new word to describe it.

Dodge Brothers put a certain quality into a motor car. And suddenly, everywhere, people were talking about Dependability.

You won't find Dependability in the dictionary. But any owner of a Dodge car can tell you exactly what it means.

Dependability means sureness in performance—the certainty of knowing that a car will always do exactly what you expect it to do.

Dependability means long life . . . because no mechanism can be consistent in performance unless it is well designed and soundly put together of fine materials.

Dependability means economy that is more than price-deep . . . the kind of economy that results from low maintenance expense, minimum service costs, slow depreciation.

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For fifteen years, Dodge dependability has been amplified, refined, improved.

It reaches its fullest and finest development in the beautiful and spirited Dodge Six and Dodge Eight of today.

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Others may claim, Dodge will DO . . .

Dodge reprints the above advertisement, and will reprint it again from time to time, both as a pledge and as a reminder . . . a pledge that the fine traditions of Dodge Dependability shall ever continue . . . a reminder that though others may copy the word, "Dependability", the word means little without the fact.

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ONE noticeable improvement in the public mind in relation to the depression is that it acknowledges the facts without hysteria. Most of the time during the past year a lot of people tried to shut their eyes to facts and believe that everything would soon be as it was in the '20's. Now they are becoming sensible and have begun to realize that the flush times of 1922 to 1929 were abnormal and that they must make a new basis from which to plan a new prosperity.

* * *

Farmers went through their deflation immediately after the War. Prices and land values tumbled from the peak figures in short order, and the thing that has made agriculture suffer during the past ten years is the fact that wages and the things industry produced remained at high levels. Big profits induced corporations to issue millions of dollars of new stock which they sold to the public, but which was not represented by new wealth. That was the real basis of the stock panic of 1929, and the result is the severe deflation of speculative holdings.

* * *

A farmer remarked the other day, having had his farm for sale for several months, "I don't believe you could give a farm away now." But he must not think that only farm land is lacking buyers. Every kind of real estate has been marking time for a good while—lots, town property, manufacturing sites, etc. It is a consistent part of the times, and a condition that has always existed during depressions. But times will change, land again will be in demand, and things will move satisfactorily when the public gets over its headache—the reaction from its orgy of speculation and spending.

* * *

Apples of good quality have been selling this fall at very reasonable prices, and producers tell me that there has been a better demand than usual, indicating that people are eating more apples than usual. Maybe the habit was formed somewhat by the results of the apple selling campaign conducted in the cities last winter. Whatever the cause, it is a good habit and one that promotes health and happiness.

* * *

Physicians say there is no better corrective of intestinal trouble than scraped or fine chewed apples. Just the other day I read the recommendation of some German physicians to the effect that scraped, ripe apples are the best possible remedy for bowel trouble in children. Take all other food away, and feed them apples, scraped or ground fine, four times a day—all they can eat.

* * *

It took me some time to realize how much difference location makes in the ripening time of apples. In Clearfield county we always considered Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Pippins, etc., as early winter apples, and Baldwin, Northern Spy and that class as winter fruit. But here in Bucks county they are all fall apples. Of course, we were farther north and a thousand feet higher in elevation.

* * *

The youngsters of today have without doubt a lot of advantages and many amusements we of a generation before had, but there is one thing they do not have, and that is the fun of going out early in the morning and after school to gather chestnuts. One of the modern calamities was the passing of the chestnut trees, and little has been done toward correcting the loss.

The boys of previous generations did a great deal of scouting around through the woods and by-places, and of course they picked up some information while they were enjoying themselves. But most of it was accidental and with little purpose. I am mentioning this because I want to commend the Boy Scout and the Girl Scout movement. Through this agency boys and girls learn while they are having a good time. Since the organization in this country is non-military in character, I want to recommend it to all boys and girls and their parents. The inevitable results to earnest loyal Scouts is a better manhood and womanhood.

* * *

Observation and action are the natural channels for juvenile education. Any one who expects normal children to be greatly interested in book learning alone does not know childhood. Most of the really important things of life are learned by doing and by intelligent observation. The great majority of people have not been trained to use their eyes, and it is for this purpose that properly directed outdoor work and play, such as the Scout program provides, is so helpful in developing character and ability. Even hunting chestnuts, fishing and scouting around hunting squirrels helped us older fellows some, but it was not enough.

Cedar Apple Rust

By K. W. LAUER Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture

THE Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is active in protecting apple orchards from a disease known as cedar apple rust (Gymnosporangium juniperi virginianae). This interesting and destructive disease has been established for a number of years and is known among plant pathologists as an alternate host disease. Alternate in that it passes a part of its life on two different plants before it is able to complete its life cycle. The hosts or carriers of cedar apple rust are the common red cedar (Juniperus Virginiana) and certain varieties of apples that are susceptible to the fungus. The fungus passes back and forth regularly from one host to the other, spending the summer on the apple where it does the greatest amount of damage.

Rust injury to apple.

On the red cedar tree this fungus produces gall-like growths which are almost round and brown with a purple tinge. These growths show numerous small depressions in the dormant stage and are commonly known as cedar apples. These galls vary in size, often attaining a diameter of one inch or more. The same conditions of temperature and moisture that cause plants to start growth in the spring will also start activity in the cedar galls. From the small depressions on the galls there are produced small finger-like projections known as spore horns. These spore horns, which are bright orange colored, produce numerous minute spores.

Badly rusted apple leaf and cedar gall.

A Mile Limit

The galls die after they produce a crop of spores and the spores are then released and carried a considerable distance by the wind to the leaves and fruit of the apple tree. Most of them, however, are deposited within a mile of their origin. It becomes quite evident, therefore, that cedar trees which are more than a mile away from apple trees will cause very little damage to the orchard.

After the fungus spores reach the apple tree the disease may develop on either the fruit or leaves. The spores from the cedar gall germinate on the apple and produce slightly raised, rust colored pustules which are known as rust spots. These pustules contain reddish orange colored spores which are unable to reinfect the apple and must return to the cedar to continue the life cycle of the fungus. This return infection of the cedar takes place during late summer; no visible effects, however, are produced on the cedar until the next summer when a new crop of galls, as mentioned above, is produced. These galls will then remain dormant over the second winter. A recurrence of the infection on the apple will not take place until the following spring when these new galls produce spore horns and the cycle of the fungus is completed.

Trees Look Brown

When red cedar trees are numerous in the vicinity of an apple orchard the damage caused by the disease is frequently so severe that it ruins the apple crop. Severely infected orchards often show the foliage so badly damaged that, at a distance, the trees appear to be almost brown as though the leaves were badly sun scorched. Nearly every apple leaf in an orchard may be so badly infected that the useful leaf surface is reduced to a fraction of its normal area. The reduction in the normal healthy leaf tissue not only hinders the development of the first crop but also the growth of the tree.

The fruit from a badly infected orchard is damaged by the rust spots which interfere with the normal development of the underlying fruit tissue. These spots remain green and unripened for some distance around the infected area.

Another interesting feature, in connection with this disease, is that certain varieties of apples are very susceptible to the disease while other varieties are highly resistant to infection. A few varieties which are found to be most susceptible to the disease are the York Imperial, Jonathan, Wealthy and Rome Beauty, while such varieties as the Stayman Winesap, Yellow Transparent and Baldwin are quite resistant.

Means of Control

Factors pertaining to control which should be kept in mind when setting out an orchard are: 1. Choose a site for the orchard at least a mile from red cedars; 2. Plant resistant varieties; and 3. Remove all red cedars within a mile of the orchard.

The Pennsylvania Department of agriculture is interested in protecting orchards from the cedar apple rust by having the red cedars in the immediate vicinity of the orchard removed. Removal of such trees can usually be brought about through the cooperation of the orchard owner, the neighboring cedar tree owners and the Bureau of Plant Industry. Orchard owners whose trees are suffering damage from this disease should get in touch with this Bureau. Under an amendment to the Plant Pest Act the Department of Agriculture is authorized to compensate cedar owners for the loss of any cedar trees removed to protect apple orchards from the cedar apple rust fungus.

During the past two years over 60,000 red cedar trees were removed as a protection to ten different orchards containing approximately 17,500 apple trees. These orchards were located in Adams and Franklin counties. The cedar trees removed belonged to 64 farmers who were paid a total of $1,469.88 for the loss of their trees. One cedar tree, removed in Adams county this spring, showed a diameter (breast high) of 21.3 inches. The log up to the first branch was 25 feet long. Cedar trees removed under this cooperative plan remain the property of the owner. Such trees are frequently cut into lumber and posts.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"THE world is beautiful, if we only had time to look up and see it."

This is what I heard a young farmer say one time. Do we not all know how true it is? The world is beautiful. One day the Maker of the world said: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. They toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you that even Soloman in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

So beautiful! And especially at this season of the year it seems as if nature tries to outdo herself in touching earth's picture with the most gorgeous beauties possible.

And all the time we blunder along through the fields and forests and scarcely so much as lift up our eyes to behold the wondrous works of the Almighty Hand. The potatoes we are digging, the brush we are cutting, the ditch we are digging seem so much more interesting than anything we can find in tree or sea or sky.

Still, all these things were made for you and me. From clover leaf to apple tree top, with all that lies between, God had us in mind when He created these things.

I think it must grieve God's great heart when He sees His creatures so absorbed in the little things, the no-account things of life and taking so little interest in the things that count for most. We must think of the every-day things of life; He would not have us unmindful of any of these; but these are not the most important things after all. We are all building a life-temple. If we would have it the most beautiful possible we must use every facility God has placed at our command. These lie all about us. Let us reach out and take them and turn them all to good use.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Turkey Day in New Jersey

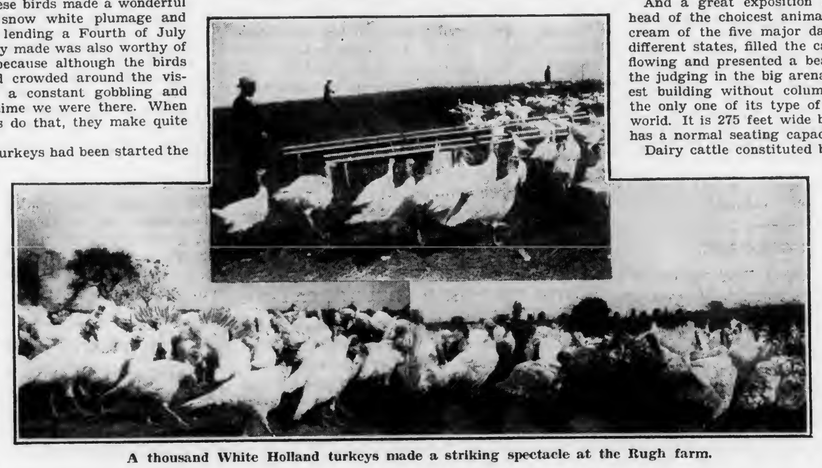
By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE annual meeting and tour of the turkey growers of New Jersey, held Saturday, October 10th, met with ideal weather, which brought out a considerable crowd to inspect the flocks in the southern counties of the state.

The tour began at the Broomell Farm near Woodstown, where about 500 Bronze turkeys were seen. These turkeys had been brooded by electricity, were fed a commercial turkey ration, and were to be finished on milk and grain for the market, although some breeding stock is sold. The Broomells reported that there had been no blackhead in the flock, but that dogs had destroyed over a hundred birds during the season, which of course represents a serious loss.

The next stop was made at the Rugh Farm, where over a thousand White Holland turkeys were to be seen. These birds made a wonderful display, with their snow white plumage and red and blue heads lending a Fourth of July touch. The noise they made was also worthy of Independence Day, because although the birds were very tame and crowded around the visitors, they kept up a constant gobbling and "keonking" all the time we were there. When a thousand big birds do that, they make quite a racket.

This fine flock of turkeys had been started the modern way; that is, the eggs were hatched in incubators and the little turkeys brooded artificially and kept in confinement for the first eight weeks. The breeders were kept in yards, so there was no hunting nests, no danger of infection to the small turkeys, and no draggling around through the wet grass. Losses were about ten per cent.



A thousand White Holland turkeys made a striking spectacle at the Rugh farm.

The poults were started 120 to 140 to a colony house, fed a dry mash containing cod-liver oil for the first few weeks, and gradually changed over to a moist mash dampened with buttermilk, plus a grain mixture of corn and oats. At the time of the tour the birds were being fed a mash containing a large proportion of ground wheat, with other ground feed, meat scrap and fish meal, grit, oyster shell, salt, sulphur, charcoal, etc., moistened with buttermilk and fed four times a day. The birds were on alfalfa range. Before the birds were taken from the colony houses to the range, they were given the iodine gizzard treatment, which seems to be the proper treatment at the time.

No Shelter for Breeders

Mr. Rugh stated that he used about one-third young pullets and the balance older hens in his breeding flocks, but felt that the older females produced stronger offspring. The breeders were confined to four yards, and remain out doors the year round, roosting on poles without any covering over them. In fact, it seems to be the practice among the large flock owners in Jersey to provide nothing in the way of shelter for their birds, merely the heavy poles with no roof at all.

The last stop of the day was made at the farm of Mrs. Helen Minch App, near Bridgeton, where there was a large flock of Bronze turkeys. In describing her method of raising the turkeys, Mrs. App stated that they were started in a brooder room littered with alfalfa leaves, which she considered better than wire floors or peat moss, and that these rooms received nothing but artificial light, so as to prevent the little fellows from crowding into patches of sunlight which often causes piling up and losses. At ten days of age they were removed to another room, and at three weeks were roosting in the open, as they were of a late hatch.

For the first ten days they received milk, which was gradually diluted until the birds were drinking water. The mash fed was unusually high in protein, 24 per cent, which was cut down five per cent as the birds became older. This mash, with its high protein content, was fed dry and had the effect of increasing the rate of growth with no ill results. Wheat is fed as a grain.

At this time the visitors were served a delicious lunch of hot turkey sandwich with trimmings and coffee, following which a Turkey Growers' Association was organized, and the address of the day was made by a representative of the Bureau of Markets from Connecticut.

High points of the tour seemed to be the wholly artificial methods of hatching and rearing, the use of iodine when transferring the birds to the range, and the dependence on alfalfa on the range lots. Freedom from blackhead appeared to be the common thing. Growers evidently did not fear this common turkey scourge, and placed their dependence upon artificial hatching and rearing, iodine treatment, new clean range, and the exclusion of chickens from the farm, rather than upon drugs, remedies or pain killers. It is an inspiring sight to see a large flock of well-grown, healthy turkeys, especially when the grower states that his losses have been only about ten per cent during the season.

How to Avoid Blackhead

In my travels in the interests of this department I have seen flocks of from 500 to 2,500 turkeys, in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; and while methods of feeding and management naturally varied somewhat, every grower of a large flock attributed his success in avoiding blackhead to hatching the eggs in incubators, raising the poults in brooders away from the old stock, excluding chickens from the farm, providing new clean range to which the turkeys were confined and maintaining the best of sanitary conditions at every point.

The National Dairy Show

By A. A. BORLAND

WHICH is the most beautiful cow in the United States and which the handsomest bull? This question was settled by breeds recently at St. Louis where the lords and ladies of the dairy cattle kingdom were assembled to vie with each other for supremacy in the show ring at the 25th National Dairy Exposition.

And a great exposition it was. Over 1,000 head of the choicest animals, representing the cream of the five major dairy breeds from 30 different states, filled the cattle barns to overflowing and presented a beautiful sight during the judging in the big arena, which is the largest building without columns in America and the only one of its type of construction in the world. It is 275 feet wide by 476 feet long and has a normal seating capacity of 12,680.

Dairy cattle constituted but one of the many interesting and instructive features of the Exposition, which is designed to give a bird's eye view of the whole industry including the breeding, feeding, management and housing of dairy cattle; the production of clean and wholesome milk; its refrigeration, handling and marketing; and the place and value of milk in the diet to insure vigorous health and the best physical welfare.

Holsteins, the first breed to appear in the judging arena, made a most impressive showing. There were 259 entries by 29 breeders from 13 different states. Most of the animals had been prize winners at different state fairs and sectional expositions, hence competition was keen from the outset. Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, grand champion for five years, was not shown this year and there were many contenders for his crown, which finally went to Man O'War 30th, 550894, a big stylish four-year-old, owned by Ed Hofland, Menomonie, Wis. Junior champion honors went to Sir Fobes Ormsby Hazelwood, 602211, an almost faultless senior yearling that had already won five grand champion ribbons this year for Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill. In the female classes Elmwood Farm carried off the majority of honors by winning three blue ribbons in six classes and annexing the junior championship with Bessie Ormsby Gladice, 1475485, and the senior and grand championship with Ellenvale Ormsby Posch 3rd, 1128658, a cow that had recently won similar honors at the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. P. M. Holtby, Port Perry, Ont., acted as judge with Axel Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn., as consulting judge.

Jerseys were exhibited in greatest numbers, 363 head being shown by 45 breeders from 19 different states and Canada. The South is a stronghold for Jerseys and the showing was of such high quality as to gladden the hearts of all Jersey fans. After having won grand champion on bulls for nine years in succession, Twin Oaks Farm, Norristown, N. J., was nosed out of (Continued on page 12.)

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A YEAR'S WORK

THOSE concerned in cooperative marketing, especially of milk, will be interested in "The Story of the Year" just issued by the Dairymen's League, 11 West 42nd St., New York City. It records a substantial increase in membership, in sales and in distribution of milk during the year ending with March.

GOOD APPOINTMENT

LAST week Governor Pinchot appointed Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, President of Pennsylvania State College, as chairman of the Greater Pennsylvania Council. This appointment is highly creditable to all concerned, and it means wise direction of the Council's work, which is thus far undefined.

BIGGER CARLOADS

THE Chicago Board of Trade publishes a comparison of the contents of grain cars unloaded at the same elevator in 1900 and in 1930. In 1900 the carloads of wheat averaged 801 bushels, corn 924 bushels, oats 1,521 bushels and rye 924 bushels. In 1930 the average of all carloads was: wheat 1,498 bushels, corn 1,546 bushels, oats 2,293 bushels, rye 1,500 bushels and barley 1,664 bushels. A carload of anything is a heap more than it was thirty years ago.

OUTLET FOR EGGS

EVERY spring we get letters from producers who want to find a regular outlet for eggs, but few such letters are received in the fall. Now we hear from a prominent baker that he wants to make year-round contracts with producers within 100 miles of Pittsburgh for a regular supply of strictly fresh eggs. He has several hundred wagons distributing his product to consumers and proposes to handle eggs also.

THE DEPRECIATED POUND

INTERNATIONAL finance is a complicated affair. The effect of changes in it are not easy to foresee, or even to describe when they occur. Great Britain's failure to maintain its currency on a parity with gold has caused and will cause substantial changes in international trade, and these changes are regarded as good or bad according to the way they affect the business of those concerned. It is clear enough, for instance, that with a depreciated pound more pounds will be needed to buy the same quantity of commodities in this country, so to that extent the recent change is against our export trade with Britain. The same is true of Canada, the dollar of which is now at a discount. It is clear enough also that the British holder of an American gold bond can now get more pounds for his bond than he could with the pound at par. So he is likely to sell his American security and take the larger number of units of his own currency. Security markets reflected the change in British finances immediately, and export statistics will reflect them in due time.

DEHORNED KILLERS

LAST week Joseph L. Catherwood, Culmerville, Pa., died from injuries inflicted by his dehorned bull October 3rd. The bull hurled Mr. Catherwood against a fence, then butted him, crushing his chest. Some persons have assured us that dehorning makes a bull safe. This and other cases prove the fallacy of that idea. October 23rd Lloyd Sechrist, a young man working on the farm of Frank Reist of Krumstown, Pa., was fatally injured by a bull which cornered him when he went to feed the stock. Whether horned or hornless the massive strength and uncertain temper of any bull makes him a potential killer

COLLISION WITH GAME

THE Pennsylvania Board of Game Commissioners again warns drivers to be careful when touring through big game territory, since collisions with deer or bear may result in bad accidents to automobiles and passengers. On one piece of Pennsylvania road 3.5 miles long during the twelve months ending with August of this year automobiles killed 52 deer and wounded 16. On the same road during the same period 196 rabbits, six grouse and one fox were killed, as were many small birds, chipmunks and skunks. One bear was injured also. This record appears almost incredible, and probably it would be impossible in any other state.

THE PROPOSED FREIGHT RATES

THE proposed increase in freight rates does not apply to most staples of agriculture. Grains, flour, hay and straw, cotton and cottonseed, livestock, potatoes, sugar beets and most fresh fruits are not included in the commodities on which a higher rate is to be permitted. On citrus fruits, watermelons, cantaloupes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes and some other items an increase of one cent per 100 pounds is allowed. The same increase is allowed on cottonseed meal and cake and on fertilizers. The other increases directly affecting farmers are on coal, coke, petroleum, gasoline and various metals. The railroads will not find the new schedules satisfactory, and probably they would have preferred no increases to the ones suggested. This for the reason that they would be in better position to demand wage and salary reductions if no other form of railroad relief were available. Some salary reductions have been effected already and payrolls have been reduced by laying off workers. Expense accounts have been cut also. The wage problem remains for the future and it cannot be postponed indefinitely.

CLOSED BANKS

IT is doubtless true that many of the 1,234 banks which closed during the first nine months of this year should never have existed. But it is likewise true that many useful and solvent institutions have been compelled to close, either because of their connections or because too many depositors demanded their money at one time. These failures are tragic, not only because of their effects but because they should not have been, for they were the outcome of fear or panic on the part of depositors and not of bad investments or wrong-doing on the part of bankers. Sound banking requires that funds be well and safely employed, for idle money is no good to anybody. Yet such banking may leave the bank unprepared for a sudden demand on the part of depositors, and that is what has happened in many cases in the recent past. One of the effects of this period's experience will be fewer banks and stronger ones, but even these will be subject to stress whenever the public becomes panic-stricken.

IGNORANT LEADERS

"DO you believe that the Federal Farm Board should be eliminated? If not, should its powers be more limited?"

These questions were asked by Bradstreets of 150 "business leaders" throughout the country and 125 of them replied. Of these 64 per cent were in favor of elimination of the Board, 19 per cent in favor of reducing its authority and 13 per cent in favor of retaining it. Some of these "business leaders" said, and doubtless with special regard for the truth, that they didn't know enough about the subject to answer the questions. It is amazing that leaders of business should make such a confession about a long discussed and much discussed policy involving big business and the use of more than $500,000,000 of public funds, but in reality American business men know and think too little about such things. Several months ago we were in a meeting with about twenty leaders of business in a community of about 250,000, a part of a much larger community. Of these leaders only two knew anything about the Agricultural Marketing Act and the "stabilization" operations of the Federal Farm Board. One of these was a baker and the other a slaughterer and so in contact with markets for grains and livestock. From considerable observation we are led to conclude that American business men know much less about public affairs than American farmers do.

STATE MEAT INSPECTION

LAST week the Institute of American Meat Packers adopted a declaration in favor of uniform state inspection laws in consonance with federal law and regulations. We ventured to advocate this a dozen years ago and since, for the reason that serious abuses and discriminations are the result of the lack of state inspection. The abuses are contrary to the welfare of the public which consumes meats and the products thereof not prepared under proper inspection. The discriminations are against all slaughterers doing interstate business, for they and they only are subject to federal inspection and must compete on unequal terms with those having lax inspection or none at all.

As we have attempted to show in the past state meat inspection may be instituted without great public expense by the imposition of small fees. In the end the whole meat industry will be better for it, because consumers will have more confidence in all meats, while some demoralizing business practices of the past will be impossible. More meat will be used also because other things cannot be used so freely if at all in certain products of the packing house. With uniform and sound state laws, and the removal of the Consent Decree's restrictions on the few big slaughterers, our whole meat industry would be put on a better basis than ever. So the Institute of American Meat Packers has acted wisely and for the benefit of all concerned in demanding state inspection of meats to be sold within state lines.

Pennsylvania Farm Comment

By MILES HORST

GOVERNOR Pinchot's appointment of Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the Pennsylvania State College, as chairman of the Greater Pennsylvania Council, adds considerably to the confidence which the public will place in this body set up by an Act of the recent state legislature to study the needs of the various industries and activities of Pennsylvania with a view of suggesting future helpful legislation.

This Council has a big task before it. Its work may extend into many and diverse fields. Just how much it will accomplish will depend on the caliber of men who will be enlisted in its membership. The effectiveness of its work will also depend on the extent to which politics will be kept out of it. In Dr. Hetzel the Council has a good leader, a thorough organizer and a man who personally is vitally interested in the welfare of this state.

Selecting the president of the Pennsylvania State College as chairman of this body has further significance. It recognizes this prominent state institution as a leading influence in the life and activities of this state. In agriculture, in mining, in industry, in home management and other fields Penn State today is ready and already has attained recognized leadership. It has not only in its president but also in its entire staff a fine contribution to make to the work for which this Council was established.

* * *

INTEREST in the Doylestown egg auction among both producers and buyers continues to increase. Starting on July 15th, 44 poultrymen brought their eggs to this first auction. Now 95 are doing so. At first the offerings on each Monday and each Thursday ran about 100 cases. They now run from 175 to 200 cases per auction. More than 100 buyers patronize the sale.

If there is a secret to the success of this auction, it lies, we believe, in the confidence which has grown up between producers and buyers. All eggs offered for sale are carefully graded and inspected before sold. The grades used are those adopted by the state. Because of this confidence, buyers here are paying prices right along for the different grades equivalent to or better than the best prices paid in New York City.

* * *

DURING the month of September, 210 of the 25,810 cows enrolled in over sixty-seven active Pennsylvania cow-testing associations were sold to the butchers because they were not paying in production for their keeping. During the past twelve months the number of so-called "boarder" cows eliminated from these association herds totaled about 1,800 head. Here is one of the very practical ways in which our good dairymen are meeting present lowered milk prices.

* * *

THE boys and girls in our Four-H bee clubs are demonstrating that bee culture if managed well is a paying side-line in farming. Take the six boys in a Forest county club, for instance. Each of these boys started on April 28th with a two-pound colony of bees. Randolph Allis's colony produced 133 pounds of hoeny during the summer. He sold this honey for $22.62. Lowell Mealy's colony produced 120 pounds. This boy netted $18.46 for his surplus honey. The other boys in the club, John Zeigler, Robert Harman, Howard Kelly and Charles Foreman did almost as well. Each of these boys has laid the foundation for a profitable apiary about which they are rightfully enthusiastic.

* * *

AN acre of potatoes on the farm of H. J. Walton and sons near Kennett Square, Chester county, was dug recently under County Agent Oberle's supervision. The yield was 630 bushels. On this same farm an acre in 1928 produced 696.6 bushels, the highest yield yet recorded officially in this state.

On the farm of Wm. A. Long in Carbon county an acre recently dug yielded 577¾ bushels.

Several good records have been made in the northwestern counties of the state. Cooper Bros., in Jefferson county, scored a yield of 461.5 bushels to an acre. In Elk county, County Agent Rockwell reports a yield on an acre of 477 bushels.

* * *

FROM the Far West come authentic reports that some of the electric companies serving that area have succeeded in lowering their costs of building rural lines to $1,000 to $1,200 per mile. Savings have been effected in the cost of supervision in the construction of such lines as well as in the simplification of design. To compare the costs of erecting lines in one area with those in another area where conditions may be quite different may be unfair and misleading. Still the fact remains that if our more sparsely settled areas are to be electrified every effort must be made to bring costs of rural lines down. Particularly is this true now that prices for farm products have dropped to pre-war levels.

* * *

ALL those who are interested in any form of cooperative purchasing or marketing of farm supplies and products will find something of interest in the program of the cooperative conference to be held at State College, November 5th and 6th. The scheduled topics cover the marketing of milk, milk products, fruits, vegetables and livestock. They also include discussions on the purchasing of farm supplies, organization, management and taxtation. Leading these discussions are men actively engaged in the cooperative movement in this state.

* * *

LAST Monday evening 125 of Cumberland county's leading dairymen and their wives participated in their annual county dairy banquet held at the Carlisle Country Club. This social function afforded an opportune time to award the prizes and awards made to the men on the honor roll of the county's two cow-testing associations. Good records these men have been making as shown by the fact that 492 cows in the one association during the year just closed averaged 9,720 pounds of milk and 351.8 pounds of fat. In the other 282 cows averaged 9,295 pounds of milk and 321.8 pounds of fat.

With silos full, corn cribs full and mows filled with good alfalfa hay, these dairymen radiated a feeling of confidence in their business and the year's successful outcome. Not that they will have any marked profits this year, for they admit that they won't. But their business is going ahead full steam. Their herds are getting better, so are their farms.

* * *

MR. RAYMOND G. BRESSLER, former vice-dean of the Penn State School of Agriculture, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and director of the 1931 Pennsylvania Farm Show, was inaugurated as president of the Rhode Island State College on Saturday, October 24th. To the good folks of Rhode Island we extend our most hearty congratulations in securing so able a man as Dr. Bressler for the important post of leadership which their State College president must command. His qualifications for this responsible position were amply demonstrated during his twelve years of very able and energetic service to the people of this Keystone State.

* * *

THE 72 licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on September 30th, reported 1,434,000 fewer pounds of meat, 3,841,000 fewer pounds of butter and 2,163,000 fewer dozens of eggs in these storages than on the corresponding date in 1930, according to state reports. Only dressed poultry showed an increase in storage over a year ago and that increase is 33 per cent, although it does not make up for the decrease of other meats in storage.

* * *

FOR the seventh consecutive year Hayfield Farms in Luzerne county have come through with a ton litter. In this regard they stand second in the state, for the Connor Bros. of Clarion county have had at least one ton litter to their credit for each of eight years. Both records are exceptional. They prove, however, that ton-litters are not accidents, but rather the result of good management, such as is practiced on both of the above farms.

* * *

THE Bradford county Holstein breeders staged their 22nd cooperative consignment sale in the sale pavilion at Troy, October 16th. From the standpoint of attendance and even prices it must be considered one of the most successful sales conducted within the last year or two at this place.

Fifty-nine head were sold for $8,030, an average of $136.10. Twenty-two cows over five years old averaged $173. Nineteen cows under five and over two years averaged $144.20. Seven heifers under two years old averaged $77.80, while 11 bulls were sold for $940 or an average of $85.40.

The high animal in the sale was a six-year-old cow fresh October 8th, consigned by T. A. Boyle of Dushore and bought by Fayette B. Dow of Mumford, N. Y., for $265. A bull consigned by R. B. Arnold of Milan was sold to W. T. Payne of Kingston, Pa., for $150.

* * *

THERE is quite a general feeling among farmers that ringneck pheasants destroy young rabbits. The Game Commission does not seem to concur in this feeling. Nevertheless it does appear in certain areas at least that as pheasants increase in numbers, rabbits decrease. Whether or not there is a relation between the numbers of these two types of game in any community, it is a fact that several southeastern counties of our state are becoming overstocked with pheasants.

* * *

IF there was such a thing as surplus wheat in our country at harvesting time, Pennsylvania's share of that surplus is rapidly passing through the grist mills into hog and cattle feed.

Prof. A. A. Borland places the corner stone box in the Corner Stone of the New Dairy Building at the Pennsylvania State College.

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 2, 3, 4.—Meat cutting demonstrations, Elk county.

Nov. 3.—Annual Round-Up of Four-H Clubs, Luzerne county.

Nov. 4.—Agricultural Extension Executive Committee group conference, Carlisle.

Nov. 5, 6.—Cooperative conference, State College, Pa.

Nov. 6, 7.—Cow-testers' conference, Mifflintown, Juniata county.

Nov. 7.—Agricultural Extension Executive Committee group conference, Reading.

Nov. 7—Community Farm Products Show, Hegins, Schuylkill county.

Nov. 9.—Corn and Potato Club Round-Up, Carlisle.

Nov. 10.—Corn Club Round-Up, Shippensburg, Cumberland county.

Nov. 12.—Annual meeting of Lake Ariel C. T. A., Lake Ariel, Wayne county.

Nov. 12.—Annual meeting of Clinton C. T. A., Aldenville, Wayne county.

Nov. 12.—Annual meeting of County Agricultural Extension Association, Clearfield county.

Nov. 14.—Four-H Potato Club Round-Up and Community Show, Moorestown, Northampton county.

Nov. 16.—Corn Club Round-Up, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county.

Nov. 17.—Annual meeting, Wayne County Agricultural Extension Association.

Nov. 17.—Four-H Potato Club Round-Up,

Nov. 17-18.—Annual meeting, Interstate Milk Producers, Philadelphia.

Northampton, Northampton county.

Nov. 17-20.—Grange Farm Products Show, Boiling Springs, Cumberland county.

Nov. 17-19.—County Farm Products Show, Elk county.

Nov. 18-20.—County Milk Show, Brookville, Jefferson county.

Nov. 19.—Annual meeting, Elk County Agricultural Extension Association.

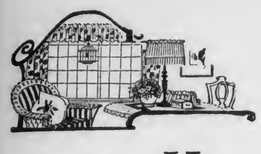
Nov. 19-21.—Farm Products Show, Pottstown, Montgomery county.

Nov. 20.—Annual meeting, McKean County Agricultural Extension Association.

Nov. 20.—Annual meeting, Sullivan County Agricultural Extension Association.

Nov. 23.—Corn Club Round-Up, Newville, Cumberland county.

Nov. 24.—Annual meeting, First Clearfield County Bull Association, DuBois, Clearfield county.



The Farm Home

Housecleaning as Seen by Some of Us

"HARASSED HUSBAND" set forth his views on housecleaning in these columns several weeks ago. The challenge was taken up by scores of women and we regret that it is possible to print only a few of the letters.

We are always glad to give over this page to our readers for an exchange of ideas or discussion of timely subjects. We want to be of service and shall be glad to have you write us in care of this paper. Household Editor.

* * *

A Woman Speaks Her Mind

THE "husband" signature is entirely superfluous. Any one reading your letter would know you were one. When the wife drags through hectic days of housecleaning, weary of body and soul, have you men ever tried rolling up your shirt sleeves and lending a helping hand? Out of kindness of heart, you may have told her lugging the old sprouted potatoes, decayed apples, withered out-of-season vegetables, ashes and what-not out of the cellar was no work for a woman and then failed to do anything about it yourself. I have never yet known a man to object to shining windows, snowy curtains, spotless floors and clean cellars as long as it did not inconvenience him and he missed no pie or cup-custard during the "hectic days."

As regards the old mill-stone in the backyard the wife is reported as having scrubbed—well, what was on the stone? Husband's oil can, a chew of tobacco and a groundhog skin? And anyway, what was the old stone doing in the yard? A left-over relic from Civil War days but too heavy for wife to move!

We women do not clean house because we really enjoy it but because it is necessary. Just what would you men suggest doing with the collection of old gloves, worn-out rubbers, old newspapers, etc., in the spring if we decided to quit cleaning house? And in the fall I suppose you would suggest we permit your old straw hats to hang in the kitchen all winter beside your home-made fly swatter.

No danger of picking up t.b. germs in a house that is thoroughly cleaned twice a year. But doesn't the state have to send out inspectors to some barns and some cattle have to be killed while the men are ordered to clean and whitewash the stables?

"Men may come and men may go" but housecleaning will go on forever. Mrs. Jennie Coleman.

* * *

Polished Furniture and Weary Wives

HATS off to Harassed Husband. You certainly expressed my sentiments when you say that fall housecleaning should be a thing of the past. Most housewives who turn the whole house upside down to do fall cleaning do so to keep up with the practice of long, long ago, not because the house really needs the cleaning.

In the spring our houses require a thorough cleaning from the smoke and dirt of a furnace or wood and coal stoves as the case may be. Country people who are not fortunate enough to have gas, usually burn a gasoline or oil stove, so there is very little dust or dirt from the fire.

Why spend these beautiful autumn days cleaning "imaginary" dirt, instead of being outdoors having a good time and getting our bodies in shape to stand the long, dreary days of winter?

The old saying, "A place for everything, and everything in its place," applied to old and young alike, would do away with a lot of untidiness. Prepare three good, substantial meals a day for your family and I feel sure the men folks at least wont ask you if you polished the furniture lately. City folks who reside near the railroad or some public works need to do much more cleaning than country folks.

I hope the time is not far distant when housewives will learn to do just the necessary cleaning and be more pleasant and agreeable, and give Hubby a better world to live in.

Mrs. James Hosack.

Piece-Meal Cleaning

I THINK "harassed husband" has many good thoughts which, by the way, are presented in humorous fashion. I hope all husbands who read the Pennsylvania farmer have as much consideration for their wives as he does.

Housecleaning today is different than it was years ago. Any one who has a vacuum cleaner and who keeps window shades rolled up all day to let the sunshine in need not take out rugs and carpets nor scrub the floors underneath them unless it be the kitchen.

Closets and bureau drawers can be cleaned once a year, in winter if you have a heated house. If you are in the habit of washing the kitchen linoleum every day, leave it unwashed twice a week during house-cleaning season and use that time in cleaning some place upstairs that needs more thorough work than dusting.

Do you wash the windows every week in kitchen and living room? Let them go once or twice in spring and again in fall and wash that many upstairs ones instead. You can cut the ironing short through housecleaning to save time and strength. The men folks who are of a sympathetic type would prefer to wear their shirts and overalls unironed for two weeks rather than have the women folks "cranky" from overwork.

A woman whose time is fully occupied should not attempt to work overtime or at a rushing pace all through the fall to clean house. It is far better to sit down of an evening and plan what you can omit from your daily routine and what job you will do each day instead of the regular round of work. Mrs. George K. Bobb.

* * *

Let the Rain Help

I READ the very interesting letter "A Man's Views." I like to keep everything sanitary and clean but when one woman takes care of twelve rooms, does the washing and ironing for three people, cooks for threshers and often hired men, cooks for company every summer, cans hundreds of quarts of vegetables and fruit; keeps up with reading and music, she does not have time for unnecessary cleaning and scrubbing.

I'm thankful when a good hard rain cleans my porches and windows. Being southern born and reared, I came to this Pennsylvania farm when I was thirty-nine. I had to get used to leaving a lot of things undone that I formerly thought necessary to do. I would rather have cobwebs behind the pictures than in my brain from over-doing the scrubbing act and not progressing along other lines.

I would like to congratulate the husband who does not want his wife to be a slave to housework and I do not care a picayune how my neighbors and relatives keep house; let them talk if they find pleasure in doing so. I keep house to suit myself. Independent Wife.

* * *

Who Brings in the Dirt

I HAVE read Pennsylvania Farmer for many years and I certainly laughed when I read the man's views about housecleaning. How he must hate it! My grandmother lived to be ninety years old and the way she talked I would judge they didn't do so much cleaning then. But in this day and age when we have a big house full of the latest "gadoodles" no wonder the men get cross when the wife tries to keep everything spick and span.

But, Mr. Husband, how about the dirt you carry in that same house? I know my husband has a habit of rolling his overalls up at the bottom and just about the time I get everything clean, up the stairs he goes and leaves a trail of hayseed behind. The rest he dumps on a rag rug in front of the bed which I keep there for that very purpose.

Some women don't seem to be able to take their time cleaning but must tear everything up from top to bottom. I clean one room a day and do not leave the halls packed with buckets, carpet-sweepers, brooms and other things to fall over. I plan my meals a day or so ahead and we never have cold meals during house-cleaning. With all the good things the farmer's wife has stored away, she can serve a substantial meal that doesn't take hours to prepare. A Farmer's Wife.

* * *

Mary's Way

LIKE the "harassed husband," Mary never liked the confusion of "house-cleaning time," so, when she married, she decided to keep her house clean and in order in her own way, regardless of the opinions of others. In the nearly twenty years that she has kept house, she has never suffered the annual or semi-annual travail of a good old-fashioned house-cleaning.

Her way is simple. Her house is small and the floors are polished, painted or laid with linoleum. She has a floor brush and it takes her less than an hour to sweep and dust throughout the house. She washes curtains, bedding, rugs and so forth, as they get dirty, always having clean duplicates to take the place of the soiled articles. She cleans her cupboards, closets, windows and woodwork at intervals, as they need it. Not all at the same time, but each on days when she feels in the mood and there are no other urgent duties. She is her own paper-hanger and painter and "redecorates" her rooms in the same manner as she cleans their contents—one at a time.

In fact, Mary is always cleaning house, yet she does not mind it, nor does the family realize it. To some it may seem like a haphazard way to do but Mary has made it quite systematic. To her, keeping a house clean is a business like any other business.

She has nothing stowed in the attic or out of the-way places. As fast as things accumulate she gives them away, burns them, or utilizes them in some way, according to their value. She has waste baskets in nearly every room. There are shelves for any magazines kept for reference or future reading and labeled boxes or containers in which certain things are stored. Fruit jars are sorted as fast as they are emptied. Mary's equipment is handy and modern, yet not necessarily expensive. Flora Webster.

* * *

A Woman's Views

DOES Harassed Husband's letter call for an answer? I'll say it does. Is it any worse for him to endure house-cleaning than it is for his wife to endure the dirt that he has without doubt helped to carry into the house all summer and all winter long? Clay and manure, horse and cow hair, straw, seeds and every other thing that the kind of a man he shows himself to be can scatter.

Next winter he better go out and "shiver before the north wind" in the pig sty along with the others instead of selecting his wife's clean kitchen.

She has "toiled and sweated" all summer, too, raising and putting away food and doing the countless things necessary for the upkeep of a farm home. To a certain extent the fight with dirt is held up while she does these things.

Harassed Husband would be more of a man, if instead of observing sad-eyed women "dragging around" he would turn in and help make the place he lives in clean and comfortable. Mrs. W. M.

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough due to a cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

PINEX for Coughs

Colds in Poultry Quickly Banished

Wheezing, Rattling, Choking, Ends. Trouble Stopped In 48 Hours

Readers with colds in their flocks should read this letter from Thomas Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 195 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

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Colorful Dresses for Fall

No. 7346.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material. Collar and tie of contrasting material requires ⅞ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6948.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard 39 inches wide is required. The width of the dress at the lower edge with fulness extended is 2¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7349.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material. Vestee and sleeve facings in contrasting material requires 1-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7351.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3¼ yards of one material 39 inches wide, and ¾ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7350.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4 2-3 yards of 39-inch material if made with long sleeves and capelet. With short sleeves and without capelet it requires 3⅞ yards. For contrasting material ¾ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7261.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4 1-3 yards of 39-inch material. To trim requires 2 yards of lace edging, and ⅓ yard all over lace 18 inches wide. Price 15c or 2 for 25c.

No. 7022.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise is required. The width of the skirt with plait fulness extended is 2¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7078.—Ladies' night dress. Designed in seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 15c of two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FALL FASHION BOOK

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Fall Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Storage Hints

Cotton and linen dresses should be washed but not starched or ironed before packing for the winter. Silk should be rolled rather than folded.

* * *

To clean fur, first sponge well with gasoline to loosen the dirt. If it is very soiled, rub in corn meal while the fur is still damp, then beat out the meal and brush. Finish by hanging the fur in the sunshine for several hours.

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Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 504 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 25 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

They're Still at It

Editor's note: The contest "Why I Would Rather Be a Girl—or Boy" has brought in many fine letters. Here are two prize winners. If you have anything further to say, send your letter immediately to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I'd Rather Be a Boy

By Everette Craddock

THERE is no reason whatever that I would like to be a girl. Women can't run for just any office but men can run for anything whether they are elected or not.

Another reason is a boy has such fun in the corn field and many other field sports such as plowing, cutting wheat, shaking apples, cutting wood, and grafting stove-pipes together to keep the smoke going parallel from the stove; and dehorning groundhogs, chasing the fire out of rabbits, running squirrels in their headquarters; knocking the pep out of bullfrogs with gravel shooters, and knocking off an old lizard sitting on an old dry fence rail like he was waiting to sign the Constitution of Confoundrance.

I really believe that boys can enjoy themselves better than girls. Just get a bunch of boys together and listen to their talk. Of course girls can do most of the above things mentioned but how do they do it? In an off-hand way, of course. They would be sure to get killed and the last thing why I would rather be a boy is that a boy can wear a mustache and a girl cannot.

There is no reason in this world that I would like to be a girl, so why shouldn't I want to be a boy?

* * *

I'd Rather Be a Girl

By Mary V. Kundra

WHY? Well, Mary Lutz about exemplifies our "ego" reasons. The most admirable trait is, perhaps, the loving upbringing of children to be loyal and worthy persons. Then her culinary art is, in most cases, a very safe reason. She is a born homemaker, making it a cozy retreat in most any climate, under very trying circumstances. There are a few exceptions, but a very few it is understood.

Can a boy do that? We cannot stop for his halting reply, and if his repartee is: "But a boy....." Yes, and a girl, too! "Haven't the club girls vied with as fine stock, poultry, farm crops as they? But, girls, have you heard of the boy yet who excelled in stitchery, cuisine art and our other works? No, you have not! Girls have entered the business world, too. There are many who are at the head of large concerns, buyers, manufacturers, saleswomen.

Have you yet seen a man take over a home management? Aye, and if he does what a sorry mess! And an example is when the fair sex is absent from the home for a few days. Why, when you enter, it makes you feel like a cold shower. A girl can, and will, by her own ability gain any goal she designates with as much success as her rival-boy.

What do you boys say? Nothing? I gather as much, unless it is, "Girls talk too much!"

SOMETHING TO DO THIS WEEK

Here is something to keep you busy. Our artists, poets and writers are invited to send in a contribution on

"MY IDEA OF A GOOD TIME"

There will be six prizes for the best letter sent in. You may say it in poetry, prose or verse. This contest will be open until November 15th.

Every week some fine prizes are being sent to boys and girls who send contributions. Why don't you get yours?

Send your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Want an Upside Down Doll?

THIS Topsy and Eva doll is one your small sister will love. It is a single top, easily made and can be changed from Eva to Topsy simply by turning upside down. We will supply stamped face and body for both heads which you can stuff and sew

together and dress in her own appropriate costume.

When Eva is up, Topsy's black hands make her shoes or Eva's white hands make slippers for Topsy. Eva's bonnet and dress may be pink, blue or yellow, while Topsy has a red blouse, red calico print, skirt and bandanna with kerchief and apron of perky white. Her amusing eyes may be embroidered but they are much nicer if you will take them from your button box.

This is Order No. 327 and may be purchased for 35 cents. Send your order to Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prize Winners

MELVIN DENSMORE of McKean county, Pennsylvania, is this state's winner of first prize in the Grange highway essay contest. Dorris B. Cook, Morris county, is the winner in New Jersey; Louise Davis, Harford county, won in Maryland; and Gail Marie Antoine, Centerville, is the Delaware winner. Twenty-four first state prizes which include $5 and a silver medal each and 52 second state prizes of bronze medals have been awarded, on the essay, "What the Grange Can Do to Further Highway Safety." From the first prize winners judges will select one to be given a trip to the National Grange at Madison, Wis., November 11th to 20th, and receive a cash prize of $50.

* * *

MISS VIOLA HENRY of North Norwich, Chenango county, New York, won first prize honor in the milk maids' contest at the National Dairy Show held in St. Louis last week.

This prize was given to the girl entered in the contest who could milk the most milk in a three minute period. The prize for the contest was a loving cup given by the National Dairy Show on their Silver Anniversary.

Miss Henry won third place in the milk marathon that lasted the entire week. She is graduate of North Norwich High School as an honor student. In 1930 she entered Cornell University and is taking a course in agriculture.

These Questions Are Hard

SOMEBODY wrote to this department and said our contests were too easy, so we got busy and hunted these.

To the boy or girl who scores the highest there will be a prize. Only one week for this contest. Hurry your letter to Puzzle Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. What famous American named his estate Monticello?
2. What is the highest distinction a Boy Scout can obtain?
3. What was the name of the winged horse of Greek mythology on which Perseus rode?
4. Where did Abraham live as a young man?
5. How many toes has a dog on his front feet? On his hind feet?
6. What is said to be the oldest city in the world still in existence?
7. Who was the last emperor of Austro-Hungary?
8. What is the basis of modern chewing gum?
9. What is the highest mountain in the United States, not including Alaska?
10. In what building was Abraham Lincoln assassinated?
11. On which side of a horse do you stand when mounting into the saddle?
12. How many women have ruled England as queens in their own right, and what are their names?
13. Are vitamins more abundant in roast beef or cabbage?
14. What have Praxiteles, Michelangelo, Thorwaldsen and St. Gaudens in common?
15. What city is the capital of Jugo-Slavia?
16. What was "Mason and Dixon's line"?
18. Who first reached the North Pole by airplane?
19. What color is the port light on a vessel? The starboard light?
20. Who wrote "Tom Brown's School Days"?

(Answers next week.)

Little Folks' Corner

Timmy's Balloon Ride

(Continued from last week.)

"Hear! Hear!" shouted the villagers clapping their paws and thumping their tails to show their enthusiasm, and it was unanimously decided that the mice would attend the party in a body. The children below stairs would have been much surprised to know that a whole mouse village was coming to their feast without even waiting to be invited. They never did know, however, for the mice came fashionably late and just as the last guest departed. But there were plenty of refreshments left, and by the light of the moon and a solitary Jack o'Lantern still burning in the middle of the table under the trees, the merry grey midgets prepared to enjoy themselves.

First, business coming before pleasure, they filled the sacks and bags they had brought along with nuts, broken cakes, apple and pumpkin seeds, candy, pretzels, crumbs and other delicious mouse morsels. Then, seizing paws, they danced round and round the lighted Jack o'Lantern, some of the more daring even venturing inside and nibbling bits of the hot and nicely toasted rind.

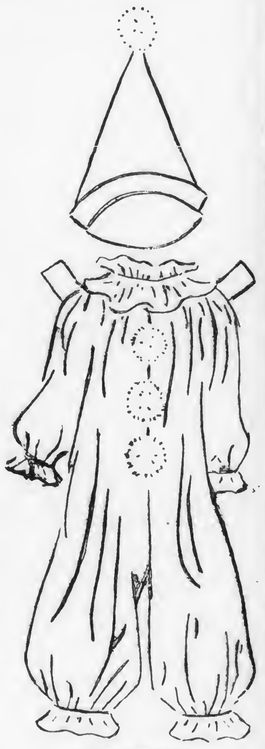
But Timmy Twitchet soon tiring of these simple pleasures went off to see what he could find for himself. And, presently, tied by their strings to the back of a garden bench he spied seven great gaudy balls, dancing and fluttering in the light evening breeze. Thinking they might be eatable, Timmy, who had had no experience with balloons, climbing up on the bench and seizing the strings that held the balls cleverly bit through the whole seven.

(To be continued.)

Skating Doll Prize

What do you think of Carrie Joy's Halloween costume? Try it on and see how she looks in it.

There is going to be a fine prize given away next week. It is a doll on skates. She is very cunning and I know you will like her a lot. There will be five other surprise prizes. Here's what you must do. Write a four-line poem on "Halloween." Hurry your letter to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.



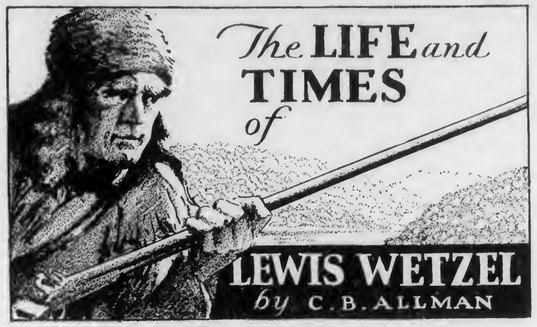
PRIZE WINNERS

Coloring Cinderella

Caroline Mattson, Betty Neff, Eleanor Bechdel, Virginia Heberling, Jemima Stoltzfus, Ella A. Sinco and Mariam Domert.

Story of Big Parade

Roberta Willey, Mabel Parker, Betty Fleming, Elizabeth Hickman, Edna Martin, Mary McFadden and Gazella Casto.



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BACK in Wheeling again the wanderlust proved stronger than love for home, peace or security. Even the charms of Lydia Boggs failed to hold him when the notion struck him that he should explore new territory. He had in mind a trip to the Southwest and to this end secured passage on a flatboat for New Orleans. The faithful Lydia saw him off and as the boat moved down the Ohio the scout sat on deck, silent and a little sad.

No record remains of this trip, how the travelers ate, slept or passed the hundreds of miles of Indian-infested and tree-clad shores to the Father of Waters and on down toward the old French settlement. We are told, however, that he preserved his poise of indifference, answering when spoken to but starting no conversation of his own accord. A sick man on board aroused his interest. This man had given up hope and was going home to die.

To the tragic mind of Wetzel this was something worth while and he listened with sympathetic interest to the sick man's account of his life and his longing to see his "sunny south and heaven" again. Wavering between this and the next world the invalid dwelt on his conception of the future.

"There is no more disappointment in Heaven," said he. "Those we love love us. Do you believe in this?"

"I believe. Oh, yes," replied Lewis.

"My heaven is in the South, the glorious South," said the homesick man.

True to his self-imposed task as protector Wetzel did not leave his companion when they reached New Orleans. "Have you any friends?" he asked his charge.

"Friends?" echoed the other, smiling. "Friends! Many, many."

"They are not here to receive you," said Wetzel.

"They did not expect me so soon," he was told. "My friends will be here soon. Don't you stay here with me. Go to your own friends."

"They are not in New Orleans," said Lewis.

"Where are they?"

"I do not know."

The sick man grasped the scout's hand and said, "It will be all right some day."

"It is all right now," said Wetzel. He stayed with the ill traveler until the latter's people came and claimed him. This charitable act performed Lewis again turned his back on civilization. He did not tarry in the city, but with rifle at hand struck out through unknown wilderness.

Months passed without word from him. Even if he had been living in town he could not have written to his friends in the North, for he had never learned to read or write. This oversight in his education got him in trouble. During his sojourn in the wilds of the South he took some furs, which he sold to a dealer who had more greed than honesty in his make-up. This scoundrel paid the illiterate Wetzel for the furs with a counterfeit bill. Lewis, not being able to read, knew the amount only by the figures on the bill, and not suspecting any thing wrong with it, passed it on to another. The fraud was discovered and traced back to Wetzel. The dealer having disappeared, Lewis was left to bear the blame, which was two years in prison for counterfeiting.

There seems no doubt but that Wetzel was the victim of circumstances in this case, for he had no particular use for money and there is nothing in his other acts to indicate that he would be tempted to counterfeit, or that he possessed the cleverness to do it.

He served his term in prison and at the end of two years was let out, not a hardened criminal soured against the world, but still the lone defender of the weak or the needy. Like a true knight errant of old he rushed to the rescue when he saw a ruffian insulting a girl on the street, rapping the fellow over the head with his rifle butt as a reminder to be good. He thrashed a man for using profanity toward a woman. Although we do not know the extent or the nature of the provocation, we shall assume on general principles that Lewis was in the right. At least his intentions were beyond criticism. This was also the case when he found lost children and took the trouble to restore them to their parents.

Wetzel lived apart and alone, even in the midst of men; while he showed slight concern about their affairs they were less indifferent to his. One day on the street a stranger hailed him as "Captain."

"I'm not a captain," said Lewis sharply. "I'm Lewis Wetzel."

"How are bears up your way?" asked the stranger.

"How do you know me?" asked Lewis.

"Why, your name is all through New Orleans," said the other. "Everybody has heard of Lewis Wetzel." And why not? His garb and adherence to his rifle even in town were enough to single him out to the curious minded.

Lewis was master of his fate in the untamed woods. Neither strange wilderness or hostile redskins held any terror for him. He was at home here where others would have died of fright or starvation, but he did not get along so well in haunts of men as he did in the haunts of Indians and wild animals. Some time after he got out of jail he got in again. This time he was accused of an intrigue with a Spanish girl, of which he was later found to be as innocent as he was of intentional wrong doing in passing the bad money. This incarceration seems to have been enough of the "sunny South" for him, for on his release from prison the second time he hurried home, going by way of Philadelphia.

In the City of Brotherly Love our hero went to church on Sunday. Among the congregation that day was one George Washington, then President of the United States. We are told that while in Philadelphia Wetzel was greeted by Washington, but what passed between those two history fails to record. Possibly Lewis reported on bear hunting conditions in Louisiana, or maybe the dignified President and the taciturn scout found something in common in comparing notes on other conditions in the edge of the new country.

Log cabin in Marshall county occupied by Lewis Wetzel about 1795.

Spot on the Ohio River where John Wetzel was rescued as reported in an earlier installment.

From Philadelphia Wetzel journeyed to Wheeling, where the faithful Lydia awaited him. She must have noted a change in his manner, for time and experience were leaving their marks. For one thing he was kinder toward his mother, and for two days visited her at Wheeling creek when her husband was absent. Lewis could never forgive the husband for marrying her; at any rate he was too stubborn to pretend to forgive, but he listened with patience to her praises of the man, now a prosperous herder.

"You are more like you were when you were very young, Lewis," said the glad mother. "Ah, I remember the time I sat in the bottom of the wagon and watched our little home disappearing."

"Well, what are you crying about?" said her son not unkindly. "That's all over years ago."

"Cry! Why, I have always cried about you. I cried that day in the wagon till you were all damp. Cry! Women have always cried about you. When we heard that you were arrested in New Orleans....."

"Who cried, for instance, but you mother?"

"Why, Lydia Boggs cried, almost her eyes out and said she just knew you were not guilty of any crime," said the mother.

"I mean to avenge those arrests," remarked Lewis quietly.

His mother then told him the story of Lizzie Pheister and the flag, ending with, "There was a fine figure of a woman, none of your western breed there."

"There is nothing against the western women, mother," said Lewis.

This gave the old lady an opening for a subject she had been waiting to broach. "Lewis," said she, "you are getting old. It is time you should be thinking of settling down like the rest of us. I know the sweetest, smartest, gentlest creature in the world, and she thinks you are the boldest, brazenest, hatefulest fearfulest man in creation; and that is next to saying that she is head over ears in love with you." From which statement we conclude that the western women liked their men folks a little rough. It may explain the tenacity with which Lydia stuck to Lewis' trail. Probably like the fair Desdemona she "loved him for the dangers he had passed." And like the swarthy Moor he failed to appreciate her.

"Come," continued his mother. "Let your mother fix it up between you two. You surely can't refuse a woman such a trifle. What do you say?"

"Who is she?" questioned Lewis.

"Why Lydia Boggs, of course," replied the match-maker.

Wetzel smiled but said nothing as he took his departure. The argument apparently fell on barren soil as far as Lewis was concerned, for he took no steps to carry out his mother's advice. His prison experience in New Orleans seemed to prey on his mind. He felt that he had been wronged, and according to his code a wrong demanded revenge. He told one man that now since he was at home he felt like an arrant coward and longed to return to New Orleans and repay the man and woman who had caused his imprisonment. The more he thought it over the more determined he was to go. Neither the advice of friends nor the "You shan't go" from Lydia could restrain him, so finally he disappeared to redeem his honor in the only way he knew.

Months passed, but no word from the scout reached Wheeling. Friends feared he had met death in a street brawl, in which his quick temper might easily involve him, while the style of the times would make such an encounter easy to obtain. They had no fear of his ability to take care of himself in the wilderness, but were less sure of his ability in the haunts of men.

Unschooled in books and the ways of towns our hero was an easy victim of unscrupulous men, but he was highly educated in the ways of the woods and well trained for the occupation of scout.

(To be continued.)

Common-Sense Feeding this Fall

will not aim to produce more milk, but to produce at low cost, what milk you can sell in your market. Economical production can be brought about by following two simple rules:

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Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

ONE REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFER to be fresh in a few days. Three years of age, and of good breeding. Price on request. I. O. O. F. HOME, Elkins, W. Va.

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HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.—Blocky and well covered on face and legs. Improved type. Cheap, weighing up to 140 lbs. C. M. HAVLIN, Atlantic, Crawford Co., Pa.

Sunny Brook Farm Hampshires. State Fair Winners, best of breeding. Bred ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs. Fred W. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.

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SHETLAND PONIES.—Two mares, broken and gentle for children, $50.00 each. Two weanling colts, $35.00 each. Consider trained Beagle Hound as part. James Rosetter, Albany, Ohio

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REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

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Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

The National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 5.)

the honor this year by the two-year-old bull, Oxford's Lassie Design, 323676, exhibited by Crieve Hall Farms, Nashville, Tenn. This bull has the style and conformation that ought to make him a contender for championship honors for years to come. Crieve Hall Farms also annexed the junior championship with Fair Margaret's Design, 325969. When it came to the female classes Crieve Hall was again in the limelight by winning junior champion with the classy senior yearling heifer, Design's Queen Onyx, 901070. All three of these champions were sired by Design's Fern Oxford, 287623. This is probably the first time in the history of the exposition that three champion ribbons have been won in a single year by the get of one bull and all owned by the same exhibitor. This feat designates Design's Fern Oxford as one of the greatest bulls of the breed in transmitting excellent Jersey type. The senior and grand champion cow was Lavender Lady, 737333, a beautiful eight-year-old, owned by Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio. W. W. Yapp, Urbana, Ill., was the judge and J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., the consulting judge.

Ayrshires

Ayrshires, while not so extensive in numbers as some of the other breeds, made up in quality for anything they may have lacked in quantity. Twelve breeders exhibited 139 head of cattle. The junior champion female honors were awarded Glen Campbell Fidelia, 147651, an attractive junior yearling, owned by Glen Campbell Farms, Dundas, Ontario, Canada, while senior and grand champion ribbons went to Byreholm Grace, 123887, a very milky five-year-old cow owned by Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa. In fact, Sycamore Farms made almost a clean sweep of the blue ribbons for females by winning first in the two-year-old, the three-year-old, the four-year-old and the five-year-old cow classes. In the bull classes Sycamore Farms also swept the championships, winning junior champion on Sycamore Reformer, 42369, and senior and grand champion on Strathglass Dalbar, 39324. John Cochrane, Bernardsville, N. J., was the judge and S. M. Salisbury, Columbus, O., consulting judge.

Brown Swiss and Guernseys

The Brown Swiss exhibit included 91 entries by ten breeders, and was a real credit to the breed. Beauty's Carl of Meadow Green, 20967, a two-year-old bull entered by Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis., repeated his grand champion victory at the Waterloo Dairy Congress by being awarded the crown as senior and grand champion. He is considered one of the best Brown Swiss bulls ever shown and to win the championship had to defeat March Molly III's Master, 14350, the 1930 grand champion, also owned by Allynhurst Farms. Junior champion honors went to Uron's Beauty Boy of Walhalla, 22515, an exceptional senior yearling bull, exhibited by Walhalla Farms, Schenectady, N. Y., and likely to be heard from as a winner in future shows. In the female classes Walhalla Farms took all the championships, winning junior champion on the senior yearling heifer, College Boy's Nellie of Walhalla, 32795, and senior and grand on the nine-year-old cow, King's Pebblebrook Phyllis Pansy, 22243. C. S. Rhode, Urbana, Ill., placed the ribbons and Earl Weaver, Stillwater, Okla., acted as consulting judge.

Guernseys were the concluding feature of the cattle judging, 222 head being entered by 28 breeders. The blue ribbons were well distributed, Frances T. Jaeger, St. Bonifacious, Minn., winning junior champion on the senior yearling bull, King of St. Bonifacious, 193333, and Boulder Bridge Farm, Excelsior, Minn., senior and grand champion on Langwater Waldorf, 128541. This stylish four-year-old bull is the sire of the junior champion and his winning the grand championship climaxed a long series of triumphs, as he has been defeated but three times during the last two years. The junior and grand champion heifer was Ruth Mary Rose of Mills Center, 300368, owned by Cleo Hoy, Lincoln, Neb., and the senior champion cow was Louise's Marguerite, 279862, exhibited by Edwin Schultz, Mercier, Kan. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., was the judge and Richard G. Harwood, Boston, Mass., consulting judge.

The Educational Exhibits

Numerous educational and commercial exhibits contributed to the interest and instructional value of the Exposition. Among these the exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture was of especial merit. The exhibit was arranged in a series of panels which set forth the important essentials for more efficient dairying. For example, butterfat yield per cow has been found to bear a direct relation to the net returns above feed cost, as the following table shows. This is based on the average yearly returns from many thousands of cows in dairy herd improvement associations.

Yield of butterfat per cow per year.	Returns per cow above feed cost.
100 pounds	$15
200 "	63
300 "	113
400 "	164
500 "	214

It is evident from the foregoing that every additional 100 pounds of butterfat in the yield per cow increases the returns above feed cost approximately $50.

The average yield in the herds of 26,000 members of dairy herd improvement associations last year was 302 pounds of butterfat per cow, while the average yield of the 23 million cows in the United States was but 180 pounds. Hence the dairy herd improvement cows are yielding 67 per cent more than the average.

Dairy herd improvement associations enable the members to cull out unprofitable cows, feed according to production and prove the herd sire.

Pen barns in which the animals are allowed to run loose, the cows being milked in a "milking parlor," have the following advantages over stables where the cows are tied up individually: Greater comfort for cows, smaller building costs, less labor in caring for cows, greater saving of fertilizer constituents, and better sanitation. The principal disadvantage of this method of housing cows is that somewhat more bedding is required.

The five guiding stars in the production of high quality milk were listed as clean healthy cows and milkers; washing and heating utensils thoroughly to kill bacteria; cooling milk promptly after milking and storing it at low temperatures; and feeding no highly flavored feeds except immediately after milking.

The St. Louis Dairy Council

The St. Louis Dairy Council had a very instructive exhibit in charge of George Taylor, secretary of the Council and formerly dairy extension specialist at the Pennsylvania State College. The actual experience of a number of families has shown that a family of five—two adults and three children—can be kept well fed and satisfied on $2 a day, provided the money is properly apportioned to different classes of foods. If the family is larger or smaller than five, the daily allowance is adjusted accordingly. The budget follows:

Milk—four quarts .... estimated cost	$ .52
One quart for every child and at least one pint for each adult.	
Vegetables and fruits	.60
At least two of each daily; one leafy vegetable and one raw fruit.	
Cereals	.24
At least one serving of whole grain daily.	
Protein foods, meat, eggs, cheese, etc.	.31
Butter and other fats including cream	.24
Sugars	.06
Total	$2.00

If less than $2 daily is available for the family's food allowance, the following tips are suggested.

Select less expensive kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Buy larger amounts of cereals and more of the whole grain variety.

Choose the less expensive cuts of meat.

Keep butter in your menu. You cannot afford to deprive your family of it.

Make sugar go a long way. Use some of your sweets as molasses.

A Proved Bull Saved

A number of dairy and agricultural organizations combined in putting on a striking proved bull exhibit. This exhibit included the pure-bred Holstein bull, Walcowis Ollie Denver, 452728, six of his daughters and their four dams, all in charge of their owner, George W. Pope, Darien, Wis. Through the Dairy Herd Improvement Association of which Mr. Pope is a member it was found that the six daughters averaged 15,322 pounds of milk and 510.7 pounds of butterfat. Their four dams averaged 13,157 pounds of milk and 460.1 pounds of butterfat. The daughters thus showed a gain of 2,165 pounds of milk and 50.6 pounds of butterfat. The dairy herd improvement association makes it possible to determine the breeding value of a bull through his tested daughters and thus save the good bulls from the fate of many that have gone to the butcher before their unusual merit became known.

The Judging Contests

The dairy cattle judging contests constitute one of the finest features of the National Dairy Exposition. These include a judging contest for vocational agricultural students, one for the members of the Four-H clubs, and one for college students. From 20 to 30 teams of three men each, with an additional alternate, usually participate in each of these contests. In this way hundreds of young men have had an opportunity to judge the finest dairy cattle in the country, to increase their skill in the selection of dairy cows, and to become acquainted with the present and future leaders of the dairy industry.

The contests resulted as follows:

California won first in the vocational judging contest; Oklahoma won first in the Four-H, and Nebraska won first in the inter-collegiate contest. In the judging of individual breeds in the inter-collegiate contest, Massachusetts Agricultural College was first on Ayrshires; Ontario first on Holsteins; Iowa State College first on Jerseys, and The Pennsylvania State College first on Guernseys.

In the collegiate judging contests the Nebraska team scored highest honors, followed by Illinois and Iowa. The Pennsylvania State College team which ranked first in judging Guernseys was composed of H. W. Carter, C. E. Dayton and J. D. Burke. Carter was high man of all contestants in judging Guernseys.

Many other interesting features of the Exposition might be mentioned, but this brief sketch gives some of the high points. The only way to appreciate fully the magnitude of this Exposition, representing the two and one-half billion dollar dairy industry in the United States, is to attend it next year at St. Louis where it will again be held during the second week of October.

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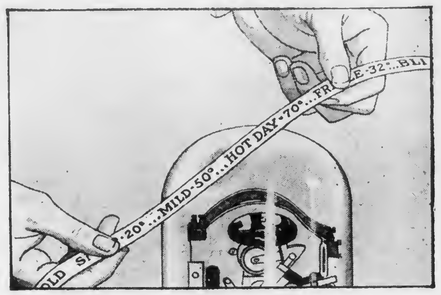

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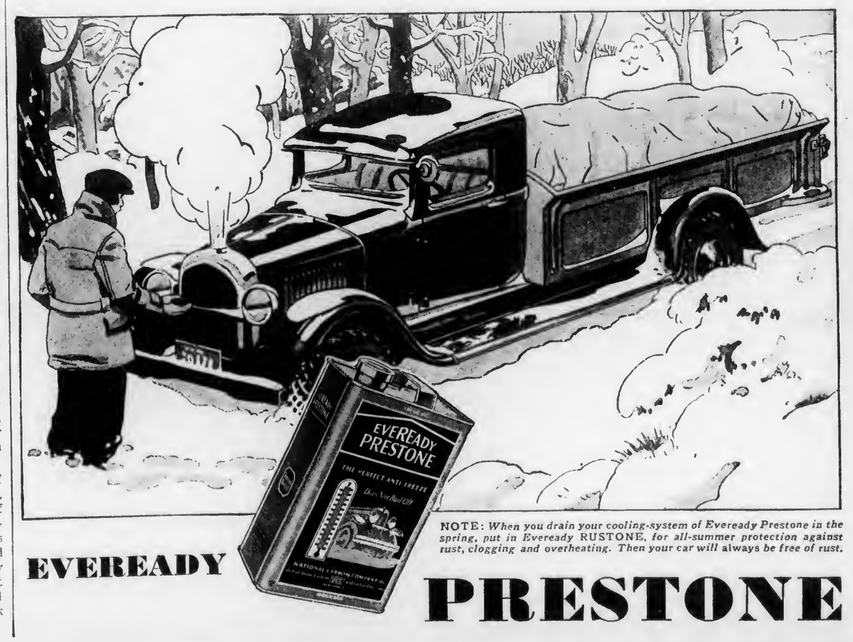


NOTE: *When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready* RUSTONE, *for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.*

EVEREADY PRESTONE

Farmer's Business Letter

A MOST unusual fall. No frost yet in most places. A great time to get work done. Abundant feed in fields for stock. Favorable season for hogging or lambing corn. Husking under way. In some spots there has been too much rain, and this combined with warm weather has caused ears that are down to sprout, a rare occurrence.

Business Better?

Reports from farmers indicate better feeling among farm people, but that may be because it is the season when farmers have the most to sell, and a tough summer is behind them. Some say bankers are becoming more liberal on loaning money. This is important if it indicates a trend, meaning that such bankers no longer stand in fear of runs. Favorable developments in business that are being cited are increased car loadings, more building in September, fewer business failures in September, and improved retail trade where there has been actual price cutting.

Better Tone in Wheat

While prices haven't changed much, an undertone of strength is noted in wheat. It is rather pronounced. Nobody expects any great advance in the price level, but at the same time the general opinion seems to be that prices will at least hold up. Perhaps the most encouraging news is from Russia, if any dependence can be placed in it. Exports from that country have practically ceased, and it is said to be the new policy of the Soviet that the Russian people must be better fed in the future if their plans are to be carried out. This may affect the wheat movement of future years. Then the surplus countries of the Southern hemisphere are expected to have smaller crops next season, and in this country the Farm Board has reduced its holdings, an unstated amount, while European demand shows signs of picking up, with Italy permitting the use of more foreign wheat in bread making, and France threatening to loosen up on restrictions on account of poor quality of the wheat of that country.

Liberal Hog Run

The hog run was pretty generous this week, a little too large for the demand, and average price for the week was a nickel lower, at $5.15. Eleven markets had 497,000 hogs, that number being 14,000 more than last week, the same as a year ago, and 94,000 less than two years ago. Quality of the run is better, though a good many light hogs are still coming, some of them forced in by fear of cholera. A lot of cholera is reported, and as very little vaccinating was done, when the disease appears in a community the result is sure to be some premature shipments.

Loins are lower again, and pork is now one of the cheapest things the consumer can buy, in the food or any other line. Wholesale loin quotations this week 11 to 14½ cents. That's five to seven cents under a year ago, and nearly that much under a month ago.

So far this year eleven markets have received about twenty million hogs, a million and a quarter fewer than a year ago, and almost three million fewer than two years ago.

It is considered possible, even probable, that the average hog price at Chicago will go below the five dollar mark by the end of the year, but it would be hard to find anybody willing to predict that it would go or stay much below. In the futures market hogs were bid $4.50 this week for December delivery, and there was a sale at $6 for delivery next March.

Cattle News Good

Cattle scored a good gain, particularly on the top end. Best sales were at $11, for the first time that quotation has been recorded since last March. Average steer price for the week moved up to $8.80, 40 cents above last week, and only $2 below a year ago. A good many of the plainer kinds of cattle are selling very low, the extreme steer price range being $4.50 to $11.

Receipts this week were largest of the year, 57,500 here, with the combined total at leading points correspondingly large.

The market is helped right along by strong eastern demand for slaughter cattle. Confidence in feeding seems to prevail, bulk of the call being for the cheaper kinds, most buyers preferring to make purchases under $6, but having to pay that much or a little more to satisfy their needs, with price running up to $7.25 for something choice. It appears now that feeder demand will hold up longer than usual this fall, and this certainly will be true if the market on finished stuff holds up.

Lambs React

The lamb market reacted this week, and at the close prices were mostly 50 cents lower. For the week the average was only $5.75, this being 55 cents under last week, and $2.35 under a year ago. At the high time best natives sold up to $6.85, and best westerns at $6.50.

There is still quite a call for feeding lambs, some going out this week to be put into standing corn to harvest the crop. For desirable selections the price has been in the neighborhood of $5.25, a little above or below. Farmers taking out such lambs seem to have confidence in the outcome, especially farmers to the east of here who can feed in transit and when the lambs are finished ship to eastern markets, which are always higher than points farther west. They say they can't lose more than five cents a pound, and they have seen the time in the past when they lost that much!

Chicago, Oct. 24, 1931 Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market was somewhat weaker and prices of fancy nearby henneries and Pacific Coast whites dropped 3c to 4c per dozen. Trading on these grades was only fair and dealers found it difficult to clear supplies.

Receipts of the intermediate grades were light and sold readily. Prices on mixed colored firsts ranged from 29 to 30c per dozen, while extra firsts brought 34@35c. Current receipts of mid-western eggs were irregular quality and sold slowly at 24@26c. At the present time fresh eggs comprise only a small percentage of the entire volume traded. The demand for storage eggs, however, has been only fairly satisfactory and withdrawals for the week at the principal markets were considerably less than for the corresponding period a year ago.

At the close of the week nearby closely graded whites sold at 42@47c per dozen, white extras at 35@40c, brown extras at 35@40c, nearby mixed colors at 24@35c and midwestern mixed colors at 24@35c. The New York egg market was somewhat weaker on the top grades.

Butter Declines

The butter markets weakened during the week and prices dropped 3@3¼c on better grades. Medium grades declined but not to as large an extent as top scores. The market has shown an uncertain tone for several weeks due to arrivals of Canadian butter and to some increases in production. Most of the retail chain stores reduced their prices following the declines and sold at 41@43c at the close of the week.

Despite the fact that the season has been unusually mild and that practically no killing frosts have been reported in the nearby sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the supply of vegetables is falling off. Growers have been cleaning up their fields and as a result the quality of the stock offered is very irregular.

The nearby tomato season is over although a few scattered lots are coming on the market. String beans and Lima beans are also cleaning up as is shown by the increased movement from the southern states. Last week two truck loads of Florida string beans arrived in Philadelphia. The drivers stated that the trip had taken 48 hours. The beans arrived in good condition and sold for $2.50 per bushel. This seems too long a haul unless they had something to haul on the return load.

Potatoes Weak

The white potato market in Philadelphia has been weak during the entire week and prices in general have averaged lower. Rail receipts have been light but the receipts by truck are heavy. Prices of Pennsylvania potatoes have ranged from 60c to 85c per 100-pound sack, with a few well-graded Green Mountains bringing 90c. Prices at other markets showed a somewhat stronger tone and small price advances were recorded. For a time it was reported that a part of the Maine crop would be left in the ground, but late reports indicate that almost all of the crop has been harvested, filling the available storage space.

The apple market was irregular due largely to the wide range in colors and condition of the fruit. Much of the eastern fruit is poorly colored and has many defects. Shipments continue heavy and have reached 1,200 cars daily. The production is larger but it is believed that the amount of marketable fruit is smaller.

The general market on the better varieties ranged from 50c to $1 per bushel. A few apples are bringing over $1, but this is mostly large stock grading 2¾ inches or better.

The sweet potato market continued weak with prices at Eastern Shore shipping points as low as 80@85c per barrel. New Jersey sweet potatoes sold at somewhat lower prices with most yellow varieties moving slowly at 30@35c per ⅝ basket in Philadelphia.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 37¼@40¼c; 92 score, 36½c; 90 score, 31c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 49@50c; nearby white extras, 35@41c; nearby brown extras, 35@40c; nearby mixed colors, 26@34c; nearby current receipts, 20@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@25c; broilers, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 18@23c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 25@50c. PEARS, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 25@40c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@1.75. GRAPES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., Concords, 60c.

Vegetables.—BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskts., green, flat, 75c@$1.50. BEANS, Lima, N. J., ⅝ bskts., $1@1.10. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, N. J., 15c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa., crates, Italian Green Sprouting, $2.25. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 15@40c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 33½c; extras, 32½c; firsts, 27½@31c; 90 score, 28½c; 89 score, 26@26½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 43@48c; extra firsts, 30@35c; average extras, 36@42c; mediums, 31@37c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 19@32c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 14@25c; old cocks, 12 to box, 11@15c; pigeons, prime, doz., 50c@$1.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 38@44c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 44@48c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 90c@$1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10@15c ¼ peck. PEACHES, 20@25c qt. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 5@6c lb. QUINCES, 15@20c qt.

Vegetables.—BEANS, (string), 10@15c ½ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 20@25c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@10c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 5@10c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS 15@20c ½ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk.; 50@60c bus.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 40@45c; creamery, 39@43c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 42@45c; pullet, 35@40c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@22c; dressed, 80c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 22@26c; dressed, $1.35@1.75; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@13c ¼ pk.; 50c@$1 bus. PEACHES, 20@25c ¼ pk. GRAPES, 10c qt. PEARS, 10c ¼ pk. QUINCES, 20@25c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 60@70c bus. CABBAGE, 4@8c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. CELERY, 5@10c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 8@10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 5@15c head. CARROTS, 5c bunch. TOMATOES, 13@15c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extra, 32½c; standards, 30c; 89 score, 28½c; 88 score, 27½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 22@26c; fresh, extra firsts, 27@29c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 35@38c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 57@57½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 57@57½c; No. 2 yellow corn, old, 39¼@40¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 35½@36¾c; No. 2 white oats, 25@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 50½c.

MILK PRICES

Pittsburgh: The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company announces net prices to producers for 3.5 per cent milk delivered during September as follows:

District 1.—Country plants, basic, $2.005; surplus, 11.01; direct shipped, basic, $2.645; surplus, $1.31.
District 2.—Basic, $2.205; surplus, $1.08.
District 4.—F. o. b., $1.74.
District 5.—F. o. b., $1.44.
District 6.—Basic, $2.005; surplus, $1.01.
District 7.—Basic, $2.655; surplus, $1.06.
District 8.—F. o. b., $1.95.
District 10.—Basic, $2.305; surplus, $1.11.
District 12.—Basic, $2.125; surplus, $1.375.

New York: The basic net pool price to be paid for September milk produced by members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is $1.75 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk.

Sheffield Farms will pay its producers $1.82 for 3 per cent milk in the base zone delivered during September.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts on Monday were light here but liberal at western points, Chicago reporting 25,000 head, Kansas City 27,000 and other points plenty. There were comparatively few good fat steers on the market and these sold promptly at an advance of 25@40c. Common and medium butcher steers were not in so much request and sold rather slowly, the better kinds a little higher than a week ago. One load of weighty grassers brought $7.65, averaging around 1,275 lbs., and two lots at $7.50. Several loads of useful but not finished steers with weight brought $7.25. Fleshy butcher steers went at $6.75@7, these weighing around 1,100 lbs., and fair kind around $6.25. Useful light butcher steers brought $6@6.25, no choice light steers appearing. Common light steers sold at $5@5.50 and inferior on down to $4. Heifers were firmer along with steers, best here selling at $5.75, a few individuals for more. Fat cows and canners showed little change, few cows being good enough to sell above $4, but an occasional one going at $4.50 and something extra up to $5. Canners brought $2@2.50. Bulls were weak and lower, best weighty kind going at $4.25@4.40 and handy a little more, an occasional light butcher bull at $4.75@5. Very useful butcher bulls could be had around $4.25, and bologmas brought $3.75@4.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 7 65
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair	6 00@6 75
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 75@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Ordinary to fair, do	5 75@ 6 25
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 25
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 75
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	2 00@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 40
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 35@ 4 60
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 35
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Last week's hog market closed at $5.90 for desirable grades. Monday's supply was about 25 double-deck carloads, but western markets were well supplied, so prices here were about 15c lower on bulk of the hogs. Heavy hogs sold at $5.50@5.75, the outside figure for those of around 250 lbs. and heavier ones less. Good hogs of 160@250 lbs. went largely at $5.75. Light Yorkers of 140 lbs. or over brought $5.50, lighter ones less, and pigs sold largely at $5. Not many extreme weights are coming, either heavy or pigs, but the hogs are gradually averaging heavier as the season advances.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 50@ 5 75
Heavy mixed	5 65@ 5 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 70@ 5 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160@180 lbs.	5 70@ 5 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 25@ 5 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 75@ 5 00
Roughs	4 00@ 4 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

About 14 carloads were offered on Monday. Several decks of good handy wethers were on sale but there was very little demand for them because of the cheapness of lambs. Sellers could not get bids of over $3 on wethers, with culls out, but some were sold straight at $2.50. Lambs were a quarter lower than at last week's close, all markets having liberal receipts. Lambs of standard quality brought $6.50, with culls largely $3.50@4.50, but some medium lambs brought $5. Nothing doing in feeder lambs. Useful light lambs are costing around $5, or half a dollar less than a week ago.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	2 00@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	4 50@ 5 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 600 head. Top lots brought $9.50, seconds $7@8 and others $4@6.

These BONDS Are *Difficult* to Obtain

Today, many bonds are a drug on the market, but the Certificates of Indebtedness of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. of New York are hard to get.

This is due not only to the fact that the Association pays 100 cents on the dollar when certificates are due, but has always invited holders to redeem them *one year before* due at 100 cents on the dollar.

We have a limited amount of these certificates, due in 1935, 1937 and 1939 for sale in any desired denomination. They bring an income of more than 6%. We are advertising them to farmers because they understand the nature and soundness of the business of this, the most successful co-operative association in the United States.

These Certificates are a profitable and absolutely dependable investment.

Write us today for complete information, and prices which yield more than 6%

WEIDENBACHER & VON SELDENECK
Packard Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Horse limping? *Reach for* ABSORBINE

For 38 years Absorbine has relieved hard-worked muscles and tendons—a quick help to reduce strain-swellings. Promptly eases injuries, never blisters, loosens hair or causes lay-ups. A great antiseptic for quick healing of cuts, bruises, sores. Any druggist—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

"Peerless" Fodder Shredder

If you have 3 H. P. engine you can run this 14-inch machine successfully. Will pay for itself in one year's use. Will not pulverize blades and tops.

Write for price and catalog

A. H. Dellinger, 723 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

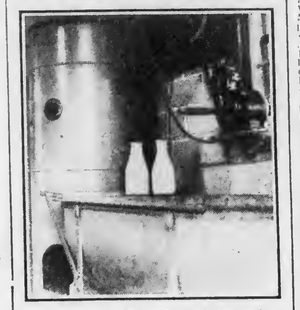
To know what to buy—read the advertisements. They will keep you informed of the latest and best products of the manufacturers. Their aim is to meet your needs. You will find that time spent in reading the advertisements is time well spent. Read them regularly, with care.

Engineering

By R. U. BLASINGAME

Electric Water Heaters

WITH the rapid spread of high line electric current through this state, and a reduction in current rates as more electricity is being used on farms, heating water electrically is becoming more prevalent and advantageous. This especially is true on dairy farms. A stove for heating water in the dairy barn is a fire hazard of serious concern. Electric water heaters are now being arranged to run on off-peak switches when there is not so much demand for current.



Such an outfit is shown in the illustration owned by William R. Walker, Montgomery county, Pa. Mr. Walker bottles about 1,200 quarts of milk per day. During the first two months that this 30-gallon heater was in its operating cost was $3 per month. The heated water was used only for washing milk utensils. It has been installed now for a little more than a year and has been very satisfactory.

In addition to being safe, this heater is automatic in operation. Also, the danger from freezing is eliminated.

To Patch a Walk

Kindly advise me whether it is possible to repair small holes in the finishing coat of cement walks or whether the entire flag must be torn up.

Mrs. C. W. D.

IT is not the practice nowadays to put the finishing coat on concrete walks. The entire slab is normally poured in one piece. I suggest that the holes in the finishing coat be removed with a cold chisel, then dampen the concrete thoroughly and sprinkle a thin coating of pure cement in the places to be patched. While the cement is still damp, apply a finishing coat in the holes with a mixture of one part of cement and three parts of good clean sand mixed with just enough water to make it workable. Fill the holes with this mortar and smooth down with a wood float. Cover the patches with straw, earth, old sacks or such material, and keep damp for several days by sprinkling with water. R. U. B.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Mail your order and remittance to
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks. 4½c up. Blood-tested. State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks. Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 698, Windsor, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White Leghorns, 7c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, 9c; Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed 8c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS and Australorps 15c. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, 12. 75c other bloodtested varieties. Also special battery brooder chicks. Equally low price. Aux Hatcheries, Box 204, Quincy, Ill.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, LEGHORNS, for layers and broilers. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Indiana.

WHITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Baby chicks and eggs from trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred for 31 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 326 eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. Write for special prices. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, PULLETS. Barred Rock Cockerels. Seibert Bros., Elizabethtown, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL large thoroughbred, S. C. Mahogany Red Cockerels, April hatch, $2.00 and $3.00. Stelin Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $7.60. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover, $3.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save Money. Buy before Spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

CERTIFIED RUSSETT BURALS, bin run, 2nds and 3rds out, at the cellar, at 50c during November. Allan Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.50 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Medilcay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

HONEY

SPECIAL.—One Week only. 6-lb. can extracted clover honey, $1.00, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. John W. Martin, R. 4, Ephrata, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED.—Old locomotive and ship lithographs, railroad scenes, race horses, whaling, ships. No photographs, postcards or book pictures. Get want list. A. Stainforth, Winthrop, Mass.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

FIFTY HAVANA FILLED CIGARS, 10c quality direct $2.50 or fifty 7c quality, $2.00 postpaid. Hand made, Sumatra wrapper. Smoke entire number. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Company, Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, 1917, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF, Smoking or Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; twenty, $3.00, 20 chewing twist, $1.00; 100, $3.75, 20 sacks smoking, $1.00; 100, $3.75. Albert Ford, R. 3, Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA, BRIGHT LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

AGENTS

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high-grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write. Home Nursery Co., Box D-3, Geneva, Ohio.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, illustrated lists 10c. Puppyland, Box PF, Paris, Ill.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—Males, $7.50. Females, $4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS, $5.00 to $10.00. Natural heelers. Russell Metz, Route 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

REGISTERED BEAGLE PUPS, $7.50 and $10.00. Floyd Hess, Warfordsburg, Pa.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

FOR SALE.—Waterfronts and Inland Farms, large and small, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Located in finest dairy, stock, grain and tobacco section of the East. Attractive properties at reasonable prices and terms. John H. Chambers, Centreville, Maryland.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 33 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

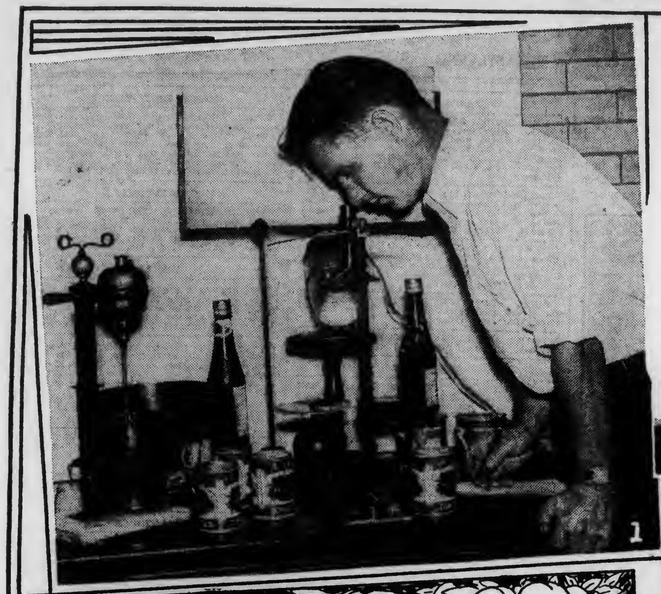
PENNSYLVANIA

74 ACRES, Auto, Cattle, Tools, Horses, 10 sheep, hens, turkeys, telephone and stock, farm tools, wheat, hay, corn, vegetables, potatoes, etc., included for quick sale with this Pennsylvania farm, one of best producing in section; comfortable home (picture pg. 74 Strout's catalog), good big basement barn, other buildings, finest of neighbors; 60 acres tillable, wood, fruit, good water. Real bargain at $2,800 with part cash; don't lose it. Catalog Free. Strout Pays Buyers' Fare. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND FOR OUR NEW 1931 CATALOGUE of Lancaster County Farms and Homes for sale by M. Cline Bros., Quarryville, Pa.

Slim and Spud — *Inman*

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



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1. Department of Agriculture scientists test tomato products for color. Color disks are arranged so that when spun at a rapid rate the color produced is the same as that of the sample under test.

2. The George Washington Masonic Memorial, near Alexandria, Va., is rapidly nearing completion. It will be one of the best types of Greek architecture near Washington.

3, 3-A. At left—the smallest postoffice in the U. S., located at Harrowgate, Tenn., and at right is the smallest customs house in the U. S.—at Bivalve, New Jersey.

4. Berlin, Germany.—A recent photo of President Paul von Hindenburg, who celebrated his 84th birthday on October 2nd.

5. The Mahatma Gandhi, spiritual leader of India's millions of people, and Charles Chaplin, American movie comedian, met recently in London and chatted together for some time.

6. Paris, France.—Judge Barton Payne, head of the American Red Cross, photographed in Paris where he attended Red Cross meetings.

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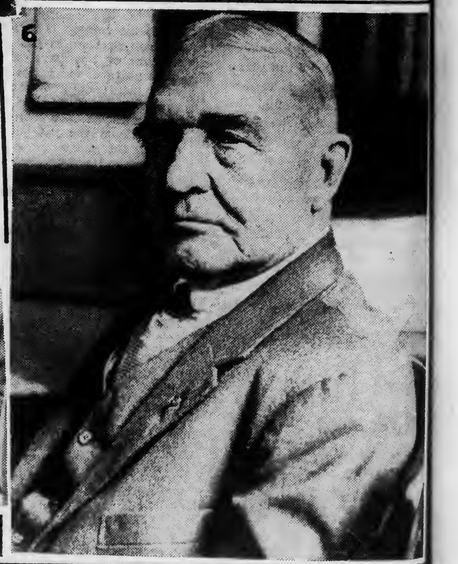

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly

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Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

November 7, 1931

N. J. AGRICULTURAL STATIONS NOV 9 1931 LIBRARY

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

Giving your *tractor* cheap oil is like turning a cheap *rooster*

in with blooded *hens!*

You save money on the rooster but you lose money on the flock. You get poor quality eggs and poor quality chicks. You run down your stock.

It's no different with your tractor. You save money on the oil, but you soon begin losing money on your tractor. Beware of cheap oils! You can't save money with them. Cheap oils shorten the life of any tractor. They bring high fuel costs and unnecessary repair costs.

You make a real saving when you use Mobiloil and take proper care of your tractor. Mobiloil is built especially for the farmer who wants a tough, sturdy oil—a *fighting* oil. Mobiloil *stands up* to the hardest grind you can give it. Its rich, tough lubricating body protects bearings and pistons and piston walls. You get low fuel costs and add years to the life of the machine. Day in and day out, Mobiloil *stands up*.

See your Mobiloil dealer today. The complete Mobiloil chart shows the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask your dealer for Mobilgrease.

(*below*) There's no harder work for your tractor than the spring and fall plowing. Here's where you need Mobiloil's amazing ability to *stand up* You can't save money and get the best out of your tractor with cheap oils. Use Mobiloil! It *stands up*—gives you low fuel costs and helps prevent power losses.

(*above*) Saving money on a corn picker means keeping it on the job without breakdowns—and lengthening its life. The first caution is to keep it clean, especially the husking rolls and all open gears and chains. Then watch your lubrication. Use Mobilgrease every day through all pressure fittings. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and supplies a tougher lubricating film.

(*left*) Get the most out of your tractor by using it the year round. On stationary work, such as grinding feed, watch the lubrication of the transmission. Old, worn oil, heavily diluted, is very bad for the transmission on stationary work. Drain and fill with Mobiloil. For the grinder use Mobilgrease on pressure fittings. It lasts longer and will not throw off.

Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Inc.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

IF the cost of producing a crop is definitely known, and if the market price is only two-thirds of that cost, some people assume that a farmer would be better off if he contracted for the future delivery of his usual amount of a crop at the low price instead of growing it. That would cut production down and save money for the farmer at the same time, it is asserted. It is not the practical and experienced farmer who reasons in that way. The trouble with the plan is that it does not work. The farmer would be further behind in cash when the end of the year came than he would be if he grew the stuff. Taxes, interest on investment, depreciation and reduced employment for himself and his equipment play the mischief with an idle farm.

When a man keeps his farm idle he had better not agree to buy anything at any price. It is all right to figure, but a farm of fair fertility must be kept producing something. Theorize as one will, it is better to have a poor income than none at all, as our unemployed could well testify if they would. The man who guesses that a farm can be shut down for a year without serious loss does not know much about a farm.

But, we are told, such statements are against the interest of agriculture which needs restricted production. Let's reason this out. The individual farmer who reads this cannot do worse for others, as well as for himself, than to be sold out. If he quit planting and contracted for his usual amount of wheat, cotton, etc., at two-thirds the cost of production, as usually figured, he would go broke on account of the overhead losses and unemployment, unless prices turned upward. The cut he made in total crop production would do far less good than his bankruptcy—in the long run—would do harm.

What Can He Do?

I should trust farthest the advisor who did not believe he could advise safely, and yet there is an obvious suggestion. The farmer could in his own interest quit cropping the poorer fields that would be better engaged in growing something to build up their fertility. Such land, in the aggregate, contributes a very considerable part of our surplus. Hiring labor to put on a poor field is against one's own interest, and that is the appeal any plan must make. Risk of loss would be reduced on tens of thousands of farms if the amount of cropping called for a less investment in wages.'

A Bit Huffy

He got into the house because he was the son of his father. He sells bonds, or tries. He had worked out a snappy "approach." He asked me whether I wanted to make some money. His firm had joined in underwriting an issue of bonds that was backed by the Canadian government. To secure distribution the bonds were offered for less than market price of earlier bonds issued from the same source. The interest rate was the same, and the security the same. The market price necessarily would rise to that of older issues, yielding a profit.

Of course I had the sense of importance any one feels when any one else imagines he could buy a bond, but when he found I was not interested he showed a little vexation, saying that of course if I didn't want money he couldn't do business with me. So many people get a bit huffy if you do not do what they want you to do.

Three Days Later

Within three days England was driven off the gold basis, and Canada practically the same, and the rate of exchange fell so that this young man's offerings were quoted one hundred dollars less per bond. The incident is worth relating to illustrate the merry dance in finance that lies ahead of the world. Debt and hard times will cause some countries to issue far too much paper money and head into a dangerous degree of inflation. When a country begins to inflate its currency, a stopping-place becomes obscure. England will stay more level than most because she is conservative in all her ways, but world trade is to be vitally affected by the varying course of prices in most countries.

I think all this is a certainty, but how much effect it is to have on our country, with all its gold, and on our prices, I am waiting to be told by some one who actually knows. The man who is pretty sure that he knows probably is mistaken. My hope is that all the world is to find debt-paying easier. Then times will be better.

Eating Corn and Wheat

The fact that I may, now and then, not speak seriously, keeps some reader from taking me seriously when I am dead in earnest. Where pride stands in the way of begging, and one has little employment, he should know how much good sustenance there is for himself and family in a bushel of corn and a bushel of wheat from which manufacturers and middlemen have taken no toll. I meant exactly what I said when preference was expressed for home-prepared grain for corn-bread, mush, parched corn, hominy, cracked-wheat cereal, steamed wheat etc If I were unemployed, there would be plenty of time for preparing the grain at home. I should need a small sum of money weekly for milk, a vegetable fat and some more bulky green stuff.

A makeshift! Yes, but a big help in tiding over a period of scant employment. I should not ask another to adopt the plan, because those who have money should feed the hungry until employment is found. But for myself the preference would be to guard my independence as far as possible by use of America's two very cheapest cereals, prepared at home. And I could entertain a friend now and then.

World's Grain Show

THE World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, scheduled to take place at Regina, Canada, in 1932, has been postponed one year. Many countries having reported poor crop conditions, it was felt that the advantages of an additional season would justify holding this first world's grain show in 1933 instead of next year as originally planned. More entries and a higher standard of exhibits are expected as a result of the change. Twenty-nine countries, in addition to Canada, have already indicated their decision to take part in the event.

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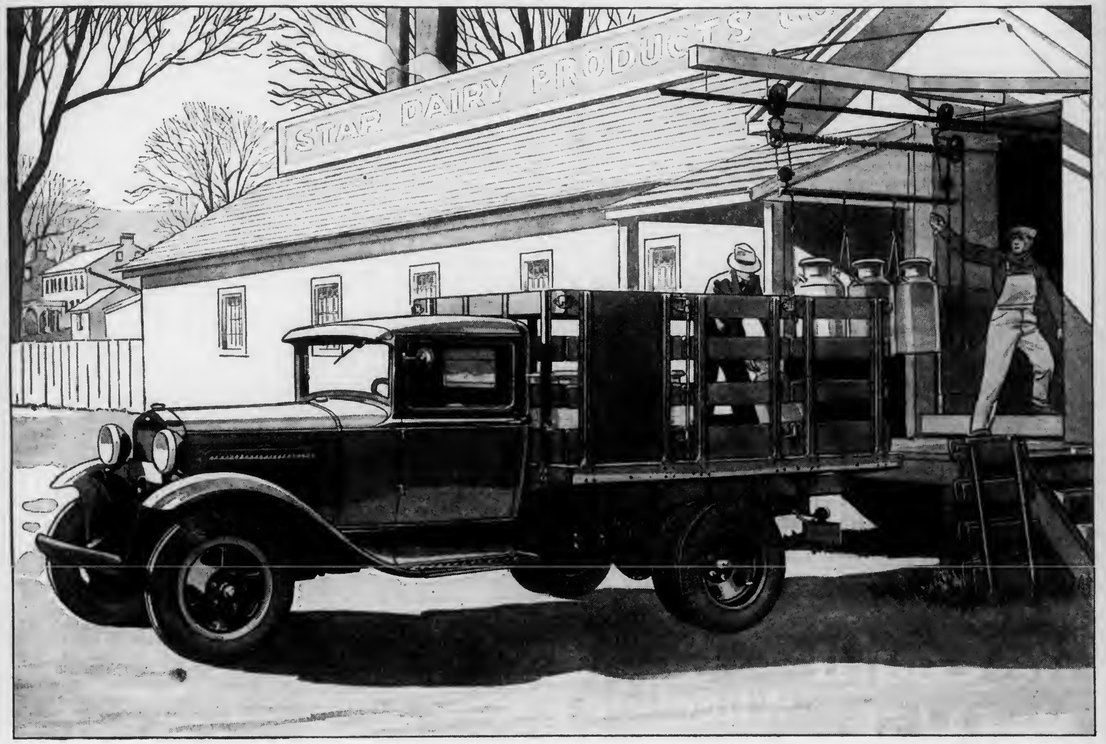

THE FORD STAKE TRUCK

A FARMER has *some* kind of hauling to do nearly every working day of the year. Supplies must be brought to the farm—seed, feed, fertilizer, machinery, and other necessities. Crops must be hauled in from the fields. Produce must be delivered to market without loss of time, and sold to best advantage.

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NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

AT the stroke of ten on Wednesday night, October 20th, the lights went out as I sat reading and I found myself in total darkness. Then Mrs. K. informed me that she switched them out in conformity to a request made that the homes of the nation spend a minute in darkness in memory of Thomas A. Edison whose body was buried that day.

The inky blackness of night brought home forcibly the influence which Edison's life and work had wrought in the personal comfort of practically every person in the civilized world. After a minute, the turn of a switch performed the same miracle that occurred during the first week of time when a voice in the darkness said: "Let there be light," and the room again was flooded with the soft rays from incandescent lamps.

* * *

I was reading something of the life and works of Edison when the lights went out. I continued, after they came on, with renewed interest. Then I sat and thought of the changes which his work had made in my life and in the lives of all others during my memory, because the great creations of his brain came into being during my lifetime, and I have seen the transformations made in farm and home life because electricity was harnessed and put to work.

* * *

I looked around our home and noted the things, the kind of things, that were not in my boyhood home because they did not exist: a radio, an electric refrigerator, a telephone, an electric iron, electric light, a vacuum cleaner and an electric waffle iron. A person may mention these things nowadays without being charged with bragging, because nearly everybody has them. Thomas A. Edison had something to do with making every one of them and a hundred other things possible. Truly, the generations of men may well rise up and call him blessed!

* * *

Edison was an unassuming, simple-minded man. The customs and conventions of society meant little to him. He was occupied wholly with his work, and for a good part of his life that meant 18 to 20 hours a day.

There were what were called electric lights in existence long before Edison perfected his lamp, but they were of little practical value. They would burn but a short time, the light was not good, and a slight jar or tipping would cause them to burst into flame. Edison's incandescent light overcame these imperfections.

It is said that Edison always felt that the perfection of his Jumbo motor was one of the major inventions of his life, and probably he estimated it right. Electric motors have lifted millions of tons of weight from the shoulders of men and women, and from the backs of dumb animals.

Although electricity has become a vital factor in the affairs of men within the last forty years, there is no measure by which we may estimate its use in the future. Certain it is, however, that the next forty years will see still more of the world's work done by it than is now done. No one thought twenty-five years ago that it would become available for use in the country. But the development of power plants and the extension of electric service into rural sections has been one of the wonders of the last quarter century.

* * *

In fact, the production and distribution of electric power has become one of the country's biggest businesses, and the work is still in its infancy. Already it is exciting the interest of politicians who see in it a possible monopolistic menace. While it is true that there is need for proper regulation and control of all big enterprises so that the interests of the public may be safeguarded, there is no justice in over-regulation so as to make the service unnecessarily costly or impossible.

* * *

The natural resources necessary to electric power production are coal and water power sites. The final authority over these factors may well rest in the government, but past history tells us plainly that the government is not capable of operating them most efficiently and economically. For this reason individual initiative should be granted the right to carry on the work of producing and distributing, while the public retains the title to the natural sources.

* * *

Another bone of contention is the "right of eminent domain," which means the legal right granted a corporation, similar to that reserved by the government, to take from individuals whatever is necessary in the prosecution of their business, chiefly the right-of-way over private property. There has been a great deal of fuss raised over this question recently, but following an age-old custom of governments to render the greatest good to the greatest number, there seems to be justice in it. The rights of the individual must sometimes be sacrificed to the public good.

* * *

Nothing in the tales of Aladdin is more wonderful or startling than the plain recital of facts regarding electricity during the past half century. And Thomas A. Edison was one of the genii who rubbed the lamp of invention and miracles resulted. When I recall that none of my grandparents ever saw anything of modern electricity, or used a single instrument in connection with it, although they all were living in the late '80's and early '90's, I am still more astounded.

The Market Place

THIS is National Apple Week, October 31st to November 6th. Eastern apple growers have shown a lack of interest in the past in National Apple Week and have not generally contributed funds or fruit to make it a success. Some growers do not think that a celebration of this kind produces lasting results and believe that the effort should be distributed over the entire marketing season. Others believe that there are already too many "weeks" and that the public is tired of them.

The president of the Washington Boxed Apple Bureau says, "We have found in the experience of previous years that if people can be started early to eating apples—and Apple Week provides the incentive—they are more likely to keep right on, using box after box, all through the year."

The eastern grower regardless of his ideas about Apple Week will find it a good time to sell apples. The Halloween season is a time when people want highly colored apples for display and eating. The farmer who sells his fruit in a farmers' market will find that an attractive display on his stand will be profitable; the grower who sells from door to door can take orders for Halloween apples and the grower who sells direct to retail stores can encourage his customers to push apple sales

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Another view of the mammoth sycamore shown below. What a beautiful background it makes for this old Dutch Colonial house said to have been built two centuries ago.

Big Trees

By J. W. WHITE

AT Byrne's Tavern—"Sign of the Cock"—in the year 1785, a group of prominent men from Philadelphia met and organized "The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture." This organization still holds its charter after 146 years and represents the first organization created in America for promoting agriculture. The charter members include many men who won fame during the Revolutionary War. Robert Morris was a charter member; George Washington and General LaFayette were honorary members.

The memoirs of this ancient and honorable society include many valuable records on the condition and development of Colonial agriculture. One of the most interesting and valuable contributions of the early activities of the Society was to gather information concerning an "Account of the Dimensions of American Trees" by John Pearson, of Darby.

The description of these forest giants of by-gone days is here reproduced just as presented in August 28th, 1807, by Mr. Pearson.

"Account of the Dimensions of American Trees.
By John Pearson.
"Read October 13th, 1807.
Darby, August 28th, 1807.

"Respected Friend,

"Agreeably to thy request, I do myself the pleasure of informing thee of the large forest trees &c. of which I have read, or had information respecting, from persons of apparent veracity. I have generally noted the books, or the name of the authorities in my notes.

"In Georgia, many black oak trees are 8, 9, 10, or 11, feet diameter, 5 feet above the surface, we measured several above 30 feet girt, perfectly straight 40 or 50 feet to the limbs. The trunks of the live oaks are generally (says the same writer) from 12 to 18 feet in girt, and sometimes 18 or 20, some branches extend 50 paces from the trunk on a straight line. Cypress are found from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, 40 to 50 feet to the limbs.

"In 1791 a yellow poplar grew on the lands of Charles Hillyard, Kent county, Delaware, 36 feet in circumference, appeared sound, and very tall.

"M'Kenzie says that in latitude 52° 23′ 43″ north, are cedars 24 feet in girt, and that canoes made of them carry from 8 to 50 persons, and that an alder was 7½ feet in circumference and 40 feet without a branch.

"In 1785 about two miles from Morgan town, Virginia, a walnut tree was 19 feet round, retaining its thickness well to the forks or about 60 feet. In Harrison county, same State, and year, a poplar tree was 21½ feet round, 5 feet from the ground, and supposed 60 feet to the branches. A vine was seen by my informant, at the same time, which he supposed was more than 2 feet in diameter; his idea then was, that he could not have shouldered a piece of it 4 feet long, though he was able to shoulder 4½ bushels of wheat, when standing in a bushel.

"In Lycoming county, Penn., the sugar maple tree is found 4 feet in diameter; a cherry 5 feet from the ground, 14 feet 4 inches round, and carries its thickness well near 60 feet to the branches. A white oak 3 feet from the ground, 15 feet round, and one which was felled, was 4 feet in diameter, and 70 feet without a limb; the limbs were 2 feet 6 inches in diameter.

One of the biggest and most beautiful sycamores in Pennsylvania. It measures 17 feet in girth and has a spread of 120 feet, located on the campus of the National Farm School, Bucks county.

"In Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, grew 3 white oak trees, the stump of one of them was 11 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 59 feet to the forks; from it were made, and sold in Philadelphia, 40,000 merchantable barrel staves; it was 300 years old: one of the others 4 feet 6 inches from the ground, was upwards of 27 feet in circumference, and 60 feet to the first fork; the other at the same height from the ground, was upwards of 24 feet round; the first mentioned tree was said to be perfectly sound in the heart.

"In November, 1791, a hollow button wood or sycamore, on the southeast side of the Ohio, and about 15 miles from Pittsburgh, at 4 feet from the ground, was 39 feet round.

"Either a chestnut or poplar, near Peach Bottom Ferry, on the Susquehanna, was hollow, and was 11 feet in diameter within, a school was said to have been kept in it.

"A white oak tree 4 feet in diameter, was felled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, which was about 700 years old.

"On Sandy Lick creek in Pennsylvania, a pine tree was 12 feet in diameter, and at 12 feet from the ground, divided into branches: on the south branch of Potowmack a sycamore tree was 9 feet in diameter.

"On the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Pymatung, or Shenango, from those which fall into the Lake Erie, in Pennsylvania, grew a white oak, which at 4 feet from the ground, was 24 feet round, about 40 feet to the first branches: a Spanish oak of about an equal size: a chestnut at 3 feet from the ground, was upwards of 24 feet round. A poplar 28 feet 4 inches; and a white pine about the same size; my informant could not recollect the particular spot on which the two last mentioned grew.

"A wild cherry was said to grow either on the western waters, or those of Susquehanna, (my informant could not ascertain which) by a person viewing, and competent to judge, was supposed large enough to make 10,000 feet inch boards, exclusive of several large limbs which would cut good saw logs.

"A white pine grew on the Hudson or North River, 24 feet 6 inches to the limbs, and 5 feet in diameter.

"A white pine was said to stand near Le Boeuf (Waterford), Pennsylvania, 30 feet in circumference.

"In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, are white oaks, white ash and cherry trees, 5 feet in diameter, from 50 to 80 feet in length; white pine nearly 7 feet in diameter; all almost clear of knots or limbs.

"A black walnut near the Muskingum, State of Ohio, at 5 feet from the ground was 22 feet in circumference, and a sycamore near the same place, at the same distance from the ground measured 44 feet round.

More Giants

"In Crawford county, Pennsylvania, grew a hemlock 26 feet around; and a poplar 25 feet, thrifty and likely to grow many years; a chestnut in Erie county 30 feet round.

"A poplar in Adams county, Pennsylvania, Hamiltonban township, 36 feet round, 30 or 40 feet to the forks, has a great top, and appears perfectly sound.

"In Brush valley near the line of Northumberland and Centre counties, grew a walnut tree 22 feet round; the body straight for about 25 feet to the forks, they were about 18 feet in length to the commencement of the branches; appeared perfectly sound; within about 4 perches of it, was another 4 feet in diameter, 45 feet to the branches, and perfectly straight.

"A sycamore on Harris's Island in the river Juniata, Pennsylvania, at 3 feet from the ground, was 27 feet 9 inches round, about 5 feet from the ground it divided into 4 forks, one of which was 15 feet 9 inches, one 10 feet 6 inches, one 8 feet 6 inches, and one 8 feet in circumference. A tree of the same kind near the former is 17 feet round, both very high, apparently sound, and very thrifty.

"In Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a sycamore which in 1803 was 19 feet 6 inches round, very thriving, (Continued on page 16.)

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CHEAP HOGS

AT the Ohio State Fair the first week in September several producers asked for an estimate of December hog prices. When $5 per cwt. at Chicago was suggested they declared it was too high. The market didn't wait for December to go below $5, for that line was crossed at Chicago last week. All this is merely to show that some folks know more than others, and this time we were among the others.

DANGEROUS BULLS

AT the Lancaster, Pa., stockyards last week Martin J. Flickinger, a well-known cattle dealer, was attacked by a savage bull. His injuries would have been serious but for the aid extended by William Johnson, an employe of the stockyards. As it was Mr. Flickinger's head was badly lacerated and several ribs were broken. November 1st Constanzo Allietta, near Bellaire, Ohio, was killed by a bull which he and his eleven-year-old son were leading. The bull attacked suddenly and gored him so badly that he died within a short time. Leading a bull by strap or rope is dangerous as many have found, but it is still common practice on many farms.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

IF credit were available there would be no question about a large supply of animal products in the months to come. For the country's resources of feed are large and it has been many a year since prices of feed and livestock were more conducive to feeding. We have an idea that there will be plenty of meat, dairy and poultry products in any case, for they offer the best market for an abundance of cheap feed. Feeders are finding ways to get cattle, pigs and lambs and they have every inducement to finish them well. Dairymen and poultrymen, even if they have no greater number of cows or hens, or even have less, are likely to deal out the cheap feed with a liberal hand. There is no way to calculate or even to estimate the results of this feature of the situation but its effects will be apparent in the supply of products.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

THE Ohio Experiment Station finds that the selection of seed corn to produce any particular type of ear or plant is likely to result in reduction of yield. Rigid selection for high percentage of grain, for high borne or low borne ears, for rough ears, long ears, short ears, bare tips and filled tips has all ended the same way—reduction of yield. The Station concludes that the corn grower should select seed from vigorous, upstanding plants which bear good-sized, firm ears of sound grain that will mature in a normal season. When corn shows were first established, about the beginning of the present century, thoughtful farmers of much experience told us that the pretty ear was the wrong basis on which to select seed. Science has shown that they were right about this just as they were when they declared that yellow corn had certain properties not possessed by white corn.

A FALSE ASSUMPTION

A MAN who recently came here to discuss marketing rated farmers very low in their knowledge of current and prospective values of their products. We ventured to ask him on what experience he based his conclusions and found that he never had much business with farmers. After some years of observation and a little experience we have found that farmers usually have a pretty fair idea of what their products are worth; also that their "hunch" about future markets is just as good as anybody's. How many men who have bought livestock of farmers for future delivery have got rich on it? Or grain or wool or anything else? During the past forty years we have known a number of these speculators who were supposed to know more than farmers did about market probabilities, and most of them have gone broke if they tried to carry out their contracts. A lot of nonsense about marketing has been based on the false assumption that farmers don't know much.

STILL IN THE DARK

SOME time ago Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board stated that information in regard to the Grain Stabilization Corporation's wheat holdings would be made public. On October 24th, in an official memorandum for the agricultural press, Mr. Stone said he was getting up such a statement but wanted to "talk the matter over" with Mr. George S. Milnor, manager of the Stabilization Corporation, "to make sure the figures are correct." On October 26th it was announced that the Board would not change its past policy, which means of course that it will continue to speculate in secret with public funds. There can be no valid reason for such a policy on the part of any government agency financed with public money. For the public is entitled to know what its agencies are doing, and in this case it is determined to know. Nor will it be satisfied with any vague and general statements.

TWO PLUS TWO

FROM Washington comes the statement that our two largest agricultural organizations are behind a "definite movement" to retain the present Agricultural Marketing Act (stabilization and all) and to add thereto the export debenture and the equalization fee plans for farm relief, all to be used at the discretion of the Federal Farm Board. That body is now engaged in trying to put into effect two economic fallacies—that each farm commodity of this vast country can be marketed effectively and economically by one great organization, and the miscalled "stabilization" scheme. To these two fallacies our so-called farm leaders now propose to add two more at the discretion of a board which has demonstrated its inability to establish the first two. Maybe the best thing Congress can do with these undesirable economic kittens is to put them all in one bag—and then cast the bag into the sea. But probably it is too much to expect that amount of wisdom from Congress.

IN A GREAT CITY

THERE are some rather impressive though not very pleasant things to be seen and heard in our great industrial centers these days, and maybe we should mention a few of them. Any day and in many places men and women may be seen digging into garbage cans for food. They wait at the bakeries hoping for stale and unsalable bread. They cut out the sound portions of half-rotten fruit that is to be sent to the dump. They ask on the streets and at back doors for something to eat, and in every case we have known thus far they have demonstrated that they were actually hungry. These of course are the extreme and visible cases, but the others are no less impressive. The rent on many homes has not been paid for months, and cannot be paid. Distress is not confined to what we commonly regard as labor either skilled or unskilled. There are many persons of good education and formerly of good position who are in actual need. They have been idle so long that their savings are gone, their insurance is pledged and every other credit resource is exhausted. Friends, relatives and stores have helped, but there is a limit to such aid.

This is no overdrawn picture. It is merely what we see and know and can verify to the satisfaction of any one who wants to be shown. Those of us who have sound roofs, full bins, bounteous cupboards and other certainties should not fail to appreciate such blessings, even if cash is short and taxes are high.

SERIOUS CHARGES

IN "Wheat and Politics," a book bristling with accusations, J. W. Brinton, former organizer and publicity man for various cooperative enterprises, makes some direct charges against the Farmers' National Grain Corporation which demand the attention of agriculture and of Congress. This Corporation, which is supposed to be a "producer-owned and producer-controlled" cooperative marketing organization under the direction of the Federal Farm Board, Mr. Brinton declares is under the control of three promoters, none of whom are producers and all of whom have records of failure in former cooperatives which resulted in heavy losses to farmers. He alleges that these three men acquired control of the Corporation by methods contrary to the letter and spirit of the Agricultural Marketing Act and that they have placed themselves in position to use huge amounts of public funds in buying, selling, manufacturing, storing and doing as they please with any product grown or used on farms, without being held accountable to anybody. These three men are C. E. Huff of Kansas, John Manley of Oklahoma and M. W. Thatcher of Minnesota. The charges made by Mr. Brinton should not be ignored by farmers, by the individuals against whom they are made, by the Federal Farm Board which is indirectly involved or by Congress which is responsible for the Agricultural Marketing Act. If, as Mr. Brinton claims, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is a "gigantic grain monopoly, organized in Delaware, controlled by three non-producers, financed from the Federal Treasury, created in violation of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Capper-Volstead Law, and in conflict with the cooperative marketing acts and laws of 47 states" the matter needs a thorough airing. If the accusations are false those assailed have adequate means of setting right the obstreperous Mr. Brinton, who incidentally embellishes his startling book with an abundance of what he considers hog-tight and hoss-high proof.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE successful operation of the Bucks County Egg Auction at Doylestown, the first egg auction organized in Pennsylvania, is of nearly as great interest to New Jersey poultrymen as to producers in Pennsylvania. This Bucks county market is near enough to New Jersey to attract some buyers from this state and its success or failure to some degree would be reflected in the New Jersey egg auctions.

These Keystone producers have set a mark for quality and prices through the Bucks County Auction. Last Monday evening these producers held their first official annual meeting, starting the new year of operation on October 1st.

The Bucks County Auction's first sale was held at Doylestown on July 13th. Although the association started with 44 members only 20 producers offered eggs for sale at this first auction, a sale which attracted 25 buyers. This is a contrast to the last auction held in October, the close of the fiscal year, when 60 producers offered eggs over the auction to 42 buyers. The Bucks County Producers' Cooperative Association now has a membership of 89 producers and during the first three months of operation the auction has attracted an average of 34 buyers at each sale.

Raymond Taylor, president of the Association, reported that $29,334.23 worth of eggs had been sold over the auction during this time, $28,260 of this was returned to the producers. A total of 84,610 dozens of eggs were sold at a cost of 1.33 cents per dozen for operation of the auction market.

This is an extremely low cost of operation, especially when we consider the fact that this auction returned $4,230.50 to producers above top New York quotations. Also we must recall the fact that few of these Bucks county producers were even reaching top New York prices for their eggs before they marketed through the auction.

These high prices have been obtained and maintained only through rigid grading under the direction of E. J. Lawless, of the Bureau of Markets, and through the cooperation of the Bucks county producers in meeting these grades. Before the auction could start operation on July 13th grades for Pennsylvania eggs had to be established by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. High standards were established and have been maintained to the satisfaction of the buyers and most of the producers.

Wm. F. Greenawalt, Bucks county agricultural agent and one of the most active sponsors of the egg auction, pointed out to the members of the producers' association at their annual meeting that most of their eggs were going to the small buyers within their own county. His report shows that 210 different buyers have purchased eggs over the Bucks County Auction during the first 27 sales. While a large proportion of these buyers have not been consistent in their patronage, there have been relatively few large consistent buyers. The type of buyer patronizing the market is indicated by the figures showing that 60 of the buyers purchased five or more cases at a sale, 18 purchased ten or more cases and only two purchased twenty or more cases. All of the rest of the 84, 610 dozens of eggs went to buyers of less than five cases.

Some interesting figures on the hen population in proportion to the human population were presented by Carl Dossin, poultry extension specialist at Penn State. These figures by county are worthy of consideration in studying the feasibility of new egg auction markets, and shows that Bucks county has a hen population sufficiently large to justify a successful egg auction market. In the United States there are only 3.7 chickens per inhabitant, in Pennsylvania there are 2.5 hens per person, but in Bucks county the hen population is nine birds per inhabitant. It is evident that many of the eggs produced in Bucks county must be marketed outside of the county, a factor which favors an auction. Figures were given on other counties in Pennsylvania, showing that many of them are not favorably situated in regard to poultry population to justify this type of marketing.

Possibilities of establishing a poultry meat auction next spring in conjunction with the egg market was discussed by the producers and the directors were authorized to thoroughly study the situation and report back their decision to the group of producers. Hunterdon county, N. J., producers have successfully operated a poultry meat auction as a means of marketing their broilers and fowls during the past year and the Bucks county poultrymen feel that it would be of advantage to them to establish a similar market outlet.

* * *

ALEXANDER HILL, known by his chums as "Alex," a dark curly-haired senior in Salem High School, has been chosen to represent New Jersey at the Future Farmers of America Congress being held this month at St. Louis during the American Royal Livestock Show. Here he will also compete for the highest award made in the nation-wide vocational agricultural organization, Future Farmers of America. This award, "American Farmer" degree, is given to one boy in the United States each year during the annual Congress at St. Louis, and last year was presented to David Johnson, a New Jersey boy from Stockton.

"Alex" has an enviable record in his agricultural projects, beginning as a freshman in 1928. His total labor income from these projects up to the present time is $2,000. He started in 1928 with 40 pairs of pigeons, a business which has grown to 128 pairs of pigeons producing squabs. From the sale of squabs he says, "These have given me a steady income each week."

In 1929 he went to the bank and borrowed enough money to purchase a pure-bred Poland-China sow. From her he raised seven gilts and sold four barrows to pay off his loan at the bank. This herd has grown until he now owns ten brood sows and will have 16 sows to produce next spring. Last year he borrowed money through the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Association to purchase a good boar.

"When I graduate from school this spring I expect to continue this project, at least, at present I have no other plans," "Alex" told me. And he does have a business established which will need his entire attention during the next few years.

This Ohio farmer grinds alfalfa hay in the field by hitching a hay loader behind a portable grinding mill. He considers it satisfactory because it saves the leaves and puts the hay in bags in one operation. He says, "With the outfit we ground it about the rate of two tons per hour. If the hay is in good condition to put in the mow in the old way it will keep in bags. There is also quite an advantage in the mow space saved; you can save at least two-thirds of the space."

COMING MEETINGS

Nov. 9-10.—Third annual Eastern States conference on Bang Disease, Trenton.

Nov. 17-18.—Annual meeting of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Nov. 20.—Annual meeting of Camden County Board of Agriculture, Haddonfield, N. J.

Dec. 2-4.—Annual meeting of New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Dec. 1-4.—Annual meeting of New Jersey State Grange, Atlantic City.

Jan. 26-29.—New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.

TEN New Jersey boys, students in vocational agriculture and members of the Future Farmers of America, were honored last week with the degree of "State Farmer." These boys received their gold keys in recognition of high merit in leadership, scholarship and business ability in their farm projects.

Those honored were Frank Spangler, Freehold; John Ramsey, Clinton; Franklyn Wooden, Lambertville; Alex Alampi, Glassboro; Austin Risse, Newton; Dmitri Kamper, Paterson; Walter Cobb, Salem; Thomas Eastwood, Glassboro; William Robbins, Woodstown; Howard Chambers, Cape May Court House.

* * *

THE corn borer is menacing New Jersey crops to the extent that the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture will request the next Legislature to enact a bill providing for the clean-up of dangerously infected premises.

"The Board of Agriculture has in mind the control of the insect in communities where the infestation becomes severe and the farmers desire action against it," Secretary of Agriculture Duryee stated in explaining the action of the Board. The bill does not provide appropriations, since it is expected that clean-up work can be done by the regular staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Counties in which corn borer infestation have been found are Bergen, Sussex, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, Camden, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Gloucester, Atlantic and Cape May. According to the Department of Agriculture, two broods of the insect are converging upon New Jersey, the one-generation brood from Pennsylvania and the two-generation brood from New England. The one-generation brood infests only corn, while the two-generation brood infests and damages to a greater and lesser extent beans, rhubarb, beets, celery, potatoes, dahlias and asters.

* * *

THE campus of the College of Agriculture at Rutgers took on the aspect of a huge gridiron when over 175 vocational students invaded the College for their annual agricultural judging contest last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. This is one annual event to which these boys look forward with a great deal of pleasure, in spite of the fact that they are put through a gruelling three-day test of their knowledge of livestock and farm products.

College instructors cooperated with the instructors from the 20 vocational schools throughout the state in conducting these various judging contests. The contests consist of dairy cattle, poultry, swine, milk, potato, corn and apple judging, and identification of potato diseases, poultry feeds, pork cuts, vegetable plants and field crops and weeds.

Plenty of Activity

No sooner was there an idle moment between these contests than a half-dozen or more football games were started almost instantly. In the evening the poultry building became a dormitory, classrooms became sleeping quarters with rows and rows of cots.

The boys from Bridgeton carried off the grand champion honors by winning the highest number of points in the contests. Woodstown placed second; New Brunswick, third; Salem, fourth, and Vineland, fifth.

Placings in the individual contests were as follows:

Potato contest: 1, Woodstown; 2, New Brunswick; 3, Salem.

Corn contest: 1, New Brunswick; 2, Glassboro; 3, Flemington.

Apple contest: 1, Freehold; 2, New Brunswick; 3, Bridgeton.

Swine contest: 1, Vineland; 2, Madison; 3, Salem.

Dairy cattle contest: 1, Newton; 2, Bridgeton; 3, Lambertville.

Milk contest: 1, Madison; 2, Woodstown; 3, Newton.

Poultry contest: 1, Bridgeton; 2, Salem; 3, Vineland.

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AS recounted here last week, Lewis Wetzel was easily hoodwinked by scalawags, but he asked no odds of any man when it came to woodcraft. An example of his skill in this art is seen in an event which took place during his stay in Wheeling before his second excursion to the South.

A man by the name of Mike Forshay turned up at the settlement and entertained the populace by tales of his scouting activities. He admitted that he was good at the business, in fact was rather annoying by his abundant self-praise. His favorite topic was how great an Indian hunter he was. One day seeing Wetzel, whom he did not know, he inquired who that shaggy- looking person was. A bystander answered that it was some green mountaineer.

Forshay proceeded to develop his favorite topic and offered to bet that no man, red or white, could approach him in the woods without Forshay first seeing him. Wetzel took him up by saying, "I'll bet the liquor for the crowd that I can come upon you in the woods and touch you on the shoulder without you knowing that I am near until I touch you. Also I will let you name which shoulder I am to touch."

Forshay, being as fond of liquor as he was of boasting, accepted the challenge. A site for the test was selected along the creek some four miles from town. There was a cleared field and a high bank in front, so that Forshay had only three sides to watch. Three judges were chosen and stationed near Forshay.

At a signal Wetzel disappeared in the woods, while Forshay and the judges waited his approach. All was quiet. Not a leaf stirred, not a twig snapped, no trembling bushes pointed to the path of the scout; when suddenly there was Wetzel with his hand on Forshay's right shoulder.

"You beat me that time, but you can't do it again," exclaimed the Irishman.

"It will be easier next time, and I will show you," replied Lewis, nothing loth to repeat the show.

Again the signal was given, and again his friendly woods swallowed the wraith-like scout. Judges and Forshay kept their eyes peeled in all directions to detect the skulking white man. And once more they neither saw nor heard him until he tapped his victim on the right shoulder. This settled the argument, also Forshay's self-praise. Nothing more was heard about his skill as an Indian hunter. Only a Wetzel could negotiate the dry leaves and brush with the stealth necessary to turn this difficult trick.

Dwelling house on the Wetzel homestead as it appears today. In the foundation of this house are stones taken from the foundation of the Wetzel cabin. This house stands about 25 yards from the spot where the cabin stood. It is owned and occupied by E. J. Wilson and family.

This exhibition only verified the high opinion every one who knew him held of Wetzel's woodcraft, so it is no wonder that no fear of his safety was felt when he was in his beloved wilderness. But his reputation for safe conduct among men being quite the opposite it is only natural that folks about gave him up for lost when he did not return from New Orleans after several months. Lydia as usual had faith that she would see him again, and as usual she was right, for with no more warning than he gave Forshay he turned up at Wheeling, his rifle over his shoulder, as though he had only been on one of his hunts.

As to his success on the trip we can only guess, for he told no one about it. That is no one who ever made it public. He may have told Miss Boggs, but if so she showed that at least one woman could keep a secret. However, since he evinced no irresistible desire to return south, we may deduct that he had settled all scores in that territory.

Changes occur rapidly in a new country. Already pleasant cottages were replacing stockades and dismantled blockhouses. For the generation of pathfinders the "good old days" were in the rear. The toehold of the struggling whites along the border had become a firm foothold. Rarely was a redskin seen around the upper Ohio river settlements and the occupation of an Indian hunter was gone in that vicinity.

A change had also taken place in the outlook of Lewis Wetzel. His years in prison had racked his nerves, impaired his health and wrecked even more havoc on his pride. He was still a hunter, as the chase was his only trade. But he renounced the redskin for the more abundant deer, finding a ready demand for the deer hides he brought to town. With the passing years he seemed to regard the taking of life with more thought, and while losing none of his hatred for the red race did not exert himself toward its destruction. Yet the hatchet was not buried.

Returning one day from a hunt in Ohio, tired and suspecting no trouble in the locality where he had spent a week or more, he suddenly glimpsed an Indian raising his gun to fire. Both red and white man dodged behind trees where they remained in suspense for an hour.

To put an end to the deadlock Wetzel hit on a plan he felt pretty sure would work, but which he hesitated to adopt; for perhaps the first time in his life he faltered where an Indian's life was in the balance. But this was a case of self-defense.

"I cannot help myself," said Lewis. Peeping from behind his tree he saw the redman doing the same, but the latter had lodged his gun in a knot of his tree, aimed toward Wetzel's shelter. The scout took off his bearskin cap, stuck it on his ramrod and craftily pushed it in sight of the redman. It brought instant results as the redskin fired at what he thought was the paleface's head. The cap sailed through the air, carried by the force of the bullet.

Wetzel leaped in the open and the savage gasped, "White man's ghost!" At this Lewis laughed. The Indian realizing that his opponent was of the flesh and blood variety prepared to hurl his tomahawk, just as the bullet from Wetzel's rifle found its mark. The Indian's weapon fell harmless behind him.

Gazing on the fallen warrior Lewis pondered: "Was my life given me to do such work as this? Are there not nobler ways of dealing with a deadly foe?" The remorseless hunter had become the saddened philosopher; the events of his violent life passed through his puzzled mind. What did his months in prison surrounded by the dregs of society teach him? Had he but his life to live over again! Had he listened to his mother and his sweetheart! If his father had lived, what then? What if his father had been content to dwell in the Lancaster county home, with no future and no fears? What of Lewis' own years of revenge for that father's death? Had his very diligence carried him too far?

While he knew he had meant well, he also felt that this dead Indian before him had possibilities that no man could limit or gauge. It was confusing, and the heart of Wetzel was touched, as it had been by the little Indian girl whose life he tried to save. He trudged on with a new determination in his mind, that of peace if he could obtain it.

That night he called on Lydia and told her of his love.

"Lewis", said she. "Tell me the truth. Were you guilty of the crimes of counterfeiting and intrigue in New Orleans that they imprisoned you for?"

"I have never told any one," said Lewis. "But I will tell you the truth. I am innocent of those crimes, but I killed the Indian they accused me of at Fort Harmar."

Lewis then spoke of going to the Southwest again.

"Are you going to take me with you?" asked the girl.

"Yes, if you will go with me," he replied.

"But stay here at Wheeling," she urged.

"I'll think about it," said the scout. And thinking about it seemed about the best he could do. He had no trouble in coming to an instant decision in case of emergency on the warpath, but he could not decide when it came to choosing between a home and the open trail.

Wetzel's reputation had long been established. He was proficient in his occupation and was universally regarded as one of the most efficient scouts and practical woodsmen of his day. This was a trade in much demand. Settlers of many nationalities were coming through anxious to find their claims farther west. The services of the scout were eagerly sought. (To be continued.)

(*) About 1783 the safety of the white man around Wheeling depended on the keen eyesight, ear alertness and speed afoot. Indians roamed the woods and trails with nothing more to do than to scalp an unsuspecting straggler. It was therefore a common thing for a white man to run and outdistance an Indian, climb a tree and hide in the dense foliage. Wetzel, different from the rest, dug himself a cave, near an Indian trail, on what is known as "tunnel green" east of Wheeling, along Wheeling Creek.

He would hide in this cave which was entirely concealed at that time. When the Indians came along the trail Wetzel could pick them off. He killed eleven braves from the mouth of this cave. He also rushed from his cave and captured several Indian women and children when they would be traveling along the trail nearby. Lewis Wetzel never killed the women and children, but sometimes he would give them to the commander at Fort Henry (which was first known as Fort Fincastle) at Wheeling. In this way they were usually ransomed for captured whites.

Lewis Wetzel's cave. See footnote.*

The "X" in the foreground marks the spot where the original Wetzel cabin stood. It is near Big Wheeling creek in Marshall county, W. V.

The Farm Home

Green Tomatoes

WHEN the first hard frost leaves a large supply of green tomatoes on hand, some of them will undoubtedly be made into pickles, but they are also good to use in many other ways. Green tomatoes cut into half-inch slices, sprinkled with salt, dipped in flour or fine bread crumbs, and fried till tender in a little fat, are excellent. They may also be fried with sliced onions.

Stewed Green Tomatoes

Eight large green tomatoes, one and one-half teaspoons salt, pinch of pepper, two tablespoons butter, four tablespoons sugar, four tablespoons bread crumbs, scraped onion for seasoning.

Scald the tomatoes and remove the skins. Cut into small pieces, boil until tender, season, and thicken with bread crumbs which have been browned in the butter.

Cream of Green Tomato Soup

Twelve green tomatoes, one cup water, one-fourth teaspoon soda, four tablespoons butter, two cups milk, one and one-half teaspoons salt, two tablespoons flour, one small onion, cut fine, pinch of pepper and curry powder.

Boil the tomatoes with the water until tender, and put through a strainer. Saute onion, pepper, and curry powder in butter, remove the pieces of onion, then add the flour and later the milk, to make a white sauce. Add the soda to the hot tomato pulp. When the white sauce is thoroughly cooked, blend the two mixtures and serve at once.

Green Tomato Pie

Four or five medium-sized green tomatoes, one-half lemon, sliced very thin, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon salt, one and one-half tablespoons cornstarch, three-fourths cup sugar, one tablespoon butter.

Slice the tomatoes and heat slowly in a saucepan with the sugar, lemon, salt and spice until the tomatoes are tender. Add the cornstarch and cook until the cornstarch does not taste raw. Take from the fire and add the butter. Line a pie tin with pastry and bake the lower crust for twelve minutes in a moderately hot oven until a delicate color begins to appear. Put the tomato filling in this prebaked crust, cover with an upper crust, and bake about twelve minutes in a hot oven, or until the upper crust is done.

If there is insufficient liquid in the tomatoes to cook them, a small amount of water may be added when stewing them. It may be necessary to use more or less cornstarch, according to the amount of tomato juice present.

Green Tomato Marmalade

Six pounds green tomatoes, six cups sugar, one and one-half teaspoons salt, six lemons.

Wash and trim the tomatoes and cut them into small pieces and add the sugar. Cut the lemons into very thin slices and boil for about five minutes in one cup of water to which the salt has been added, and add this to the tomato and sugar. Heat this mixture slowly, then cook rapidly, stirring constantly, for about one-half hour or until the marmalade has the consistency of thick, heavy jam. These proportions will make about three quarts of marmalade.

Green Tomato Mincemeat

Four quarts sliced green tomatoes, two quarts pared and sliced tart apples, one-half pound seeded raisins, one-half pound currants, four tablespoons minced citron, four teaspoons cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoon allspice, one-fourth teaspoon cloves, five cups brown sugar, two cups vinegar, two cups water, or more water and less vinegar for the latter is very acid.

Chop the tomatoes and the apples fine. Add the other ingredients and boil the mixture slowly until the tomatoes are tender and the mincemeat is thick and not watery. Stir it occasionally to prevent burning. If desired this may be sealed in scalded jars for later use. The quantities given in this recipe should make about three quarts of mincemeat.

When a large number of green tomatoes must be handled they may be brined. Directions for brining vegetables may be obtained from the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The brined tomatoes, when freshened, can be used for pickles and relishes of various kinds and also for mock mincemeat.

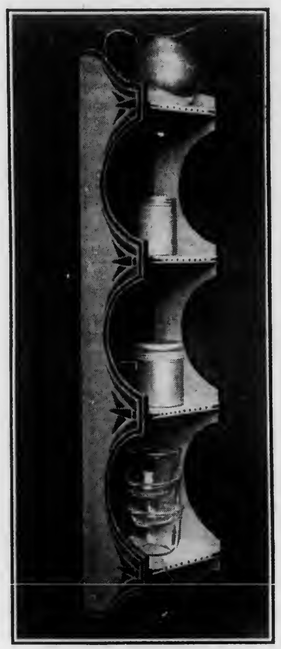
Handy Shelves

NARROW shelves for kitchen accessories may be secured in the undecorated furniture departments of practically all department stores.

A new means of decoration is to cover all surfaces with oilcloth. This material comes in glorious colors, figured or plain, can easily be cleaned and easily applied to wooden surface with glue.

Stain or enamel all edges of the shelves to eliminate the necessity of folding over the material. Then cut the oilcloth the exact size of sides and shelves, spread glue on the back of the material and press to the wood surface.

A border painted in brilliant colors makes the shelves especially colorful.



Household Hints

OVERDRAPES which reach to the floor add to the effect of height in a low-ceilinged room.

* * *

A good way to mend cut oilcloth is to place a strip of adhesive tape underneath the cut and press the oilcloth down on it.

* * *

Old pillow slips make good covers for blouses, sweaters and children's dresses while they hang in the closet.

Are You a Chum?

WE mothers should be chums with our children. How are we to be real chums? We "kiss the place to make it well" while they are tiny babies, when they are sick we stay awake for them night after night if necessary, we sympathize with them in their little troubles, when they break their cherished toys we mend or replace them. This is not all that is required of us. We share their tiny troubles, patiently, but do we as patiently share their joys?

I once saw a lonely little girl in school on a celebration day. She was in tears. All the other children had their parents there. Why had hers not come? I tried to find out, but there seemed to be no real excuse. When our children have to recite in public, do we put off everything to go?

We can lose our children in more ways than one. We must play with them as earnestly as we work with them and then they will tell us almost everything that is in their hearts. If we don't, they will think we are too "grown up" and will confide in others instead.

"I never think of you as grown up," said my daughter to me one day.

That seemed to me one of the highest compliments she could pay me.

Allow a child to crumple your dress a little. What are such trifles compared with her happiness?

Do you think you are a wonderful parent because you give your child enough to eat and drink, nice clothes to wear and a pretty room in which to play? Maybe she wants you to play with her.

When playing with a child, be careful to play as a child, or she will not enjoy the game. If you get a little huffed, (in pretense) because you lose, she will like you better. I know. I have tried it.

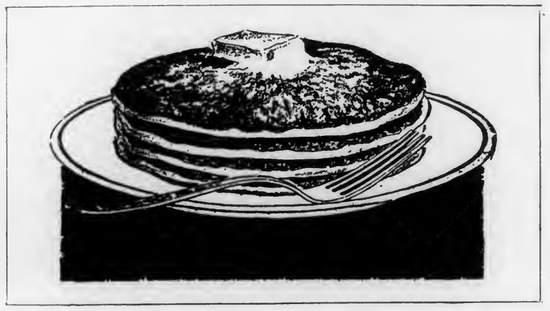
At the same time you must teach her how to take losses in a game. Do not keep up the huff more than a second.

Laugh a great deal with your children. I once heard a child say, "We never laugh in this house unless we have visitors."

What a disclosure! What a life for that child to lead!

Do not be content to say that you do not understand your children. Study to understand them. If you have not been playing with them, try it as a new method of contact. The mother who plays with her children is the mother who is best beloved.

Mrs. Nestor Noel.



Better Breakfasts

"BREAKFAST is the bulwark of the American nation," remarked the emissary of a foreign nation who was sent here to observe the customs of our country for the benefit of his own.

A good breakfast goes a long way towards a good day, so if you would improve the family fortunes give them a "better breakfast" tomorrow —here's one—

Sliced Oranges
Cold Cereal with Cream
Wholewheat Griddle Cakes with
Rhubarb Sauce
Coffee

Wholewheat Griddle Cakes.—Beat one egg well and add one cup milk. Sift together one-third cup wholewheat flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt and add to milk. Add one tablespoon melted butter and bake as usual in small cakes. Serve with butter and rhubarb sauce.

Rhubarb Sauce: Mash up one can rhubarb, add two tablespoons sugar and two tablespoons water, and bring to boiling to dissolve sugar; then cool.

Kitchen Kinks

A SMALL sprinkling of lemon juice keeps sliced bananas from turning black.

Powdered sugar will not become lumpy if placed in a tight closed can as soon as it comes from the grocer.

Bicarbonate of soda sprinkled where ants congregate will drive them away.

A few slices of lemon (unpeeled of course) placed in a boiler of clothes will remove stains and make the clothes beautifully white.

A pinch of baking powder beaten in with mashed potatoes will render them more fluffy.

Mrs. V. D. Smiley.

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Burns common kerosene (coal-oil). Lights instantly. Gives a modern white light equal to 10 ordinary lamps. Absolutely safe. Burns 94% air. The most economical of all lights. No odor, smoke, noise or trouble. No generating or waiting; a match and a minute that's all. All styles; table, hanging, bracket, vase and floor lamps, in nickel and bronze. Endorsed by world's highest authorities.

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$50 TO $100 A WEEK

Easily Made - Wengard, Ohio, made $430 for his share in one week; Montgomery, Iowa, $216 first week out. Hundreds making big money every month the year around. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known Gen-Fe-Co Motor Oils—Paints and roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. Pay you every week.

Write Quick Just say, "I am interested in your proposition," and give county, in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll rush all particulars. First applications get preference. Act Now!

P. T. WEBSTER, General Manager
CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO. 311 CENTURY BLDG. CLEVELAND, OHIO

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

Dresses for the Young Folks

No. 7272.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes; 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2¼ yards of 29-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves, 1⅞ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7355.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 1½ yards of plain material 35 inches wide, and 2 yards of checked or other material, if made as shown in the large view. If made without contrast and with long sleeves 3½ yards will be required. With short sleeves 3¼ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6675.—Girls' coat. Cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1 1-3 yards of 54-inch material. To line coat will require 2 yards of 32-inch material for a 4-year size. To interline collar, facing and cuffs will require ½ yard of canvas or coarse linen, 32 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6623.—Boys' suit. Cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material. Trousers pockets and inner waist bands may be made of lining or coarse muslin, and will require ¾ yard 32 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6269.—Girls' coat. Cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 54-inch material. To face collar, cuffs and revers portion of the fronts with fur or fur fabric, will require 1⅞ yards 6 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7283.—Girls' night drawers. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 6-year size in ankle length requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material together with ⅞ yard of contrasting material. If made in knee-length ¾ yard less of the figured material will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7354.—Girls bath robe. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2⅞ yards of 35-inch material. Collar facings and cuffs of contrasting material requires ½ yard 35 inches wide. To finish with braid-ribbon or bias binding requires 2 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7047.—Girls' dress. Cut in five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year size with bishop sleeves requires 1¾ yards 35 inches wide. With puff sleeves 1⅜ yards will be required. To trim as illustrated requires 9 yards of banding (or insertion) and 2⅞ yards of edging. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7217.—Girls' pajamas. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2½ yards of 29-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINTER FASHION BOOK

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Winter Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Diary of a Hired Man's Wife

OCT. 15.—A cloudy, foggy morning but not cold. All outdoors soaked, dripping with fog. Quiet, no wind. Birds sing and crows caw. Meadowlarks over the fields and song sparrows along the fence. From the bushes comes a sweet confidential warble as though sharing a secret with me, perhaps saying in a half-jocular tone, "Summer is about over isn't it, and winter is coming. But I should worry!" And he doesn't, brave little songster that he is. Vespers are gone—I don't hear them any more—and the juncoes have come.

Chickens are out over the pasture and the old ducks are holding a conclave along the path. The flowers and garden still look fresh and thrifty, but will be cut down any day now by Jack Frost. The ripe corn standing uncut looks so wet, its yellow blades falling about the stalks like the folds of a woman's dress that has had a dip in the creek—intentional or not. Dead ragweeds show blackish spaces in the fields and mar the landscape. I would have them all cut for that reason. Trees are slow to color this fall though a few show red and gold tints.

Not a leaf is stirring. Likely after while a wind will arise and blow the fog away, dry things off, and the clouds will vanish. The sun will then show what it can do on an October day to shed brightness and beauty over the earth as it did one day last week: I left my work and went with my husband to husk corn. The field lay over a hill and down in a small valley by a creek. All about it other small fertile fields of corn or green alfalfa. The hills and valley lay drenched in warm sunlight, the sky bright blue, birds and butterflies about. Yellow pumpkins scattered among the corn shocks and Hubbard squashes. Big piles of yellow corn as we husked, the good smell of ripe corn. Peace and beauty all about. How good it was!

Along the creek I found dozens of violets, wrapped them in a green leaf and set them at the edge of the pretty quiet stream, then went back to work. And what pleasant work—in spite of low pay! The money wasn't all we got out of it; there was much besides. Across the creek a man with team was raking alfalfa hay and part of it was in bunch. A small fertile field sloping down behind the barn, so picturesque, so lovely seen through the elms along the stream; the click of the rake in the stillness.

"The world's all right, it's a good and beautiful place. The fault is all ours," is the thought I brought home with me. N. B. G.

Make the Old Coat Stylish

HOW to get the 1931 stamp of approval on a left-over coat is a problem confronting many women today. What are the style features of 1931? What changes are necessary to give the desired modish effect?

Let us first consider the characteristics of present day coat fashions To conform to the silhouette for daytime wear, coats are slim, slenderly fitted and only slightly flared. The waistline is higher and fitted closely to the figure. Although the waistline is defined, the coat is generally unbelted and fastens far over to one side. The favored colors this season are black, dark brown, dark green and wine. New coats are fashioned from broadcloth and other suede-like materials and from rough surfaced fabrics such as the nubbly and crepey textures.

Coats are generously fur-trimmed with shawl collars, short and long, scarfs and straight, upstanding collar effects. The furs most popular are the curly lamb types and those of fox or mink length. Sleeves are ingeniously fashioned in many interesting ways with fur used in spiral effects on flares and bandings. Many have large armholes which follow the raglan and dolman lines. Cuffs are often cut so as to flare and are placed higher on the sleeves than they were last year.

If the coat to be remodeled has the long, loose waist effect, it is a simple thing to fit it in closely at the waistling, allowing it to give a molded line over the hips. If the buttonholes are much too low, the closing for the coat may be made at the opposite side, for either a right or left closing is correct. Sometimes a higher waistline may be secured by making additional buttonholes, extending above those already in the coat. Raise the cuffs or place them in spirals extending upward on the sleeve.

Afton Odell.

Sauerkraut Dishes

THE constantly increasing popularity of sauerkraut has brought out countless new dishes using kraut as the base. It is no longer thought of only in combination with spareribs or frankfurters, but it has taken on many new companions in both the meat and vegetable line, thus offering interesting as well as appetizing dishes to help vary the menu.

Prepared in any of its various ways, it may form a large part of the principal course of the meal. Following are a few suggested recipes for substantial sauerkraut dishes:

Spareribs and Sauerkraut

Four pounds spareribs, one tablespoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter, two medium-sized onions, one green pepper, one teaspoon horseradish, one-half cup parsley, one-half cup water.

Cut spareribs into pieces suitable for individual serving. Rub with salt, pepper and flour. Melt butter and brown spareribs in it. Mix fine chopped onion and green pepper with horseradish and water, pour over spareribs in kettle, cover and simmer until tender. It will take approximately one and one-half hours. Drain and heat sauerkraut and serve with spareribs. Sprinkle chopped parsley over the sauerkraut.

Sauerkraut with Ham

Boil sufficient sugar-cured ham (medium fat) for one hour, or until tender. Put ham through food chopper, using coarse knife. Season with pepper, place in deep dish a layer of heated sauerkraut, layer of ham, layer of kraut, etc., until dish is filled. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs or parsley and serve hot.

Egg Noodles and Sauerkraut

One package egg noodles, four cups sauerkraut, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon salt, one pound sausage.

Parboil noodles seven minutes in four quarts of rapidly boiling water to which one teaspoon salt has been added. Drain. In a well-greased casserole place a layer of sauerkraut, seasoned with salt and pepper, then a layer of noodles and continue, alternating until used up, allowing noodles to form the top layer. On this place sausages, which have been pricked with a fork, cover casserole, bake in a moderate oven for one hour. If vegetable dish is required, sausage may be omitted.

Baked Sauerkraut

Sauerkraut mixed with bread crumbs and baked in tomatoes gives a spicy dish to serve with a platter of cold meat or meats.

Here's a funny way to test a bargain (but a wise one)

Odd as it may seem, you can prove Fels-Naptha is a bargain—with your nose!

For your nose will tell you that there's naptha in Fels-Naptha. *Plenty* in every big golden bar. So you get two cleaners instead of one. Not soap alone, but soap *and* naptha. That's a real bargain in washing value. And the first time you use Fels-Naptha, your wash will show that your nose was wise.

For working together, the dirt-loosening naptha and good golden soap get clothes clean easily and quickly. They loosen the most stubborn grime; they break its hold and coax it away—without hard rubbing. Clothes come off the line sweet as fields of clover, because they're clean clear through!

Fels-Naptha is easy on your hands, for it gets them out of water sooner. Use Fels-Naptha in tub or machine; with hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. Get a few bars, or the convenient 10-bar carton, at your grocer's today.

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-11-7.

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Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

EVEN THE HENS DECIDED ON DAISY EGG MASH...

and they step up production 66 2/3%

A PRACTICAL as well as a successful poultryman is Dr. J. A. Genung, of Slaterville Springs, N. Y. Before he finally decided to change over to B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash from the higher-priced mash he was using, he wanted to make sure that the B-B mash was more palatable, since he realized that only a mash which the birds enjoy eating can prove economical.

So he arranged a period of test feeding during which the hens could eat their choice of the two mashes. At the end of 10 days, he removed the higher-priced mash for the reason that it was not being eaten. He then settled down to B-B Daisy.

While feeding the higher-priced mash, Dr. Genung had averaged 9 cases of eggs per week from 1500 layers. With B-B, he reduced his flock to 1200 layers but his production stepped up to 12 cases per week and stayed there, *an increase of 66 2/3% in flock efficiency.* Such is the effectiveness of this remarkable feed!

In the winter months, when the requirements of body maintenance are severe, B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash will be found particularly beneficial. It contains a great variety of proteins and carefully proportioned mineral ingredients. Its adequate quantity of fine yellow corn meal and pulverized (not merely ground) barley furnish heat units in abundance. Its ample content of cod liver oil supplies the equivalent of plenty of summer sunshine.

Repeated tests show that B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash produces eggs of high fertility, large and uniform size and evenly textured shells. But Daisy Mash does not create this high production at the sacrifice of the birds' health, for in the formulation of this unusual feed, sustained flock health has been just as much of an objective as increased production.

You'll do better with B-B Vitamized Daisy Egg Mash and your reputable B-B dealer now sells this lower priced, high quality feed with the guarantee that it will produce more eggs per dollar of feed cost for you. He further offers you the privilege of trying Vitamized Daisy in one or two pens for a 30-day period with the understanding that if it doesn't increase egg production you can bring back the empty bags with your figures and he will return your money. Better see him now.

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Advertisements tell you what a product will do, where it can be had, and how much it will cost. When you find yourself in need of a pair of boots, an engine, a new stove—anything—pick up the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER and read the "ads." They will tell you what you can get and what you will receive—before you get it.

N. J. State Poultry Association

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE 1931 Convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, held at Atlantic City during October, was marked by an excellent program, a fair attendance and a very successful annual banquet.

Prof. Willard C. Thompson, of New Brunswick, speaking on winter egg production records as a criterion of selection, stated that pullets, as a rule, go into their winter quarters in the best of physical condition, and should demonstrate in the next few months their ability to lay. On many poultry farms, where yearly records for breeding purposes are not of primary importance, but where the poultryman is interested in knowing the possibilities of his birds, it is possible to trapnest pullets for the first four months, where it might not be praticable to do this for the entire year. The record obtained during this period is a good indication of what the bird will do during the full year.

By Mathematics

From a study of a large number of records, Prof. Thompson has derived two formulas which should enable a poultryman to predict with some degree of certainty the number of eggs and the percentage of first size eggs a pullet would lay during the year, based on her winter record. To get the probable yield of eggs for the year, multiply the number laid during the first four months by 1.4436 and add 127.5. According to this formula, a pullet which lays 55 eggs or better should be a 200-egger. To get the probable percentage of firsts, multiply the percentage of first size eggs laid during January by .6988 and add 23.33.

Of course, since we are dealing with living creatures, these formulas do not give exact results, owing to such interfering factors as disease and individual peculiarities, but Prof. Thompson showed a large chart dealing with predicted and actual records which indicated that the average results obtained are pretty accurate. It was very interesting, in studying this chart, to note the different cash returns made by the various birds, depending not merely on the number of eggs laid, but also on the size of the eggs. It is quite possible for one bird to lay more eggs than another in the same pen and yet bring in less income because her eggs are smaller. Where eggs are sold by grade this is an important factor. It has been brought out that size and number are not in themselves related. A bird may lay a large number of small eggs or a small number of small eggs, or a large number of large eggs or a small number of large eggs, depending on the characteristics she has inherited.

A Dealer's Views

The next speaker was Dr. Earl W. Benjamin, of New York City, who told of "Poultry Farming on the Pacific Coast from the Point of View of an Eastern Marketer." Dr. Benjamin stated that the poultry farms on the western coast vary in size from 200 to 1,000 birds, with a few very large plants; while poultry is the main line on these farms, other branches of farming are often carried on as well. This section, shipping to eastern markets, depends on organization, standardization and market representatives in the principal cities. While New York is the chief outlet for high quality eggs, one-third of the Coast eggs go to other cities, while many are also shipped out of the United States. Inferior grades are used at home.

The West Coast producers, shipping through the organizations, net about nine cents less per dozen than the New York price, but receive a small refund at the end of the year after all expenses are determined. The cup flat, impervious liner, oil processing, all help to maintain the quality of the eggs during their journey in refrigerator cars. The chain stores are heavy buyers of these eggs, because they are standardized, dependable and procurable in large quantities, and are considered to set the pace in the distribution of fine eggs.

In conclusion, Dr. Benjamin spoke of the favorable present outlook, stating that a dozen eggs will buy 50 per cent more wheat than they would last year.

Another Disease

After the noon recess, Dr. E. L. Stubbs of the University of Pennsylvania described the poultry disease known as infectious leukemia. This ailment, on the increase in poultry flocks, is characterized by a dull and listless appearance, paleness of the head, diarrhea and enlarged liver, which may be darkened, ruptured, nodulous or pale. The agent causing this disease is a filterable virus, which when injected into the blood of a well bird will usually produce the symptoms. On poultry plants it is probably transmitted by mites. The best method of control would be the removal of birds showing the characteristic symptoms, in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Next on the program was a talk by a practical poultryman from Massachusetts, E. B. Parmenter, who is a breeder of Reds and a winner in egg-laying contests.

In going into the history of Red breeding, Mr. Parmenter said that the breed had been definitely established as to form and color in the period from 1900 to 1915, following which to 1928 emphasis had been laid on securing high production to the neglect of other points, while since then the better breeders have been working to combine better color and better production.

Mr. Parmenter mentioned the following points which should be looked for in choosing birds as breeders: 1. Early maturity. 2. Persistency of laying. 3. Shortness of winter pause and broody periods. 4. Egg size.

Mr. Parmenter stated that when a strain has once been established for high production it is very difficult to increase production above that point, and in order to increase the efficiency of the birds attention must be paid to mortality, by putting down the cause of death on each family pedigree sheet and eliminating strains which seem susceptible, so as to secure disease resistance in the flock.

The sessions of the second day were opened by the address of the Hon. Harry R. Lewis, well known figure in the poultry world. His topic was "What Hard Times Have Taught Us."

Mr. Lewis spoke briefly of the need for better birds and better marketing, mentioning the use of an official seal for standardized products, the development of local cooperative selling groups and the auction method of selling.

He then outlined briefly but in a very interesting way the poultry situation as follows:

Market eggs.—There is a greatly reduced poultry population on farms which has been offset somewhat by better production due to favorable weather conditions. While there were fewer chicks sold last spring than usual, the increase of natural brooding in the Middle West, and unknown factors, may offset this to some extent.

Broilers.—Market should not be high. Production for this winter apparently not heavy in New England, but heavy in New Jersey and points south.

Roasters.—A need for better quality in roasters, with a chance to profit on good capons. Quality may not always mean a higher price, but sometimes enables an article to be sold.

Baby chicks.—Outlook optimistic, with prices about on same level as 1931. Advises placing orders early.

Prices.—Prices on important farm crops have declined from 18 per cent in beef to 52 per cent in wheat from August a year ago to last August, but eggs have declined 16 per cent and poultry meat only 6.3 per cent in the same period, with the average farm price of poultry meat 28 per cent higher in August, 1931, than for the same period 1910-1914.

Following the brief mention of the fair present tariff on eggs, Mr. Lewis ended his very interesting address by declaring the poultry industry to be in good shape comparatively speaking, but needing a sane outlook for the future.

The next speaker also hailed from New England—Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick of Storrs, Conn., who discussed "Feeding and Managing Laying Flocks for High Egg Yields." Prof. Kirkpatrick stated that in feeding we should provide a good mash with grain, give cod-liver oil, milk and green feed—good clean feed fed clean—and endeavor to have the birds gorge in order to convert as much raw material into meat and eggs as possible. In his opinion, some of our highest producing flocks are reaching the physical limits of production, and breeders of such birds are paying attention to appearance and disease resistance, so that birds will lay well, look well and live well.

Our next speaker was a former Jerseyman, now living in the Middle West, Raymont E. Cray, Ohio State University, Columbus. Mr. Cray spoke on cost accounts. He said that the Mid-West is learning to produce better eggs, and will give the East more competition on that score in the future; and while nearness to markets may help the Jersey poultryman higher costs over the Ohio farmer off-set this. The eastern man can best help himself by endeavoring to cut costs and reduce mortality.

Business Charts

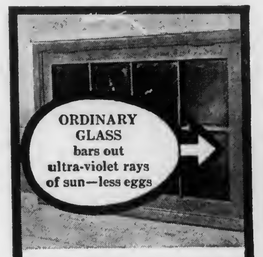
From a study of a large number of records, Mr. Cray had prepared a series of charts covering various phases of the business side of poultry farming. These charts showed that while a large flock gave a better labor income to the owner, the income per bird did not depend on whether the flock was small or large. A high mortality and low labor income usually went together. The higher the expense per bird, mostly feed, the better the net return. This brought out a point made by the previous speaker, who stated that it is necessary to get feed into the hens to get eggs out of them. A high production means high income.

Mr. Cray then went on to describe a set of forms developed at the University designed to enable the poultryman to keep a record of his business. He brought out the point that too many poultrymen go on from year to year without keeping accurate records of their income and outgo, so that they never know where they are from a business standpoint, and emphasized the necessity of records and accounts if the poultry business is to be run successfully.

On the final day of the Convention Hon. William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, spoke on "Observations on the Marketing of Eggs," telling the group of the successful methods employed by Danish producers in catering to the London market, and outlining a plan for advertising and selling New Jersey eggs, chicks and poultry meat under a restricted quality mark which could be used only as authorized so as to mean something; details to be worked out by representatives of the industry in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Next, Alben E. Jones, of the N. J. Bureau of Markets, spoke on the auction markets which have been so successful in selling eggs and also poultry in New Jersey. Mr. Jones stated that New Jersey has the most rigid inspection of eggs in these auctions of any place in the United States, resulting in a quality pack which has brought prices consistently higher than New York quotations.

Choose the window material *that gives you the most eggs . . . at lowest cost!*



The valuable ultra-violet rays of sunshine can't get through ordinary window glass. You get fewer eggs, and thin-shelled eggs. To get the ultra-violet sun-rays, take out glass and install CEL-O-GLASS. And insist on *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS which has been tested and approved by Agricultural Experiment Stations in all parts of the country. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS is branded on the selvage for your protection.

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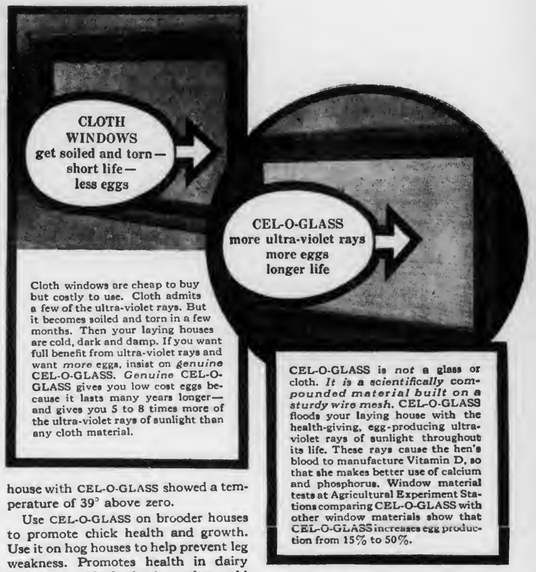

Cloth windows are cheap to buy but costly to use. Cloth admits a few of the ultra-violet rays. But it becomes soiled and torn in a few months. Then your laying houses are cold, dark and damp. If you want full benefit from ultra-violet rays and want *more* eggs, insist on *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS. *Genuine* CEL-O-GLASS gives you low cost eggs because it lasts many years longer—and gives you 5 to 8 times more of the ultra-violet rays of sunlight than any cloth material.

CEL-O-GLASS is *not* a glass or cloth. *It is a scientifically compounded material built on a sturdy wire mesh.* CEL-O-GLASS floods your laying house with the health-giving, egg-producing ultra-violet rays of sunlight throughout its life. These rays cause the hen's blood to manufacture Vitamin D, so that she makes better use of calcium and phosphorus. Window material tests at Agricultural Experiment Stations comparing CEL-O-GLASS with other window materials show that CEL-O-GLASS increases egg production from 15% to 50%.

Insist on genuine CEL-O-GLASS

Don't be fooled by substitutes. There is only one CEL-O-GLASS. Genuine CEL-O-GLASS is the only window material on a wire mesh base with published scientific proof that it increases egg production. For your protection CEL-O-GLASS is branded on the selvage. Experiment Stations and thousands of farmers have proved that CEL-O-GLASS admits more ultra-violet rays and increases egg production, hatchability and fertility.

CEL-O-GLASS is used or endorsed by thirty-three Agricultural Experiment Stations from Coast to Coast. In a 7-months' window-material test at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, 35 hens behind CEL-O-GLASS produced 239 more eggs than 35 hens behind glass.

CEL-O-GLASS keeps your laying house many degrees warmer than other window materials. Tests at the New Jersey Experiment Station showed that when it was 1° above zero outside it was only 10° above in a glass house, while a house with CEL-O-GLASS showed a temperature of 39° above zero.

Use CEL-O-GLASS on brooder houses to promote chick health and growth. Use it on hog houses to help prevent leg weakness. Promotes health in dairy barns. Valuable for back porches, cold frames, storm doors and windows. You can buy CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed stores. If not, write Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-111, 21 Spruce Street, New York.

How to install CEL-O-GLASS

The CEL-O-GLASS you now buy is improved and *tougher*. Properly installed, it will last for 5 years and longer. Thousands of farmers such as G. D. Bell of Vineland, N. J., and Leo A. Grouten of Farmington, Conn., have received over 5 years' service from their CEL-O-GLASS. For longest life install on vertical frames and hinge to swing up under the roof or to the side, or slide down in back of the front, just under the opening.

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Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Readers who are not getting plenty of eggs, should try the plan used by Rev. R. V. Andrews, Columbus, Ind. He says:

"I notice in the paper where a lady gave Don Sung to 36 hens and got 26 eggs a day in winter. I can beat that. My 36 hens, after having Don Sung, laid 30 to 34 eggs, day after day. The hens were in fine health and kept laying all winter."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mr. Andrews used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 483 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

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28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.
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in these columns. By their guidance you can obtain the best today; economize for the best tomorrow.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

A Trusting Baby

By Shirley Hebel

ONE day this summer my mother was washing at the kettle place. She had been hearing sounds. At first she thought it was an insect. Then she found it was baby birds calling for their mother. They kept calling until she wished they would stop.

All at once, one of the little fellows tried to fly, could not steer himself with his stumpy tail, and landed with a plump on the box beside her tub.

She stepped away and called me to come and see it. After I had looked

at it, she tried to move very slowly and carefully toward it to feed it a fly. To our surprise, it did not seem afraid. It grabbed the fly out of her fingers and swallowed it and then yelled again.

So I went to the house for the fly swatter, and we fed that bird flies by the dozen. And then I went for the camera and mother took its picture. You see I could carry it around on the edge of a jar lid.

After a while the men came with a load of oats. I called my brother and he was so amused he went out and told Daddy and Grandpa that they would have to come in to see this bird walk after one's fingers when one had a fly.

We kept it in the house that night lest a cat catch it. Next morning we put it on a porch roof so its parents could take care of it and it got away. I hope it is safe. It was a baby cedar wax wink. It was a sort of gray color, with a bright yellow edge on its tail. The parents are quite pretty, with a crest and a black hoodwink over their eyes. We have two cedar trees in our yard and they come here for the berries in the winter.

THERE are some very interesting true stories told about historic places on our farm. The two I am going to write about are the "Log Cabin" and the "Old Farm House" in which the song, "The West Virginia Hills" was written.

The old cabin is located in the midst of the woods. It was used to keep negro slaves in and my father still has the tax receipts (that have been handed down to him) showing the tax paid on the slaves just before the Civil War. This state was then Virginia.

The old farm house stands near the Philippi-Buckhannon Pike, and it is nearly 100 years old.

Four or five families have lived in the house, but it is now empty.

The farm is known as the old Engle farm because the Engles were the first people to live on the farm and Mr. Engle wrote "The West Virginia Hills" (the song) in the old house.

There are also some very interesting places in our community such as the old covered bridge, built in 1852, over the Tygart River, at Philippi, W. Va. Philippi is the scene of the first land battle of the Civil War and this bridge served both North and South in passage of troops and supplies across the mountains into Virginia. Loise Clair Gulentz.

A BUSY CLUB

The Bally Four-H Club, Berks county, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Miss Laura Reynolds, has completed its third year course in sewing. The officers for this year are: President, Ruba Hoffman; vice-president, Mabel Schultz; secretary, Esther Patterson; treasurer, Mary Kriebel; song leader, Frances Gehard and news reporter, Irma Hoffman.

Four of the members attended the State College Club Week for four days.

In the picture the girls are shown wearing dresses made by themselves. This year they are planning to take a three-year course in home furnishings.

The Club members are shown here wearing their party dresses made by the girls themselves during the past year. Their small sisters are wearing made-over dresses for which the Club girls are responsible.

In the back row are: Erma Hoffman, Frances Gehard, Mabel Schultz, Ruba Hoffman, Esther Patterson and Mary Kriebel.

Front row: Florence Bobb, Gladys Kriebel, Lenore Hoffman and Sadie Schultz.

LITTLE FOLKS' CORNER

Best Vacation Letters

CARRIE JOY received many nice letters from the Little Folks telling about their vacations but we thought the ones by Dolores Watson and Helen Davis were the best. You'll find them below. The other prize winners are Naomi Neale, Loraine Adams and Lella Jean Whelan.

This week Carrie Joy wants you to write a little story about

The Bravest Thing My Pet Ever Did

You must have lots of stories to tell about your cat or dog or horse. Write it down neatly and send it to Little Folks Corner, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be nice prizes for the best stories.

Dear Carrie Joy:

OVER a year ago I moved away from the home where I was born. How I dreaded leaving all my little playmates and the little white school house in the woods, to go to a graded school and be among so many strangers. At first I thought the school term would never end, but mother told me to cheer up and I could spend part of my vacation with my little friends.

What a glorious time I have had, and what a short summer it has been. When I was in the country I got up rather early so I could help with some of the work, then we could swim and be ready for lunch. Some days we tried to help in the harvest field. There did not seem to be any way to make money except to pick blackberries, and while it was hard work I was glad to make a few dollars.

I usually had another good swim in the dam before supper. After supper we brought the cows from the pasture and fed the chickens. Later on in the evening we would all go and spend a little while with some other little friends. Our days were all alike but I think it was the nicest summer I have ever had.

Helen A. Davis.

* * *

I AM a little girl nine years old and in the fifth grade, and I am writing to tell you how I spent my vacation.

I live on a big farm and have a younger brother, Barry, four years old, and a sister, Mary, who is seven years of age. I'm telling about them because we three always play together.

Our school closed the last of May. The first day of vacation we went bare-footed and helped Daddy plant potatoes in the field. It felt good to have the wet, brown mud squeeze between our toes. After we had finished planting potatoes, we helped plant the garden and sow the other crops. We hayed during July and Daddy let me drive the horse rake one afternoon.

My brother raised rabbits during the summer and we had lots of fun feeding the cute little baby rabbits. Our favorite was a little red one with long whiskers, and a little fluff of cotton for a tail.

There is a creek below our house and on the warmer days mother let us put on our bathing suits and go swimming and fishing. We caught two or three chubs and once a little crab got on Mary's hook. We kept it in a can for a day or two and then we threw it back in the creek.

We raised a little kitten for a pet also, but it broke its leg so we had to kill it.

Sunny days we ran around in our sun-suits to get tanned. Mother says we look like young Indians now.

School started in September and vacation was over before we knew it. We always look forward to summer because we have so much fun on the farm. Dolores Watson.

SOMETHING TO DO THIS WEEK

Perhaps you haven't thought about it but Thanksgiving is just around the corner. That means it is high time for the Young People's Forum readers—not the editor—to get busy with pencil and paper and send a contribution for our big Thanksgiving page. And every boy or girl who finds his name on this page will receive a splendid prize.

If you like to write poetry, send a poem. If you are an artist, draw a Thanksgiving picture or cartoon. All letters must be in this office before November 15th.

Be sure to write for your contribution may be the lucky one. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Timmy's Balloon Ride

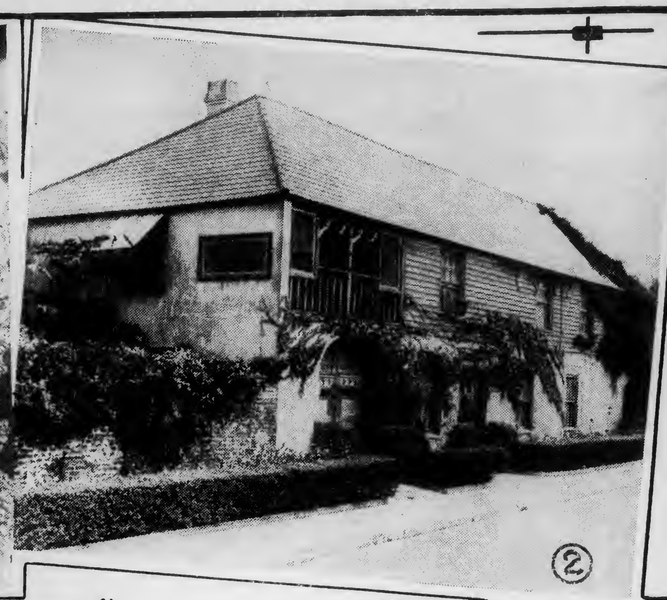
(Continued from last week.)

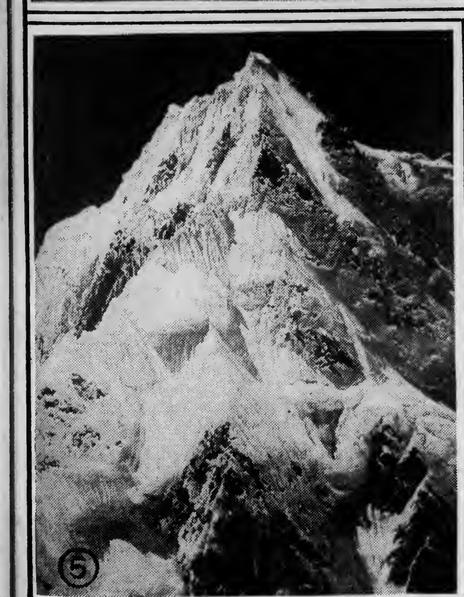
Whiz! Whirr! Zip! In three dizzy spirals Timmy soared into the air and while the villagers on the party table squeaked and squealed with fright and alarm, the little Mouse Mayor sailed over their mousetops over the housetops and clear out of sight and view. Timmy himself was too petrified and shocked to do anything but hang on. Then as the balloons rose higher and higher, the little mouse realized he must do something else—and quickly. "At this rate I'll soon knock a hole in the sky," gasped poor Timmy, his whiskers twinkling with agitation. For a moment more he soared upward trying to figure out some way to save himself and then, like a flash, the solution came to him.

"I went up," reasoned Timmy, "because I caught hold of these mischievous balls of air. If I am to go down, I must let them go. But slowly, my lad, slowly! If I let go of them all at once I shall drop like a lead soldier to the ground and break myself to bits, but if I let go of them one at a time I shall sail down gradually and land without bumps or bruises.

(To be continued.)

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1. Berlin, Germany—What is considered the world's largest head of cabbage, before it was put on display in a store here. It measures 7 feet in diameter and weighs 22 pounds.

2. There are accurate accounts that this old house, at St. Augustine, Florida, was in use by Spanish monks in 1598 and the same walls, floor and fireplaces are still in excellent condition. The house is built of coquina rock and is now used as a museum.

3. The new Round-the-World Dollar line "President Coolidge" on a sea trial, making 21 knots passing Cape Henry, Va. This liner is propelled by electricity and is equipped from engine room to pilot house electrically. She is the largest electric ship in the world.

4. Rome, Italy—Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium,added to the explanation of cosmic rays before the Congress of World Physicists here by showing how rays could be produced from an atom.

5. Reaching 22,570 feet into the heavens, Mt. Everest in the Himalayas was photographed from a peak below. Although the peak is a creation of beauty its inaccessibility is well known and more than 16 persons have lost their lives trying to scale its heights.

6. Merrily we growl along, growl along, growl along!"—a strange "pony-cart" drawn by Jackie, a 16-month-old harness-broken lion.

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Big Trees

(Continued from page 5.)

the body short, branches extensive, stands on high stony land, is apparently sound, and will probably become a great tree.

"On an island in the Ohio, 13 miles above Marietta, grew a tree, the stump of which was standing in 1798, 12 or 15 feet high and hollow; the circumference was about 60 feet, the shell 2 or 3 inches thick, diameter inside upwards of 18 feet.

"An apple tree is now (1807) growing in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which I measured in 1803, and found it 10 feet 4 inches in circumference, sound, branches thrifty and top large.

"In Ridley in the same county, a red oak was cut in 1795, 6 feet in diameter was then very thriving.

"A friend of mine caused a white pine to be felled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, which was only 14 inches in diameter, but 120 feet to the first branch; the remainder was 12 feet long.

"A chestnut sapling in Chester county, Pennsylvania, made nine rail cuts of 11 feet each, the butt cut made 10 rails, the last cut made one.

"In relieving the garrison of Oswego, I believe, in the War of 1755, men came in one birch canoe 45 feet in length and 7 feet in breadth.

Canoe Carried Horses

"A poplar grew near the Virginia head of Roanoke river, 4 feet from the ground, apparently sound and about 40 feet to the forks: my informant crossed a river in Maryland in a canoe or scow made of a linn tree, in it were 7 men and 4 horses, and he supposed it would have carried double the number.

"In lower Chichester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a black oak tree was felled in 1790 which was 8 feet in diameter.

"A Sycamore tree stands in the town of Jefferson, Cayuga county, state of New York, which is 47½ feet in circumference, hollow, but improved by art, having one side open as a door, and is green and thrifty.

"In the spring of 1807, a hickory tree on the banks of the Ohio, 2 miles below the mouth of Kentucky river, measured 16 feet 8 inches in circumference, very lofty, kept its thickness well: at the same time an ash on the east bank of the Mississippi 17 feet round, very tall; several near to it 12 feet and upwards round.

"In Vermont a white pine 6 feet in diameter 247 feet in height, it was there considered as a large tree; they are there said to live the longest of the forest trees, being from 350 to 400 years old.

Many Species Represented

"A white pine was cut at Dunstable, New Hampshire, in 1736, 7 feet 8 inches in diameter.

"In 1803, a person told me he saw a white walnut tree near Lake Erie, only 7½ inches in diameter, and 63½ feet to the first branch.

"In the same year I measured a white oak tree in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, 15 feet 6 inches round. A Sycamore on the bank of the Ohio 33 feet round, and sound; a sugar maple near to it 15 feet round; a walnut tree near Big Beaver west of Ohio, 18 feet 6 inches round, 45 feet to the branches: a sycamore 19 feet 6 inches round; a thorn tree in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, 5 feet round; a white oak tree near the falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, 18 feet 6 inches round, 60 feet without a limb, and there, 4 feet in diameter. A Spanish oak on the east side of the Ohio, a few miles from the river, 29 feet 6 inches round; at John Hunter's in Newton township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a chestnut tree 27 feet in circumference.

"I am informed that a walnut tree in Genessee, State of New York, was 21 feet round, and that a sugar maple on the banks of the Mahoning, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, was 16 feet 8 inches round; that a poplar between the Shenango and Neshannoch, was 21 feet round.

"The foregoing contains an account of the principal part of the large trees I have been able to collect on the continent of America.

"I am with respect, thy friend,
John Pearson."

Now that you have read this very interesting description of these big trees of Colonial days would it not be of interest for you to send to this paper a description of the biggest trees you have seen in our eastern states? Maybe you know of some big fellows that even rival those of two centuries ago.

Garden Gossip

By G. S. WATTS

OUT in the bean patch frosts have leveled the vines and on sunny days numbers of Mexican bean beetles may be observed crawling around in search of a tender morsel or seeking a place to hide over winter. Left alone many would survive the winter and warm May days would send them forth in full force to lay eggs in the nearest patch of young beans. Then there would be serious damage to the crop unless spraying or dusting were done promptly and thoroughly. But clean, deep plowing at this time will destroy nearly all of the old beetles without a cent of added expense, because the land must be plowed.

* * *

ONCE more we are hoeing the strawberries. There are few weeds present, mostly chickweed and clover. Both are bad actors in the berry patch. A small plant of chickweed in late October will in the event of an open winter cover a great area by spring. A single tiny clover plant if unmolested will spread to a size of two or three feet by the time berries are ripe and will reduce the crop by as much as a quart.

* * *

APPARENTLY we have enough plant-growing soil in storage to meet spring requirements. But to have the satisfaction of feeling perfectly secure about the matter an additional reserve is being laid away. A deep, rich river bottom soil is being skimmed to a depth of two or three inches. Perhaps skinned would better describe such a process, but the effects on a deep soil do not as a rule prove serious. After the wagon has been filled a few pounds of fertilizer and several pounds of lime are scattered over the load. Subsequent operations of unloading and screening assure thorough mixing without additional labor. If the proportion of organic material is low for some plants fine rotted manure or pulverized peat moss can be incorporated at the time of sowing or transplanting.

* * *

THE celery has been sprayed for the last time. This was done just before lifting the crop for storage. Before unhitching the team the sprayer was washed thoroughly and old crankcase oil was pumped through to put the outfit in condition to stand over winter without undue depreciation. Irrigation pipes, radiators, heating equipment in plant houses and hydrants also must be drained or protected from the low temperatures that may be expected any time.

* * *

AGAIN we have leased space at the local ice plant for cold storage of late celery, some miscellaneous vegetables and apples. The ice trade diminishes as the season for storing garden products approaches. In consequence the arrangement has been satisfactory to both parties.

Do you like

Quail on Toast?

Getting them may depend upon the shells you use

There's as much difference in shotgun shells as there is in guns. Most shells will shoot. It's the way they shoot that counts.

There are more hits in every box of WESTERN shells because nothing that affects their performance is left to chance. Not only are velocities, pressures and patterns carefully checked, but the *stringing of the shot along its line of flight is also definitely controlled.*

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The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

Readers' Views

Some Big Ones

I HAVE read several accounts of large sweet potatoes raised this year, some of them weighing as much as four pounds and a quarter. I took out my sweet potatoes last week, and among them there were three that I believe would come in the "champion" class.

The largest measured nearly five inches in diameter by ten and three-fourths inches long, and weighed four pounds eleven ounces. Another was flat, seven inches in diameter and five inches thick, weighing four pounds four ounces. The third weighed four pounds one ounce. Benn. F. Mader.

Dauphin county, Pa.

* * *

IN the issue of October 17th, H. J. Kiser, York county, Pa., desired to know who could beat him with sweet potatoes.

As I had only ten rows 18 yards long I cannot come up to him in the number of bushels, but can beat him on size. From my ten short rows I harvested 18 bushels. I weighed several of the largest; one weighed five pounds and others from three to four pounds. One-fourth of them are large size. They average larger than any I ever raised and I have been growing sweet potatoes for fifty-odd years.

W. H. Harrison.

Prince George county, Va.

A Pound Apiece

THE writer picked 15 apples of the old-fashioned "Pound" variety that weighed 14 pounds. Five of the choicest ones weighed six pounds. The tree on which these apples grew is quite old, stands in a ravine surrounded by bush, is not in the best of shape and has plenty of cedar trees within a close radius of it. J. B. S.

Franklin county, Pa.

Heavy Turnips

I WANT to tell you about the big turnip we raised this summer. It weighed 11½ pounds and measured 30 inches in circumference and 28½ inches around the other way. This was the largest turnip I ever saw. The seed was sown after the middle of May. G. W. Hess.

Indiana county, Pa.

* * *

I NOTE that Mr. John D. Hebner would like to hear from others who have large turnips. I raised one on my farm that measured 29½ inches around and weighed 12 pounds.

Berks county, Pa. Aaron H. Koch.

Birds and Bugs

SOME one writing in the Pennsylvania Farmer claims the world is going to be destroyed by insects. Nothing doing like that! The Lord has warned the people how the world will come to an end. The farmers are to blame for the insect pest. They have allowed the destruction of birds, which were put on earth for the purpose of suppressing insects. All they cost the farmer for this service is the little bit it takes to feed them.

F. N. Cherry.

Allegheny county, Pa.

About War Debts

A FARMER writing in the October 24th issue, in reply to Mr. Agee's remarks about war debts, says that Germany does not deserve any sympathy, but should be made to pay in full.

As I understand it debt reduction is not a matter of sympathy, but one of expediency. It is not out of the goodness of our hearts that we listen to the pleadings of peoples in debt, but out of a tender feeling in the region of our pocketbooks. If trade can be stimulated and the wheels of business speeded up by reducing debts everybody gains, whereas if matters continue to drift worse all suffer. A.B.B.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH WEATHER . . . USE EVEREADY PRESTONE

Winter Wins

when you gamble with an anti-freeze that's apt to boil away

GAMBLING with makeshift anti-freezes is a dangerous game. You can't outguess Old Man Winter. Even the Weather Bureau doesn't know what he's going to do. But of one thing you can be sure. There will be mild days this winter, and there will be cold ones. If you use an anti-freeze that evaporates in warm weather, you're risking frozen engines—and a heavy bill for repairs—when the cold snaps come!

There's one anti-freeze that won't boil away. That's Eveready Prestone, *scientifically developed* to keep motors from freezing. It has none of the harmful qualities of makeshift mixtures. It flows freely at zero, yet it will not overheat your engine. It retards rust, and has less tendency to leak than water. It is odorless, and cannot damage car finishes. Famous explorers depend on Eveready Prestone in their polar expeditions. It is accepted by leading car manufacturers and automotive engineers. Last year over a million and a half motorists used it to end winter worry.

Consider the cost *per season,* not *per gallon,* and you'll know why Eveready Prestone is the economical anti-freeze to buy. No refilling. No constant testing.

Don't gamble with old-fashioned, makeshift products. Don't wait for a hard freeze to pounce on your cars, trucks and farm engines. Have the cooling-systems cleaned and tightened, and filled with the proper amount of Eveready Prestone. Then forget them for the rest of the season!

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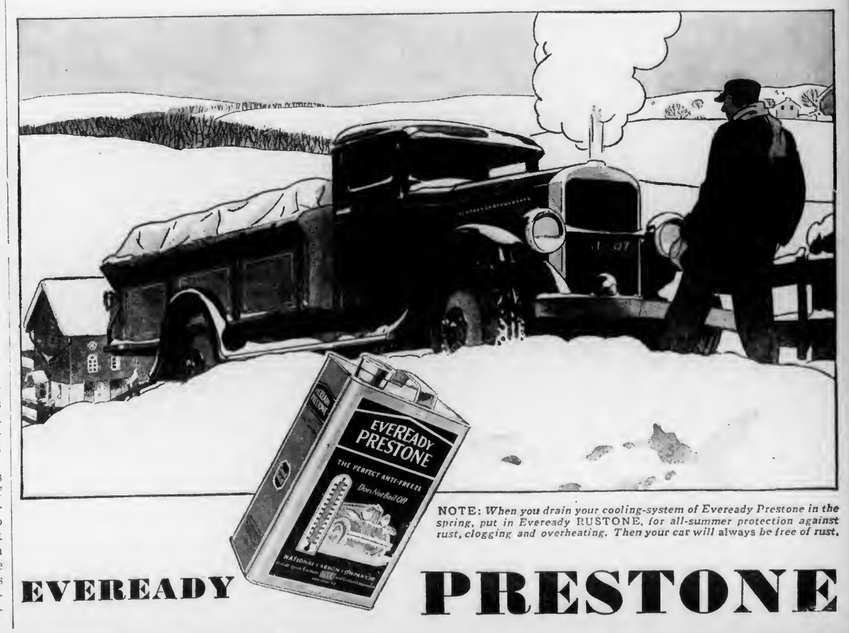


NOTE: *When you drain your cooling-system of Eveready Prestone in the spring, put in Eveready* RUSTONE, *for all-summer protection against rust, clogging and overheating. Then your car will always be free of rust.*

EVEREADY PRESTONE

Farmer's Business Letter

CURRENT business news is beginning to feature the advance in grains as one of the striking developments, and perhaps as a good sign from the standpoint of conditions in general. All kinds of opinions are to be heard, and the one certain is that nobody knows.

Grains at Higher Level

Since the low time early in the month, wheat has shown an advance of 15 to 16 cents, corn of 14 cents and oats of 4 to 5 cents. Such advances border on the sensational, as things go these times. Nor does there seem to be any doubt but that the price gains will hold. Thus in the case of wheat, heavy profit taking by traders has been well offset by new buying, the public having come into the market, and such support is likely to continue short of a severe setback. Speculative support of wheat is indicated by the fact that the open interest, now around 120,000,000 bushels, is 36,000,000 above the first of July. Foreign comment is on the bullish side. It is felt certain that the crop for another year will be reduced in both hemispheres, while rye shortage in Europe, particularly in Germany, will increase the call for wheat. Another good sign is that Farm Board holdings are being reduced, with some reported prospects of further sales.

Holding Corn

The movement to provide for holding corn is taking shape, with some substantial corn belt people back of it. The plan for a credit corporation is all set up, and the financing promised. Banks are to supply half the capital, and the Farm Board the other half, the aim being to make $10,000,000 available for loans on corn under seal. It meets with some farmer opposition because the interest rate will not be as low as they think it should be, in fact the claim is set up that there should be no interest charge at all. What it will amount to is a matter for speculation.

Corn is not turning out anything like expected. From all sections come reports that husking returns are disappointing. But the quality generally is great, moisture content being as low as in crib cured corn. This reduced yield of corn coupled with the advance in wheat prices tends to change the complexion of the grain situation. Wheat is not likely to be fed, and corn will not go as far as had been figured.

Cattle Spread Widens

In the cattle market tops brought a half dollar more than last week, but the steer average was 55 cents lower. This reflects what happened, a marked widening of the spread. Well finished cattle are scarce and in good demand, but on the lower grades prices have taken a sharp drop, and producers of that kind have been hit hard. Receipts dropped off. This market had 52,000 cattle, against 57,000 last week, and the combined run at the leading points showed a proportionate decrease. Too much cheap beef describes the situation. The liquidation of thin light stuff, particularly from some western states, is marked. This was reflected in the stocker and feeder market where prices this week were fully 25 to 50 cents lower, and right at the low point of the season. The bulk of stock has moved to the country at $4.25 to $5.50. Top steers this week brought $11.50, with long yearlings at $11.40. Average price of all steers was $8.25, against $8.80 last week.

Lambs Still Lower

The lamb market worked lower this week, up to 50 cents lower at the close, compared with a week ago. The average price for the week was $5.40, this being 35 cents lower. Tops were selling at $6.40 at the close. Receipts were about the same here as a week ago, but the combined total at leading points was much smaller. Lamb at wholesale is selling at the lowest prices in history, at least within any time that may concern us now. Feeder lambs have been taken out this week at the lowest prices of the season, a lot of good strings being taken at $4.25 to $4.75. Those who waited have been able to save a dollar on their feeders, which may easily be more than the profit. The fed lambs will be coming right along now, and there are lots of them on feed. The market could easily be some higher, and it could just as easily be some lower.

Hog Supply the Question

The hog average this week dropped to the lowest point since 1908, receipts being liberal. The average price was $4.90, which was 25 cents lower than last week, and $4.25 below a year ago. The run at eleven points totaled 555,000, against 511,000 last week, and 561,000 a year ago. Weights are running some lighter than recent years, but quality is good, and the evidence of liquidation is not so pronounced as it was recently. Some feel that two things are forcing an abnormal number of hogs in, and that later runs may not be so large. It is certain that one of these things is having considerable effect. That is hog cholera, of which there is a great deal. The great majority of hog producers did not vaccinate, and now when cholera appears nearby they rush their hogs in. The other thing is bad weather over considerable areas this week. It is usually true that with the first bad weather of the fall a lot of hogs, for which there is not adequate shelter, are sent to market. On the other hand, fewer hogs have been marketed so far this year than on the same date last year, and the government surveys have indicated an increase in production. If the government estimates are correct, or approximately so, then it must surely follow that plenty of hogs are still in the country to be marketed. How far apart the experts are is indicated by the fact that hogs for March delivery have been offered at $6.25, with $5.25 the best bid.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

EGG prices dropped about 2c to 3c a dozen during the early part of the week but held steady at the close. Receipts of nearby eggs were moderate but were fully ample for the demand. Supplies of western fresh eggs were light and the quality was irregular. Nearby closely selected white eggs sold at 39c to 42c per dozen, white extras at 33c to 38c, nearby brown extras at 33c to 38c and mixed colors at 25c to 35c.

The New York market was weaker with declines of 3c per dozen on nearby white eggs. Toward the close of the week the demand improved somewhat and prices held firm. Nearby closely selected white eggs sold at 37c to 40c per dozen, while the other grades of white eggs ranged from 25c for very small stock up to 38c for average extras. Brown eggs sold at 24c to 41c and mixed colors brought 18c to 33½c.

The live poultry market in New York was about steady. Receipts were moderate and the best chickens and fowl were in fair demand. Prices of chickens averaged slightly lower. Leghorn fowl sold at 17c to 20c per pound, and colored fowl at 23c to 25c. Leghorn chickens brought 17c to 19c, Reds 17c to 19c and Rocks 20c to 22c. Pullets ranged from 16c to 18c for Leghorns up to 26c to 28c for Rocks. Capons brought 20c to 28c per pound. Live rabbits sold rather slowly at 10c to 16c per pound. The dressed poultry market was steady and trading was generally slow. Broilers sold at 20c to 32c per pound, chickens at 20c to 28c, fryers at 20c to 26c and fowls at 20c to 28c.

The butter markets were decidedly weaker and prices dropped sharply. The price of 92 score butter in Eastern markets declined 2¼c per pound during the week. Supplies accumulated and prices were lowered in an effort to clear supplies on hand. Buyers lacked confidence and bought sparingly, even at lower price level. Reports from producing areas indicate that production is increasing. The mild weather has favored the pastures and shipments to the various markets have increased. The lower prices have been passed on to the consumer. Chain stores have lowered their prices and it appears that consumption is holding up quite well. The price reduction has curbed the importation of Canadian butter.

The white potato market was about steady during the week. Shipments have been somewhat lighter but supplies in most city markets are moderate to liberal. Pennsylvania potatoes sold in most markets within a range of 90c to $1 per 100 pound sack. The market in Philadelphia did not average quite this high. The chief reason for the low prices on this market is the fact that most of the stock is arriving by motor truck and it is not well graded. Only a small part would grade U. S. No. 1 and prices ranged from 65c to 85c per 100 pound sack with a few sales at 90c.

There seems to be a tendency at shipping points for growers to hold the balance of their crops and move it out more slowly in expectation of some betterment in prices. This was particularly noticeable in Maine and New York State. Sweet potatoes did not show any improvement and trading was slow both at shipping points and in the city markets. Prices at Eastern Shore points ranged from 75c to 90cv per barrel. New Jersey potatoes sold very slowly in Philadelphia at 30c to 35c per ⅝ basket. Quite a few potatoes are being stored in the country and by city dealers. Lots suitable for storage, that are free from disease, and of desirable size and color sold fairly well for this purpose.

W. R. W

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31¼@37¼c; 92 score, 33¼c; 90 score, 29c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 41@44c; nearby white extras, 35@40c; nearby brown extras, 35@40c; nearby mixed colors, 29@35c; nearby current receipts, 24@29c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@27c; broilers, 15@23c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 25@25c; turkeys, 21@28c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 25@50c. PEARS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 25@40c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@1.75.

Vegetables.—BEANS, snap, Pa., bus., hmprs., green, flat, $1@1.25. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, N. J., 8@12c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa., crates, $1.75@2. BEETS, N.J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2½c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N.J., ⅝ bskt., 15@40c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1@1.25. COLLARDS, Pa. & N.J., 5@10c bnch. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bnch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 20 @ 30c bus. ENDIVE, Pa. & N. J., 20@30c bus. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. LETTUCE, N. J., crates, Big Boston, 30@50c. MUSHROOMS, Pa. 3-lb. bskts., 30@65c. PARSLEY, Pa., 50@75c bus. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@35c. PARSNIPS, 30@40c ⅝ bskt. PEPPERS, N. J., 10@30c ⅝ bskt. RUTABAGAS, N. J., 100-lb. sacks, $1.25@1.35. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 30@50c bus. TOMATOES, Pa. & N. J., 50c@$1.25, ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J., ⅝ bskts., white, 10@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., Reds & Yellows, No. 1's, 35@40c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, 60@85c. WATERCRESS, Pa. & Va., 1½@2½c bnch.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 36@42c; creamery butter, 38@44c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 45@48c doz.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2 each; springers, 60c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 90c@$1.50 each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. PEARS, 10@15c qt. GRAPES, 5@6c lb. QUINCES, 20@25c qt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 10 @ 15c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 20 @ 25c pint box. BEETS, 5@8c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 5@10c each. EGGPLANTS, 10@20c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20 @ 25c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@12c ¼ pk.; 50@60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 8@10c bunch. RHUBARB, 5c bunch. SPINACH, 12@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 10@15c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SWEET CORN, 30@35c dozen.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 45c; creamery, 39@42c. @42c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 45@48c; pullet, 35@40c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@20c; dressed, 90c @$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 22@24c; dressed, $1.35@1.75; springers, dressed, 50c@$1.25.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@13c ¼ pk.; 50c@$1 bus. GRAPES, 25c bskt. PEARS, 10c ¼ pk. QUINCES, 20@25c ¼ pk.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 50@70c bus. CABBAGE, 3@8c head. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. CELERY, 5@10c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 8@10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 5 @ 10c head. CARROTS, 5c bunch. TOMATOES, 13@15c ¼ pk. SAUER KRAUT, 15@20c qt. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LIMA BEANS, 20@25c pt. PEPPERS, 10@15c doz.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 30c; standards, 29c; 89 score, 28c; 88 score, 27½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 25@28c; fresh, extra firsts, 30@32c; nearby henery whites, extras, 37@40c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21@23c; medium, 18@20c; Leghorns, 13@16c; springers, 16@18c; colored springers, heavy, 18 @20c; small, 16@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 12@17c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 63⅝@64½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 63@63½c; No. 2 yellow corn, old, 43¼@44c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 38½@41¾c; No. 2 white oats, 26½@26¾c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's cattle market was slow and weaker in spite of a light supply, 45 carloads. Prices were largely a quarter below those of last week. No steers of top quality in any class appeared, with exception of a consignment from the West Virginia Experiment Station which went by previous arrangement to the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co. The steers in these lots brought $7.75@8.75, showing evidence of feed, the outside figure for a few choice baby beeves. Right good weighty grass steers sold at $7.25, averaging around 1,300 lbs., and some others averaging a little over 1,200 lbs. brought $7.15. Not many of the steers were good enough to bring $7 or over. Some with weight and flesh sold at $6.75@6.90, but few of the handy-weight or light butcher class went above $6.50. Useful handy-weight killers could be had around $6.25 and fair light killers around $6. Ordinary light steers sold at $5.25@5.50 and inferior kind on down to $4. A few steers fit to go back to the country were available at $5.50@6, but feeder demand was lacking, and Lancaster was reported well supplied. Heifers were lower. A few good individuals would sell at $6 or near that. Best heifers sold in carlot brought $5.50. Cows were dull and weaker, canners being slow also and better cows were available at former prices. Bulls were slow, with $4.50 about the outside figure for good handy kind, though good light bulls would sell for more.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 25@ 7 40
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 25
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 75
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 4 75
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 25@ 4 40
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 35@ 4 60
Fair to good handy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 50

Hogs

Last week's market closed at $5.25 for desirable weights. Monday's supply was light, only 20 carloads or 3,000 head, and there was a sharp reaction. All the hogs were sold promptly at 15@20c above last week's close. Heavy hogs went largely at $5.35 but extreme weights would not command that much. Other grades, including the heavy end of the light Yorkers, sold at $5.40. Ordinary light hogs were scarce, selling around $5.25. Pigs were few also and will be unless cholera scares them in. They went at $5 largely. Both light and pigs are not expected in large numbers on account of abundance and cheapness of feed. Sows of under 500 lbs. brought $4.50, some heavier ones $4.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 10@ 5 35
Heavy mixed	5 35@ 5 40
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 35@ 5 40
Heavy Yorkers, 160@180 lbs.	5 35@ 5 40
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 25@ 5 40
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 75@ 5 00
Roughs	4 25@ 4 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about ten carloads. Eastern orders took all the sheep at higher prices, or on the basis of $3.50 for good handy wethers. Not enough sheep were here to fill all orders. A few yearlings went at $4.50@5.50, the latter being of the lamb type. Heavy ewes brought $2.50@2.75, not many here. Lambs were a quarter higher at $7 for good ones of 75 lbs. or over. Fat light lambs sold as high as $6, and medium class $5@5.50. Culls ranged downward from $5 to $3.50, a few skips $3. Nothing doing in feeder lambs. Sheep and lamb pelts sell together now, but the price is lower than recent top for lamb pelts.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 50@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 600 head. Good calves were steady with last week's close at $8.50, medium kind $6@7. Culls and common were very dull at $3@5.

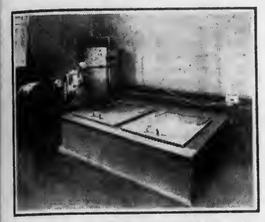
Milk Refrigeration

By R. U. BLASINGAME

"FARM Electric Milk Refrigeration" is the title of a new bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa. This publication is the result of several years' research study by John E. Nicholas, one of the research engineers in the Department of Agricultural Engineering.

The results presented in this publication were obtained from seven milk refrigeration plants located on dairy farms and three experimental plants located in the laboratory at State College. Covering a period from February, 1929, to December, 1930, the seven farm plants cooled on the average about 10.5 gallons of milk per kw. hour.

Each milk cooling plant studied is described in detail and its performance outlined. Some of the plants were of the vat or cabinet type where milk was cooled in ten-gallon cans, while others were of the dry box type where the milk is pre-cooled over the



One of the milk-cooling plants discussed in Bulletin 267.

surface cooler, bottled and stored for delivery. The condenser of a refrigerator must be cooled. Three systems were used in the plants studied: (a) air, (b) running water and (c) water circulated over a cooling tower. From the results in the bulletin, it appears that the best performance is where a supply of cold running water is available to cool the condenser.

It appears also that if the refrigerator is agitated or stirred, the milk is cooled much more rapidly than where the water remains still.

There were two systems of stirring or agitating the water: (a) By a pump and (b) by a propeller, both operated by small electric motors. It was found that the larger the water volume to the quantity of milk to be cooled the more rapidly the milk is cooled. For instance, with 168 gallons of water in the refrigerator one ten-gallon can of milk was cooled to 50 degrees F. in 45 minutes; two ten-gallon cans in 158 gallons of water cooled to 50 degrees F. in one hour and two minutes. In the first case the ratio of cooling water to milk was 16.8 gallons, while in the second case the ratio was 7.9.

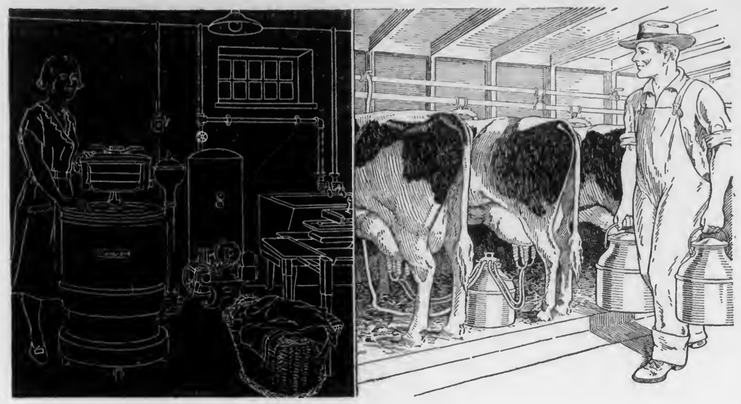
One can secure a copy of this bulletin No. 267 by writing to the School of Agriculture, State College, Pa.

Sewage System

I have started to put in a kitchen sink and the necessary drain. I used four-inch sewer pipe and cemented the joints and tested to make sure there were no leaks. I have my rain spouts and waste water from the pump all turned into this pipe. It has a fall of about one inch in 15 inches. Now I want to put in a bathroom outfit and a septic tank. Can I do it with this drain and still carry the rain and waste water from the sink and pump?

Jesse P. Junk.

I SEE no reason why you should not connect your sewage system with a septic tank through the four-inch sewer pipe which you have arranged. I do not believe that you should connect the water spout from your house to the septic tank, due to the fact that there will be such a rush of water through the tank when it rains that the bacterial action will be disturbed. It will be easy enough to dig one or more sumps to take care of the rain water from the house. These sumps can be walled up with stone without mortar.



Cut time and cost of farm jobs with small G-E motors

PRACTICALLY every farm chore can be done by a small General Electric motor without attention and at a cost far below that of doing it by hand. A 1/8-hp. motor will do more work than the best hired man and do it for one cent or less per hour.

For every farm that has electric service, or is within reach of a high line, it is a waste of time and money to milk by hand, to pump and carry water, etc. Even if these chores were fun, you couldn't afford to do them by hand any longer!

The electrically operated milking machine has thoroughly proved its economy. Agricultural colleges report: "With a motor-driven milking machine it is possible to increase the size of dairy herds 55 per cent with no increase in labor cost."

As to electrically controlled and operated water systems — here is what one farmer says about them: "For a time through some necessary alterations, we were unable to use the drinking cups in the dairy barn. The usual rations were given the cows and they drank from the stock tank. However, the yield of milk at once dropped 20%."

Some of the other important farm jobs that can be done by fractional horsepower motors are washing clothes, refrigeration, cleaning, ventilation, shelling corn, cleaning grain, grooming and clipping animals, washing, and grading fruits and vegetables, grinding tools, drill and lathe work, churning, washing bottles, spraying, etc.

Send for our new booklet, "Electric Helpers on the Farm." Address Room 313, Building 6, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

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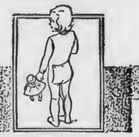

A Farmers' Organization Shows the Way

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KEEPING UP

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

MANY farmers have learned not to let any surplus milk go off the farm. A quantity basis is established in the lean late autumn months. All milk over that quantity basis is paid for as surplus, and often the price is so low that after the hauling charges are paid the farmer has nothing for this milk. Hence many farmers run part of their milk through the separator, mix the cream thus obtained with the rest of the milk and increase their test for butterfat accordingly, and also avoid having surplus milk. The separated milk is fed to the calves, pigs and poultry and thus is turned into real money.

This seems a very excellent plan. It brings profit to the farmer, it saves transportation costs and it helps the handler in the surplus milk problem.

Should He Sell the Soy Beans?

A Maryland man writes me he has a very fine lot of soy beans and is offered $1.50 a bushel for them. Can he afford to sell them at that and buy other protein feed to any advantage?

Yes, it would be a good trade to sell the soys and buy cottonseed meal. The beans contain 27.3 pounds of actual protein to the hundred, while first choice cottonseed meal contains 35.4 pounds to the hundred.

You could trade profitably on linseed oilmeal, as that contains 30.9 pounds to the hundred. Besides getting more protein you will get considerably more cash for the beans than the cottonseed meal or the linseed oilmeal will cost you ton for ton.

The Hog Becomes Interesting

I never had so many questions in a short time relative to hog feeding and particularly the comparative value of corn and wheat. One man who keeps from four to six sows but has never kept accounts thinks his pigs cost him five dollars at weaning time. A guess is all right if it hits but generally it misses.

Another man informs me he feeds lots of fish pomace, which he can buy cheap, with his grain. He finds growing pigs to sell at weaning time very profitable. I am not sure about the fish pomace, but think it is a fish meal in the crude from the pressing factory.

The man who has no skimmilk to feed needs furnish protein in the form of fish meal, meat scrap or tankage, oilmeal and possibly alfalfa.

But here let me sound a warning. If you know nothing about the swine business do not jump into it with the idea of making a lot of money. The chances are this will do no good, but it is said. I sounded such warning about every month for several years relative to the dairy, but this summer the farmers got nearly nothing for the "surplus" milk. And there was a great lot of surplus milk.

Corn and Wheat as a Pork Maker

There is not much difference between these grains. At the Missouri Experiment Station the wheat gave the most economical results, while at the Michigan Station the reverse was true. It is a wise proceeding to feed both together. A mixed feed of several ingredients is always preferable for most farm animals.

At the Michigan Station the hogs were in the dry lot and had tankage and oilmeal in a self-feeder. It required 6.7 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of pork, and the corn so fed brought them $1.11 a bushel. It required 6.8 bushels of wheat to make 100 pounds of pork, and the wheat so fed brought them $1.07 a bushel.

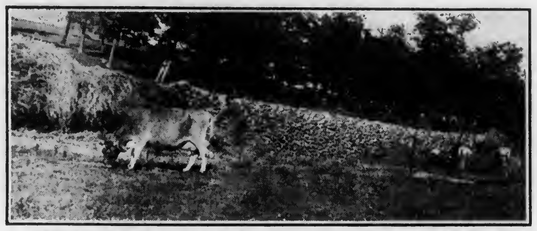
Right now the dealers are paying us 38c for wheat and 25c for 70 pounds (bushel) of new corn. The pork we made from last season's feed is now bringing us $8 to $9 per hundred, but no man can know what it will bring in the spring made from this year's feed.

Timothy Hay for Sheep

TO be suitable for sheep timothy hay should be fine of straw and not coarse and should be cut very early in the head stage. Quite a bit has been said lately in the way of redemption for timothy hay in wintering ewes. To be frank there is likely but little of this prime-for-sheep timothy hay in barns this season. Farmers had out a large acreage of corn and the cultivators were kept busy when the timothy should have been cut. Rains right at the critical time caused the timothy to take a long jump up at the expense of palatability. Following the drouth last year there was a kick in the ground that caused all straws to get big this year, which is not an attractive hay for sheep.

The loose screw in the machinery designed to fill the hay mow with this early-cut and green timothy is the owner just can't "get around" to the job when the hay should be made. Whether you like to cultivate "little bito' " corn or not the man who wants to cut timothy early must get right down the corn row with his cultivator as soon as he can see a green thread across the field so the corn will be "tended" ready for a sail into the timothy not so very long after the head has come out.

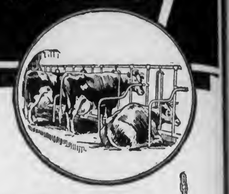
The best timothy hay we ever had for sheep was off a meadow seeded with fifteen pounds of timothy seed per acre the previous spring in a thin stand of oats. That kind of timothy will be just about as thick as the hair on the old dog's back you hear about so often and just about as fine of "grain." With the kind of timothy that dame nature produced this year it is going to require quite a bit of this 18-cent oats. H. D.



This stack, 66 feet long, six feet three inches high, eight feet wide at the base, represents a part of the 115 tons of beets harvested from two and one-fourth acres on the farm of J. S. Campbell, Jr., Butler county, Pa., Jersey breeder.

Seed of the Golden Tankard, Mammoth Long Red and Prize Winner varieties were started in the seed bed on May 20th. They were transplanted in the field June 17th in rows 36 inches apart and 16 inches in the row. Land had been limed. Fifty pounds of sodium nitrate was applied and they received liquid manure previous to the two cultivations; one hand cultivation and one horse cultivation. The crop was harvested October 15th. Part stored in the barn basement and this stack covered with straw and soil for the winter. Mr. Campbell prefers the Golden Tankard variety.

NEY



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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

The Need of Lime

MR. AGEE asks me to say something about the need of lime on cropped land in West Virginia. The truly farming land in our state is very much limited, but it ought to be more restricted. There are thousands of acres of land under the plow today that should never have had a plow in them. What I mean by this is that the land washes badly and should not have been plowed.

A very large portion of our lands is in permanent pasture. Of this area fully one-third should never have been cleared from the forest and should now be reforested. The remaining two-thirds of the land in permanent pasture is not producing half what it should produce. A large portion of this land has never had an application of lime or fertilizer though it has been grazed from 50 to 100 years. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of these pastures are sour. Is it any wonder that our pastures have deteriorated? Farms are carrying 25 cattle today that grazed 50 to 75 cattle fifty years ago. Farmers do not expect their tillable land to produce unless they fertilize every year and lime every four or five years.

At least one-third of our permanent pastures can be made to produce bluegrass if properly treated. That treatment should consist of an application of lime and fertilizer. I have seen land, that did not grow bluegrass naturally, limed and fertilized and then it would grow bluegrass luxuriantly. Some recent experiments at some of our stations go to show that a light application like 500 pounds of lime will give good results for a number of years.

There are points in West Virginia where the application of lime is almost prohibitive on account of the long haul, but the places are being reduced rapidly by the introduction of trucks.

It is our opinion that 1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 250 pounds superphosphate per acre every five years will double the production of our permanent pastures in West Virginia. This opinion is based on some tests I made when county agent as well as on our own farms. There are thousands of acres of permanent pastures in our state that are liabilities to their owners. It costs more to cut the brush and weeds than the farmers make out of the pasture, to say nothing of the taxes and fencing. Every intelligent farmer would like to turn a liability into an asset. The only possible way of doing this is by fertilizing and liming the pastures. Supposing it would cost double the estimate made above, would it not be a good investment?

We are often asked whether it is necessary to plow pastures to improve them. To such questions we reply: If the land is plowable a better and a cleaner sod can be had by plowing, but much of this pasture land cannot be plowed and the pastures can be improved by harrowing, reseeding and fertilizing. In Ohio they quadrupled the production of a pasture by liming and fertilizing only.

* * *

Brief Answers

H. L. C.—You are right. If you cut your wheat for hay you will have no straw for bedding, but if you can buy the straw of your neighbors as cheap as many sell it you will be ahead. Shredded corn fodder makes very fine bedding.

* * *

J. L. S.—No, the lime did not produce the scab on the potatoes but it made conditions favorable for the development of scab germ. Turn down green crops and in that way sour the land and you will have fewer scabby potatoes.

GET THE TRUTH!

Take this scale and prove for yourself which feed makes milk at the lowest cost

IT'S MIGHTY HARD for you to know what to feed your cows these days. You are offered every kind of feed conceivable, backed by every kind of claim imaginable. One man's story sounds as good as the next man's, "the best this" and "the best that"—they all sound alike. Where are you going to start in deciding what to do about it?

You can't judge a feed by looks. The analysis tag doesn't help much, either. You can't even go by price. The only way you can tell what a feed is worth is by the money that's left after the feed bill is paid. That's something your own cows must tell you. Put the feed before your cows—keep a record of your costs—and there you'll have the story, right in your own handwriting.

We don't ask you to take our word that Purina Cow Chow makes milk at the lowest cost. Just put your cows on Cow Chow, take the Cow Chow milk scale and record sheet, weigh the milk and put it on record. Let your cows decide . . . they'll show you that Purina Cow Chow will make milk at the lowest possible cost and greatest profit to you. The scale tells the story! Purina Mills, 998 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

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FOR SALE

25 head pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers. Sybil and Owl Int. breeding. Federal Accredited Herd and blood tested. HIGHLAND FARMS, Huff Building, Greensburg, Pa.

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

ONE REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFER to be fresh in a few days. Three years of age, and of good breeding. Price on request. I. O. O. F. HOME, Elkins, W. Va.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Herd fully accredited. GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

SHEEP

Sunny Brook Farm Hampshires. State Fair Winners, best of breeding. Bred ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs. Fred W. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.

FANCY BIG YEARLING SOUTHDOWN RAMS All Recorded. At rock-bottom prices. A. T. FREED & SON, Basil, Ohio

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

SWINE

"Galliant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,014-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairsville, N.J.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Diltz & German, Roseville, Ohio

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES.—Spring Boars ready for service. 8 to 16 wks. old pigs. W. F. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

50 BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA PIGS for breeding purposes. Buy now while prices are low. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Duroc. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Sauffley, Hummelstown, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT ARGUS COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS— Priced to sell. Get a good herd sire while prices are low. We also are offering choice heifers cheap. GEORGE G. COCHRAN, Dawson, Pa.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

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How much is 2840 pounds of HOG FEED WORTH?

WE SAVED just that in fattening 30 hogs by giving them Dr. Hess Hog Special with their feed.

It was this way: We got together on the Research Farm 60 pigs from six litters, all very much alike. Average weight, 47 pounds.

We divided them into 6 pens, 10 to the pen. Divided equally as to sex, condition, weight. Then we fed to market weight, 200 pounds average. Feed for all pens was the same—all the ear corn they would eat and a trinity mixture (self-fed) of 2 parts tankage, 1 part oil meal and 1 part alfalfa meal.

Three of the pens had Dr. Hess Hog Special with their feed. The other three did not. The Hog Special hogs reached market weight 9 days ahead of the others—and consumed 2840 pounds less feed.

That's the effect of Hog Special on growing and fattening hogs. We proved it not just this once, but over twenty times, with over 500 hogs in the tests.

In all tests this fact stands out: *Hog Special reduces cost of pork production one cent a pound on the average.*

That's thrift. Hog Special means hog thrift. It works three ways: first, it combats worms—second, it supplies all essential minerals—third, it gives a pig a hog's appetite.

Even with today's prices for corn and finished hogs, there's a good two cents spread between cost and selling price, when you add Hog Special to the feed. It can be self-fed with tankage or any supplemental mixture. Only 1¼ pounds per month is required for the average hog. And the results are worth it!

Mr. Hog Raiser, have you learned this lesson of hog thrift? Hog Special is nationally distributed. See the local Dr. Hess dealer or write Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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for hog thrift

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Hailed from the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf . . . *the All-American feed!*

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Dried Beet Pulp aids digestion and promotes health as no other feed can. Dried Beet Pulp corrects the bad habits of other feeds. Dried Beet Pulp is good for *all animals*—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

How much? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Recommend it? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is fed by more than 100 State Experimental Stations in 20 states east of the Rockies! Where to buy it? Listen! See your feed dealer—or write direct to us. Your Pulp will be shipped from the Sugar Factory nearest you!

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The Farmland Fur Harvest

By E. J. DAILEY

TWO-THIRDS of all the raw furs taken in the United States is taken on agricultural land or on territory situated within the farm regions. The reason for this is that in the clearings is found more natural food as rodents, rabbits, wild fruit, etc. About the only fur animals that inhabit great forests of green timber are marten and fisher. The animals usually trapped in the farmland region are fox, coyote, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat and 'coon.

The hardest animals on the list are the fox and the coyote. These are naturally cunning and suspicious and their sense of smell is extremely sharp. The most important thing to remember is that no human odor should remain near the set. The traps should be boiled in pure water and then handled only with gloved hands or hooks after that time. A piece of canvas is used to stand or kneel upon while making the set.

The surest set of all is to dig into a sand bank, ant-hill, or any place where the earth is dry and light, in imitation of a fox or coyote digging out a mouse or a bees' nest. A small gardener's trowel is used for digging and the hole should be about three inches in diameter and four inches deep. The idea is to place bait and scent in this hole and conceal the trap by covering it with the dirt in front. A trap buried in clean dirt cannot be detected by a fox.

The trap should be fastened by driving a pronged stake through the ring at the end of the chain and into the earth, absolutely out of sight. A sheet of paraffined paper is placed over the trap after setting, to prevent dirt from preventing its function. Old bread wrappers picked up at campsites that have been in the open for weeks are best for this purpose. Some trappers pack sheep's wool under the trap pan to exclude the sand and dirt.

Lure as a rule can be purchased from expert manufacturers cheaper and better than can be made at home. Bait consists of a small piece of fresh flesh. Chicken heads, entrails, rabbit, muskrat, etc., may be used and in pieces about the size of a walnut. If the fox takes the bait and does not get in the trap, he will be back soon for more bait and usually he misplaces his foot sooner or later.

Minks and 'Coons

These animals are native of the swamps and lowlands. They feed mainly on frogs, fish, crawfish and other life of the streams and ponds. They follow the shore when traveling and enter water when forced to do so either by an obstruction on the bank as a tree or rock, or to seek natural food. The wise trapper follows the shores of streams and locates these places where the animals must enter water. These are the points where he is to make his sets.

The trowel is again used and an excavation made in the bottom to cause the trap to be level. After placing in position it is covered with wet leaves from the bottom of the stream or with muck. The trapper should wear rubber boots and walk in the shallow water so that he will not leave signs and odor.

'Coons climb upon and search every sand bar in a stream for clams and other food. The trapper often takes a fish and places it on such sand-bar, concealing a trap nearby. A few drops of oil rhodium (genuine) or good 'coon lure placed near the set is valuable.

Minks investigate all holes along a stream bank, particularly abandoned muskrat dens. Traps should be concealed at such entrances. They also travel under overhanging banks, washed-out tree roots, bridges, driftwood piles, etc., and traps at such places are quite sure to take a traveling mink. When water is deep enough, the traps should be staked in as deep as can be reached from the set and then a stake driven in deeper water on the opposite side of the set. This will insure the animals winding the trap chain around the drowning stake and will drown most animals.

Some foxes trapped in farm land region.

Skunk and Weasel

Skunks, beautiful little animals, but nevertheless obnoxious at times, do not seem to fear humans but often live under the farm buildings. All the old, abandoned buildings should be prospected by the trapper and if dens and fresh tracks and signs are noted about the place traps should be set at the entrances. While it is not necessary to entirely conceal a trap when trapping skunks, it is advisable, for occasionally a skunk learns through having his toes pinched once and getting free that a trap is dangerous.

The common number 1 or 1½ trap is suitable for skunks, while the number 1½ is considered the mink trap and the number 2 is used for fox and number 3 for coyote. The underspring type of trap is more easily concealed and thus preferred by most trappers.

Skunks, being flesh eaters and having a very good nose, can be attracted to sets by flesh bait. A good set is to build a bait pen in V shape and conceal the trap in front, placing the bait in back. Flat stones, bark, slabs, etc., may be used to build the pen. Skunks are cannibalistic and some trappers, after they catch one skunk use its flesh to attract others.

Weasels are bloodthirsty little animals that take a heavy toll of farm poultry and game birds. They come long distances for flesh bait and it is only necessary to place this in a secluded spot and set a trap close by with well-lowered pan for light action. They live under piles of stone, stumps, etc., and traps may be set at the entrance to their dens when located.

Muskrat

The muskrat is the "kingpin" of the farm fur animals. Being more prolific than the others the 'rat is found in more plentiful numbers. It of course inhabits the swamps and waterways. Unlike the other animals mentioned which become prime about November 10th in the more northern states and slightly later in the southern, the muskrat does not become prime until spring. The fur, however, is valuable even in the fall.

Trap should be set mainly on floating objects as logs and stumps. 'Rats climb upon these to feed on the roots they have brought up from the bottom. Other sets are made at den entrances which will be found along banks and near muskrat houses, also in trails through reeds in shallow water and at the edge of piles of half-eaten roots. Stake well out in deep water for drowning.

"EXTRA SPECIAL" WINCHESTER *Model 55*

Calibres 22-25 and .32 W. S. A. new sporting rifle that combines the dependable action of the Winchester in a strong, light weight (6½ lbs.) Fine for deer or similar game.

$24.95 **Brand New** Original Price $44.70. 24" tapering barrel; sporting rear sight; Lyman gold bead front sight; capacity 5 shots; selected walnut stock. Take-down. Shipped in original factory sealed boxes. Either calibre at our "Extra Special"—$24.95. Quantity limited—order early! Write for NEW Illustrated catalog "B." Shotguns, Rifles, Binoculars, etc.

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108-ACRE LAKEVIEW FARM. — Splendidly equipped, ¼ mile lake or river, handy city markets; 70 acres strong loam tillage, valuable wood, stream, fruit; good 9-room house, basement barn, other buildings (see picture pg. 60 Strout's catalog); $5,000 and for quick sale 10 cows, 5 heifers, bull, team, implements, all corn, grain, hay, potatoes, vegetables included; part cash. Catalog Free. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Waterfronts and Inland Farms, large and small, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Located in finest dairy, stock, grain and tobacco section of the East. Attractive properties at reasonable prices and terms. John H. Chambers, Centreville, Maryland.

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SEND FOR OUR NEW 1931 CATALOGUE of Lancaster County Farms and Homes for sale by McClure Bros., Quarryville, Pa.

HONEY

HONEY FINEST QUALITY light or dark. Ten-pound pail, $2.00. Five-pound pail, $1.10 postpaid. H. E. Himes, Saxton, Penna.

LONG'S PURE HONEY.—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail one dollar postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

HONEY.—Ten lbs. bulk comb, $2.00 Postpaid. Pricelist free. Ed. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

RABBITS

RABBITS AND SUPPLIES.—Descriptive literature. Facey Corporation, 115-Y, Valley Stream, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.20; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winkler Brothers, Millis, Mass.

RADIO, TELEVISION, or Aeronautics taught by instructors with practical experience. Resident or home study. Dept. P.F., Midwestern Radio & Aeronautical College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

FOR THE HOME

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

DELICIOUS GOLD SKIN SWEET POTATOES, 75c per 1 bushel hamper f.o.b Delmar, Delaware.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

Farm Conditions

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Oct. 26: Weather is fine, very dry. A few frosts, not much damage done. "Sweets" harvested. A good crop reported. Apples plentiful, selling at 25c to $1 per bushel. Wheat fields looking good. A few late patches being sowed this week. Corn crop good; farmers busy husking. A number of local men employed on roads being improved by the state. Minnie B. Yost.

Bradford Co., Northern Pa.

Oct. 15: First killing frost of the season on October 10th, following an exceptionally warm, dry fall. Trees rapidly taking on their autumn tints. Need rain badly. Farmers well along with fall work. Silos filled; some buckwheat yet to thresh. Husking corn and digging potatoes the order of the day. Quality of potatoes good, but hot, dry September reduced the yield. All farm crops except apples in some sections far above normal. In spite of low prices for produce, farm folks seem generally optimistic. A. W. V.

Lawrence Co., N. W. Pa.

Oct. 15: Beautiful autumn days. Seeding finished. Fruit and vegetables being stored. Great abundance of fruit of all kinds. Never so much canning known. Housewives rushed to the limit. Peaches, plums and pears to give away to those who had no trees. Corn and potatoes fine. Some buckwheat to harvest yet. A heavy yield of wheat and no sale for it. Many bushels will be ground for feed. Public sales are frequent. M. L. V.

Snyder Co., Central Penn'a

Oct. 16: We are having light showers now and then and some cool spells. One killing frost this week. Wheat fields are sprouted nice and green. Corn husking is in full swing. Corn 30c, wheat 50c, oats 25c, apples 25c up, potatoes 50c.
Henry S. Martin.

Pendleton Co., N. E. W. Va.

Oct. 19: Saturday night we had our first real killing frost. As it came late in the season but little damage was done. We have had ideal weather to plant wheat and rye and to do all kinds of farm work. Despite the low prices the acreage has not been reduced with us.

John D. Keister of Brandywine, W. Va., seems to be the boss sweet potato grower. He grew eight sweet potatoes that weighed 19 pounds.

Winter apples not all picked, as the market price is so low. About all silos are filled, but not much corn husked.

Chicken hawks, owls and polecats have been raiding the farmers' chickens here. The chestnut crop is a failure on account of the blight. The walnut and hickory nut crops are fairly good. John Dahmer.

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

Oct. 19: Old-time autumn weather. No rain except light showers for three weeks. We had our first frost of consequence on the 13th. Some seeding to do yet. Early sown coming out to surface slow. Some through husking, others just beginning. The corn crop is generally good and of good quality. Apples good crop. Sell at 50c per bushel. Hens molting. Eggs becoming scarcer. Selling for 28c.

Employment improving as the state is taking over for construction many township roads. This should be advantageous to land owners.

Potatoes 60c, wheat 44c, new corn 45c for 120-lb. bbl., sweet potatoes 90c.
John B. Shank.

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

Oct. 19: Wonderful weather during the last several weeks. Fall work has progressed quite rapidly. There is still much corn to husk. Hired help is plentiful. Almost every farm has turned away dozens of applicants for work. Workers offer themselves at any price but mostly without avail. All prices, save poultry and eggs, are very low. However, all grain and fruit crops are unusually large and the good housewives have dried and canned stuff to feed a vast army. We are almost ready to say let both the wind and the "wolf howl at our doors"—we are fixed for the winter. Eggs 36c, poultry around 18c.
R. I. W.

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CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 356 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George H. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

RUSK'S CHICKS Guaranteed to live four weeks. 4½c up. Blood-tested. State Accredited. Baby Chicks 2 and 3 weeks old Started Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels, Breeding Stock. Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 608, Windsor, Mo.

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, PULLETS. Barred Rock Cockerels. Seibert Bros., Elizabethtown, Pa.

WHITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

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HATCH OUT YOUR OWN CHICKS in a 720-egg American Electric Incubator and save money. New model only $115.00. Write K. J. Morrison, 1912 Library Road, Pittsburgh, or J. D. Wolford, 34 South 18th St., Allentown, Pa., distributors.

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CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER.—Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, $3.50; 50, $1.85 postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perklomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF. — GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50, Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF, Smoking or Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; twenty, $3.00. 20 chewing twist, $1.00; 100, $7.75, 20 sacks smoking, $1.00; 100, $3.75. Albert Ford, S. 3, Paducah, Ky.

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REGISTERED BEAGLE PUPS, $7.50 and $10.00. Floyd Hess, Warfordsburg, Pa.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

444
FEATHERY BISCUITS

. . . . . prove that the "balanced" flour is the most economical flour!

The discovery of "balance" in flour is saving American women thousands of dollars! It enables them to bake without waste! Read about these amazing baking tests, which give you an idea of how Pillsbury's Best, the "balanced" flour, can reduce your baking costs:

37 bags of Pillsbury's Best were bought from 37 grocers, scattered from Maine to California. They were mailed to the home economics department of one of New York's leading universities. 12 biscuits were baked from each bag. The method and results were closely checked by Good Housekeeping Institute. Every one of the 444 biscuits was perfect—uniform in texture, grain, flavor, and shape!

Then one big bag of Pillsbury's Best was used to make bread, cake, pies, muffins, and shortcake. Every one turned out as perfectly as though Pillsbury's Best had been milled especially for each of these foods!

Think of being able to bake with machine-like regularity, without a single failure to waste your precious shortening, milk, eggs, fuel, etc.! Think of the money you can save if everything you bake turns out perfectly, day after day, month after month! Pillsbury's Best simply can't cause a baking failure, because it is scientifically "balanced"—the most important discovery in half a century of flour milling! Even today some flour is made from only one kind of wheat—whatever is produced by a near-by crop. Sometimes it's all right—sometimes it isn't. Not so with Pillsbury's Best. Pillsbury's Best is "balanced". Made of a scientific mixture of many different kinds of wheat, "balanced" according to an exclusive Pillsbury formula. As a result, Pillsbury's Best does better baking, and does it *every time,* saving you time, trouble, and money!

You might think a flour that is "balanced" in this way would cost more than an ordinary "good" flour. It doesn't. You pay the same price for Pillsbury's Best—*but it's worth more,* in cold dollars and cents. Be sure you get it!

Here's the biscuit recipe used in the above tests:

2 Cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
½ Teaspoon Salt
4 Teaspoons Baking Powder
5½ Tablespoons Shortening
⅔ Cup Milk

Sift dry ingredients together, and work shortening into mixture with knife. Add milk, stirring constantly with knife. Knead dough on lightly floured board for one minute. Roll to ½ inch thickness and cut out with floured biscuit cutter. Bake for 12 minutes at 425° F.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
General Offices, - - Minneapolis, Minnesota

The "balanced" flour

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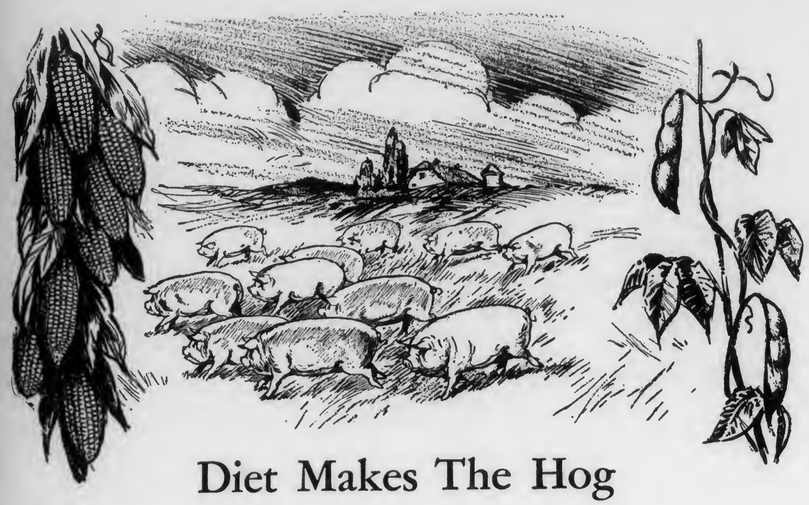

Diet Makes The Hog

HE WAS CORNFED; and that is why for a hundred years the Midwestern hog has been an aristocrat among swine. His quality was in his food before his food was in his belly.

• The meat of the hog aristocrat is hard, firm. Consumers like it because it looks as good as it actually is.

• The meat of the soft, oily hog is much less desirable. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard will be soft and runny. Consumers will not pay as much for the meat of the soft hog and packers cannot pay producers as much for this type of meat animal.

• It is a matter of keen regret to Swift & Company that six times as many soft hogs came into some Midwestern packing plants this year as came three years ago.

• Fortunately, the cause of this lowering of quality, which may be only temporary, is known. Scientists at the college of agriculture and experiment station of the University of Illinois lay the blame, after long study, almost wholly on the feeding of soybeans in their natural state. Their circular No. 369, issued last April, says of the soybean:—"No way has yet been found to use it (natural state) in the rations of fattening swine without producing soft carcasses."

• Scientific men speak positively only when they know. There is no qualification here; the University experts assert that the oil of the soybean will certainly make soft hogs. And soft hogs mean lower prices to entire communities in which feeding of soybeans with the oil unextracted is common.

Swift & Company

Copies of Circular No. 369 may be secured from College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.

738

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

WHEN one tries to express some thought with accuracy and finds that a reader has missed the point he would make, he is discouraged. A favorite writer, under such circumstances, recently exclaimed: "Of what avail are words if they do not discharge their freight successfully at their destination!" They should carry their meaning alike to all who care to read what is said, but they rarely do.

* * *

WHO says that the farmer leads an independent life? There was a time when he did, but he has drifted far and got entangled. The fact that he supplies food to others is warrant for much of the continuing intervention by the government. Public welfare demands it all, it may be, though some dairymen find that hard to believe. Some producers in other lines find so much inspection irksome. My own reckoning is that we need much of this oversight, but why continue the fiction of farmer independence?

* * *

THEN come along those producers who want official control of the amount of production and the manner of marketing. Their only test is its possibility of adding to income. Personal liberty is seemingly not valued. It would be swapped cheerfully for cash, and later the average American farmer would be sorry enough because it is in his blood to be a free man. There is a proper balance between the two, and its finding and maintenance is our problem.

* * *

IS it any wonder that our national government becomes more paternalistic? States are ready to surrender their rights within their borders if only the national government will come in with funds to supplement their own. Final authority in a variety of affairs affecting individuals, groups and states, centers more and more in Washington.

* * *

THE farmer has the advantage and disadvantage of the oversight of many agencies. When they work with us, and at our invitation, their value can be beyond estimation. Some assume the right to step in where they will. They want to know how we earn our money and how we spend it. They then are ready to point out our mistakes, but are not constructive.

* * *

IF any area is not keeping step with others, the people, the soil, the manner of life, are surveyed. Shortcomings are diagrammed. Through publication the world is taken into the surveyors' confidence, and there are conclusions regarding the wisdom of closing down the business of living in that area. The owners of the land and of the lives in such an area should make their decisions as unhampered as any millionaires' colony. It is their capital and their lives that are being invested. Our government grows too paternalistic.

* * *

YEARS ago a discerning person said to me that the most of his acquaintances carried with them all the time the fear that in their later days, when a degree of helplessness would come, there would not be sufficient money to provide fully for all needs. Here was an ever-present mental burden. The one who had plenty feared losses might come, and the one who had less feared that sufficient accumulation might not be made.

I began to see that this person was right. What a total burden of fear was being carried! The number of people carrying it has increased greatly in the last three years. The inevitable lying ahead is keeping them from enjoying what they should have the right to enjoy. Why mention it? Because a part of the burden should be lifted and could be lifted. The charges of all those who render services in that inevitable period are excessive.

* * *

I MENTIONED recently a surgeon's charge of a hundred dollars for setting a fractured arm. More recently an aged friend was passing away and in the night a physician was called. He lived two blocks away, and his charge for the visit was seven dollars. It is a nervousness that nothing be left undone that creates a demand sufficient to permit the charges made by those reputed to be the most proficient, and it is sinful pride that leads to incurring half the expense incident to the last rites.

What a mournful subject for this page! All right, I shall not bring it up again, but we need the simplicity and the good common sense of a generation or two ago. The incident of that friend brought it up, but the burden I mention is pretty general I think, and it would be less, and people would be happier, if there were some way of escaping what is unreasonable. Usually there is some way of prying loose the grip of the unreasonable.

* * *

THE exhibition of life-saving apparatus at Washington the coming winter will be larger than ever. There are bound to be big bond issues anyway, and let's have one that will reach down to the roots of things and relieve some burdens while freeing money for local business needs. Personally I cast my vote for the proposal that the government relieve the farm mortgage situation. Let's check the forced sales of farms, reduce interest charges and free a large part of the money the banks and other lenders have locked up in farm securities. Surely this would be far better than spending money trying to fix prices of farm products.

* * *

I DON'T know just how this could be done, but the suggestion coming from some quarters that frozen land securities be thawed out sounds good to me. I presume that the money from a big bond issue could be loaned at a low rate to institutions holding these mortgages in an amount representing something near actual value in each case, the same interest rate being passed on to the farmer that is mortgaged.

The net result would be that most foreclosures would cease to be necessary, the farmer would have a breathing spell, and lack of pressure to sell would let land prices come up to actual value. The banks would have the most of their money available once more for ordinary banking use, and the government would have far better security for its money and far more to show for it than in all these schemes tampering with demand and supply. It would bring some relief to scores of thousands of burdened farmers and help everybody around them.

This is not an argument and I do not propose any defense of dipping into the treasury on a gigantic scale, but dipping is sure this winter and I want the dipper held by mortgaged farmers.

More Big Vegetables

MY mother raised a carrot which weighs one and one-half pounds. It measures 12⅞ inches in circumference and nine inches in length. Can any one beat it? Hubert Dunkle.
Pendleton county, West Virginia.

* * *

A TURNIP measuring 30 inches around was raised by Henry Kuntz of Clearfield county, Pa. Some were sent to Ebensburg Fair that measured 34 and 35 inches. Any one who doubts it can see this one (30 inches around) at the Post-Dispatch office in Sykesville.
Christ Weber.

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Here is a washer built the Maytag way, with extra quality even in its hidden working parts, and at a price that is in keeping with present-day thrift.

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for homes without electricity

The famous Maytag in-built gasoline Multi-Motor is the finest, simplest washer engine built. Half a million of them in use by farm homes. Only four working parts—a woman's engine. Step on the foot starter and away it goes.

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DAY Allen's Book of Berries tells how. Describes best varieties, methods and ts. Write today for free copy.
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Secure one of these policies from your own Company, which gives you maximum life insurance service at minimum cost.

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For catalogs address American Shorthorn Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

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HIGHLAND FARMS, Greensburg, Pa.

REG. JERSEYS.—Cows fresh. Federal Accredited. HERMITAGE JERSEY FARMS, Euclid, Pa., 8 miles north of Butler.

Registered Holstein Bull 1 year old. Reasonable price.
CARL MATSON, Ligonier, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Herd fully accredited.
GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

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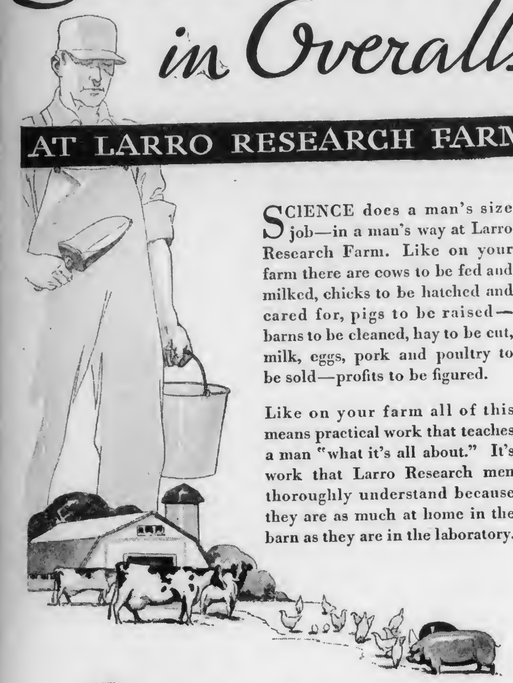

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SCIENCE does a man's size job—in a man's way at Larro Research Farm. Like on your farm there are cows to be fed and milked, chicks to be hatched and cared for, pigs to be raised—barns to be cleaned, hay to be cut, milk, eggs, pork and poultry to be sold—profits to be figured.

Like on your farm all of this means practical work that teaches a man "what it's all about." It's work that Larro Research men thoroughly understand because they are as much at home in the barn as they are in the laboratory.

Larro

ON A FEED SACK MEANS THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PROFIT OVER FEED COST TO DAIRYMEN—POULTRYMEN AND HOG RAISERS

But Larro Research does more than feed cows, hogs and chickens. It keeps a record of everything that helps in judging the value of the many different feeds which are on test—for the sole purpose of Larro Research is to find feeds which will return feeders the greatest possible profit over feed cost. When you buy Larro Feeds you eliminate guesswork—for science working in overalls has developed and proved Larro Feeds under actual farm conditions.

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DRY FODDER CUTTER

Strong, Durable, Mechanically Built. Not continually breaking, cuts finer, puts fodder in better feeding condition than any other cutter in America. PRICES RIGHT.
Can save you money. Write us today.

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Manufacturers Massillon, Ohio

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

Read the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Farmer, because it will save time and get you greater value per dollar.

By R. P. KESTER

I READ a long and supposedly very learned article the other day in which the author analyzed the weak spots in every industry, including agriculture. The general conclusion was that the producers in this country had been tending too much toward specializing in one or a few products instead of diversifying their efforts. In other words, according to the author, we had "put all our eggs in one basket."

* * *

I do not pretend to know the ins and outs of manufacturing, but I think I know something of the fundamentals of agriculture, and I know that while the author's plan for great diversification in farming was possible and was practiced forty years ago, it is not practicable today to the same extent, and for reasons of which the critic seems not to be aware. The matter of one man writing in this vein would not be important, but it is representative of a lot of stuff that is spoken and written, and it is harmful in that it misinforms the public mind.

* * *

It is true that many farmers in the so-called one-crop sections might well produce more food for their own homes and thus be more nearly independent as far as food is concerned, but when it comes to producing a wide range of crops or products in a commercial way it is not economically possible. It is true, however, that specialization in all lines is responsible for mass production, and mass production is said to have brought over-production.

* * *

One of the heaviest items in the cost of producing farm crops is farm machinery. This machinery is specialized, and nearly every crop demands at least one special implement all its own. For instance, the uninformed may think that every farmer could easily devote a few acres to the production of fruit. But the fruit grower, if he is to produce high-class fruit, has to spend large sums for special tilling implements, sprayers and equipment for packing and storing fruit. Thus, the overhead is too big to make it profitable as a small sideline.

* * *

The same thing holds true with market gardening, poultry raising, dairying, etc. Not only does the equipment cost make wide diversification impossible, but the knowledge of how to combat and prevent disease, insects, etc., is so great that one man is not likely to be able to learn and practice it all. And if he does not, failure is almost sure.

* * *

Our grandfathers had few such troubles. In the first place, the market was not so critical as to quality. Our grandfathers used to go to the cellar, measure their apples into a bag, haul them to town and sell them, leaving out only those showing rotten spots. Once a week, or longer, they put their eggs into a basket and sold them by the dozen. There were no grades and standards to observe. Things were sold about as they came from the tree, the ground or the nest. Wide diversification was possible because the buyer was not discriminating, and because disease and pests were not so prevalent.

* * *

I believe that eastern farmers are practicing as great a diversification as is practicable. The truck farmers raise a wide range of vegetables. Dairy farmers usually raise some wheat to provide straw and maintain a good system of crop rotation, and many of them raise potatoes in addition. Potatoes are another crop that has gone into the specialized class requiring special machinery and special knowledge.

* * *

When you find the majority of farmers in a given section following certain practices year after year, they usually have very good reasons for their system. Time has proved to the observant that farmers as a class are as good economists as any other class, but that does not prevent the uninformed from handing out advice liberally.

* * *

Under present conditions it seems necessary to have only a few leaders or specialties in farming, and work these to the limit, both as to quantity and quality. To do this requires full knowledge and the best possible equipment. I feel safe in recommending the best machinery and the use of mechanical power. The cost of human labor makes these modern improvements imperative.

Dairy Industries Exposition

By A. A. BORLAND

IMAGINE an auditorium room with floor space almost sufficient for three regular football fields—or a seating capacity of 41,000 persons and then another room of almost equal capacity beneath it—a total of over six acres of floor space, filled to overflowing with all kinds of equipment for the handling, the manufacture and the marketing of ice cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, powdered milk, and market milk and cream and there you have the Dairy Industries Exposition held at the Atlantic City Auditorium recently.

One was especially impressed with three things:

First, the immensity of the industry. Dairying has been called a two billion dollar industry. One of the speakers, however, brought out the fact that if the capital of all the enterprises which depend on the dairy industry for existence were added together, dairying could more properly be referred to as a three billion dollar industry. Three hundred seventy-four exhibitors showed supplies and equipment ranging from a milk bottle cap costing a fraction of a cent up to immense bottle washers, tank trucks and storage vats costing thousands of dollars. It is a safe bet that the total value of the supplies and equipment shown at the exposition ran well up into millions of dollars.

The second big impression one received was the mechanical perfection of dairy equipment. Immense machines worked with the nicety and the precision of a well regulated watch. The temperature of the milk in great vats holding thousands of gallons could be controlled to the fraction of a degree. Machines manufactured paper milk bottles, put the printing on them and then filled and capped the bottles without being touched by human hands. Cream separators skimmed cream testing up to 80 per cent butterfat. Can washers rinsed milk cans, put them through several different washings, sterilized

(Continued on page 15.)

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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A County Dresses Up Its Home Grounds

By G. W. HARRIS

A SPADE, a rake and a love for flowers, coupled together with plenty of hard work and ambition, are the foundation upon which flower gardens are built. Cape May county, N. J., folks learned this during the past summer and reaped the harvest of enjoyment that comes to all true garden enthusiasts. Many of them are indebted to F. F. Rockwell, well-known author and garden enthusiast, for this first spark of interest which soon swept over the county and made possible a county-wide farm, yard and garden contest.

If you happened to visit this southern New Jersey county this summer you couldn't help but notice folks on the farms and in the urban districts planting shrubs and perennial borders about their homes and yards, building rock gardens and pools, and cleaning up and landscaping their homes as though inspired. They were inspired. First impetus was given this contest last May through Mr. Rockwell's keen interest in beautifying these rural homes. Home owners took up the idea with such eagerness that by the middle of May the project was launched, the first of its kind to be conducted in the East.

A Business Move

Cape Map county juts out into the ocean at the extreme southern tip of New Jersey to form the summer playground for thousands of city folks. Here also is the home of many a captain of fishing and oyster fleets; but primarily it is a rural county with a home market made possible by summer visitors and vacationists. These folks wanted their own surroundings more pleasant, but they also realized that making the county more attractive to the thousands of visitors would improve the economic structure of the county. Directly and indirectly Cape May county is dependent on these city visitors for its prosperity.

With these facts in mind the County Board of Freeholders appropriated money to cover necessary expenditures in the yard and garden contest, the county Chamber of Commerce and county newspapers offered their support and city, borough and township committees began work with a zest. Their battle cry was, "Let's have the Garden County in the Garden State." They realized that the flat topography of the county could not be changed to the natural beauty of wooded hills and streams, but each home could become a peaceful garden spot, a thing of far greater importance to the individual home than the roll of the hills.

When the contest closed on July 4th there were 680 projects entered by 340 individuals. This did not mean merely that there were 340 home owners who were striving to win a prize; it meant that these people were seeking greater enjoyment in their homes and that the community and visitors also would profit by this.

The contest was far-reaching in leaving its influence at the most humble of homes as well as those of wealth. Just after the contest closed this fall I had the pleasure of visiting some of these gardens with County Agent White, who acted as secretary of the contest and gave much of his time to the project, and Mr. Rockwell, chairman of the contest. One community which interested me greatly in connection with the yard and garden contest was a colored settlement a few miles south of Cape May court house. Here, through the leadership of a young colored school teacher, several of the home owners had cleaned up their yards, torn down old buildings and planted flowers and shrubs. The contest has created a greater community pride and a greater pride in home ownership, two things which cannot help but make better citizens of these members of the community.

County Agent White was very enthusiastic about the interest that had been aroused in this colored community by the contest. As we drove through the settlement he told me that in planning next year's project, "I hope to direct more effort toward communities of this type. Here, I believe, we can do the greatest amount of good."

Then there were many folks entered in the contest whose civic pride and love for flowers needed no stimulation. They welcomed this organized farm, yard and garden contest as a means of obtaining greater pleasure from their garden work by sharing their hobby with others, and as an opportunity to learn more of the art of landscaping. In this Mr. Rockwell rendered a vast amount of assistance to home owners throughout the country. He gave many lectures on the fundamentals of landscaping, how to build gardens and pools, and the proper planting of borders and shrubs. With these lectures he showed on the screen pictures of simple and practical planting designs.

The yard and garden contest became more than a contest. It became a home improvement project, one with a definite objective. Soon barren backyards were being transformed into quiet restful gardens and pools, and flower beds began to disappear from the center of lawns as the plants were transferred to borders at the edge of the home grounds. Hit and miss planting was no longer in vogue, instead each shrub and flower was given a definite place in the landscaping scheme of the home.

Mrs. Ernest Corson of Erma was one who was eager to grasp this opportunity to learn more about landscaping her home. When the contest opened she immediately went to work building a rock garden and pool to cut off a view of the barnyard from the road and front of the house. The pasture fence was moved back to enlarge the lawn and borders of shrubs and perennials were planted along the fence leading back to the pool. The picture of her planting shows a remarkable growth during its first season.

Before the fence was removed last spring. Now the rock garden planting screens the barnyard from view.

"This was all planted in one day," she told us as she explained how the family when on a trip would bring home rocks with which to build the rock garden. Next year she plans to change the plantings at the front of their farm home.

In spite of a seven-weeks drouth in Cape May county this summer interest in the contest did not lag; instead it reached its climax on September 18th when over 400 of these people met at Cape May court house to learn the names of the winners. Sixty-three prizes were awarded for the best flower gardens, lawns, rock gardens, pools, improvement of entire grounds, and the greatest improvement during the season.

Entire grounds were judged on their general attractiveness, correctness of design, condition of plants and trees, lawn, neatness and improvement during the season. Gardens, pools, etc., were judged by a similar score.

Local garden clubs are not uncommon in many communities, but it is seldom that we find an entire county launched upon (Continued on page 15.)

Corson children enjoy October's sunshine in Mrs. Ernest Corson's rock garden.

Another view of Mrs. Corson's rock garden showing the artistic pool.

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FROM FEED TO FOOD

THE recent advance in wheat will transfer much of it from the feed to the food class. How much nobody knows, but evidently less wheat will be fed than if it had remained at or near the summer price. The effect on markets for other grains and on other markets has been favorable, even if the price is still below the profit line for most growers.

MORE HORSES

WE don't know how many carloads of colts and young horses have moved into farming territory east of the Mississippi this year, but the total number must be large. Farmers are buying freely because their horses are getting old and they have raised few colts in recent years. The animals shipped in have been of all kinds, but those showing draft blood have been most in demand. Many of them appear likely to make very useful work horses.

VALUE OF A BRAND

FOR many years two brothers have been producing high quality vegetables on adjoining farms. Until recently they packed one of their specialties under the same label. This product was always of the finest quality. Nothing but the best was shipped. Through the years they prospered, for their crops moved at good prices even in times of surplus Recently the brothers decided to market their crops separately, one retaining the old brand, the other establishing a new one. The result was that the old established brand returned 25 cents a crate more than the new one. The commission man knew that one man's product was as good as the other's, but he could not persuade buyers to pay as much for the new brand as for the one backed by twenty years of unvarying quality.

UNNECESSARY REPORTS

ONE way to reduce the postal deficit is to restrict the franking privilege, now and always much abused. Another way is to reduce the number of official publications and the size of some of them. Before us is a 200-page report which gives the details of future trading in corn from January 3, 1921, to December 31, 1929. It states only one important truth and everybody knew that all along, namely, the volume of sales is equal to the volume of purchases, and the volume of purchases is equal to the volume of sales. The rest of it is mainly a record of high, low and closing prices of corn for March, May, July, September and December delivery, with sundry averages and other information useful only in exceptional cases. In such cases the desired information could readily be had by consulting the records of the exchanges or the files of commercial journals. As boards and commissions multiply so do their reports and the costs thereof, including the cost of mailing them to those who have no use for them.

A GREAT EVENT

THE court of last resort for the breeders and feeders of meat animals on this continent is the International Livestock Exposition, held this year November 28-December 5. There the best of the land assemble for final judgment. This year the show of breeding animals is to be large, as it has been at state and regional fairs. The number being fed for competition in the many fat-stock classes is said to be greater than ever, particularly in car-lots. A great show is certain, not only of livestock but of other things, for the demonstrations alone would make a big show. Or the stock of the boys and girls, and they themselves, would make a wonderful exhibition. But however great the International may be as a spectacle, that is not the best of it. The best is the assembling of leaders of the great breeding and feeding industries from all parts of the continent at one time and place. They represent American animal industry and thereby American agriculture as it is not and cannot be represented in any other way or at any other place.

IN SECRET

WHEN the so-called stabilization corporations were established, under authority conferred on the Federal Farm Board by the Agricultural Marketing Act, we innocently expected that all the transactions of these agencies would be made public. And we were amazed when public agencies operating with public funds refused to publish information about their business. These transactions were necessarily speculative. Buying, holding and selling any commodity is of necessity a speculation, whether carried on by a public or a private agency, whether on public markets or elsewhere, whether the commodity is represented by contracts for future delivery or by actual delivery. This is stated here again for the information of a few who apparently do not understand what constitutes speculation.

While on the subject, and just to show that we are not alone in our condemnation of secrecy, we quote the following editorial in the Chicago Tribune: "This secrecy [in regard to loans] is justified in the minds of the Board's members by an analogy. The Farm Board regards itself as in the position of a banker whose loans to clients are not a matter of public knowledge. The analogy does not hold. The Farm Board is dispensing public money like any other agency of the government. Its business is public business. Any cooperative which borrowed from the Farm Board's fund must have been aware of the fact that it was borrowing public money and that its loans were subject to public scrutiny. If Congress permits the Board to operate in secret Congress will assume a heavy responsibility for what ensues." If all this is true as to loans it is certainly true as to speculation. The Board may give an excuse for secrecy in loans, though a poor excuse it is; but it can give no excuse for secret speculation.

TEN RECOMMENDATIONS

THE President's organization on unemployment relief has made a "considered report," which is rather hard to summarize within the limits of our space. It consists of ten recommendations, all of which are discussed more or less. They are: 1—To encourage the public to use available income to purchase goods normally needed. 2—To reestablish public confidence in financial and credit structures and agencies, so that credit may be available for necessary business, including the feeding of livestock and other farm enterprizes. 3—To broaden the view of bankers so that loans may be made on other than recent or current showings; or on consideration of underlying conditions, average records, character of borrower and needs of the community. 4—The spreading of work among workers as equitably as possible when there is not work enough to employ all. 5—To call on those employed in public service, whose employment and wages are guaranteed, to contribute to the support of those less fortunate. 6—Prompt beginning of all public work already provided for. 7—Consideration of the "white-collar" class, which is unorganized and silent about its condition. 8—Consideration in employment of all factors in relation to employe, including his ability to help himself, with preference to those with dependents. 9—Community surveys to determine conditions and to discover opportunities for employment. 10—The transfer of labor from cities to farms on a work-for-keep basis. The organization says that "farmers are justly noted for their broad and generous humanitarianism," and it has great hopes that they can and will provide for many unemployed. In this region many have already gone to the country, but usually among friends and relatives.

In one respect the organization's recommendations are deficient. They should have included a recommendation that labor organizations waive their established wage scales in such an emergency as now confronts us. For it appears certain that considerable work would be available if it could be done at reduced cost. Labor needs work more than it needs rigid adherence to old wage scales just now.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT

THE human element should never be left out of the consideration of any economic problem, for it is the most potent of all the factors therein. Theorists propose many things which appear to be desirable, but old human nature comes along and gives them a jolt which is fatal. All the stabilization schemes which were to regulate prices of various commodities have failed because in one way or another they didn't jibe with human nature. All the monetary schemes which ignored human nature's conception of values have failed. No matter how strong the government or how absolute the power behind it, human nature would not swap its valuable commodities or services for money in which it had not assurance of ability to exchange again for other valuable things. All the communistic plans ever proposed have failed because they ignored human nature, and the Russian experiment must fail for the same fundamental reason. If men can't reap the rewards of their work they will cease to work more than is absolutely necessary for existence. Enthusiasm may carry them along for a while, or something or somebody may fool them for a season, but in the end they will not produce if there is no personal incentive for it. The present-day theorists who demand that the legislative and executive branches of our government create inflation and restore the prices of inflation are ignoring the human factor in their problem. Unless they can persuade the public mind to believe and to act as in a time of inflation they must fail, no matter what Congress and executives may do. Cooperation is a good thing as long as it is profitable to the cooperators, but they are human and will not cooperate much longer than that. And so it goes, and so it is that we cannot ignore this oldest of human institutions.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

THE Delmarva Star, a Wilmington Sunday newspaper, accuses the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association of being merely a catspaw for the milk dealers, and calls it, "a pretense, a sham and a fraud existing only to defraud the public." These accusations have been made during the past two months under the pen name of "Ispet," and can be the result only of a lack of information on the facts of the case. "Ispet" also might be accused of being abysmally ignorant of the true situation.

The Star has also aired the matter of milk prices to the consumer and the price paid to producers in New Castle county, Delaware, under the price plan of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. Many dairymen in this section need only review their marketing efforts since 1923 to understand why they have been receiving low prices for their milk during the past summer. Since the locally operated milk plant at Middletown went into bankruptcy about 1923, many of these producers have shipped to Philadelphia dealers under the Inter-State Producers' sales plan only to withdraw again to market their milk locally when a new local milk plant or cheese factory was again established. This has been repeated four times since 1923, the last time in April, 1931, when a cheese factory at Middletown was discontinued and the producers asked a Philadelphia dealer again to take their supply of milk. This request came at a time when the Philadelphia market had an excess supply of fluid milk, but finally this dealer agreed to accept their milk on a surplus price basis. Some of these dairymen, who immediately tested their herds for bovine tuberculosis, were given the opportunity to establish a fifty per cent basic supply, and on October 1st all of these shippers were put on a sixty per cent basic price, and forty per cent surplus price.

Four times these New Castle county dairymen have petitioned Philadelphia dealers to buy their milk regardless of the demand for a greater or less supply of fluid milk in Philadelphia at that time, only to withdraw from this market after a short period.

The Star also airs a complaint about the retail price of milk in Wilmington. "Ispet" has averaged the price of special raw milk, which brings 20 cents per quart, with that of regular pasteurized milk, selling at 11 cents per quart, to draw his conclusion that the average price of milk in Wilmington is about 16 cents per quart. The fallacy in this argument is the fact that only a small amount of this special milk is on the market and that the average price for milk retailing in Wilmington is near 11 cents per quart.

Again The Star erroneously complains because the surplus milk supply is not turned over to the poor and unemployment organizations at the price approaching the amount paid to the producer. If this were done in Philadelphia and Wilmington it would mean that hundreds of thousands of quarts of milk now being purchased for the unemployed, and for which the dairymen are being paid a basic price, would have to fall into the surplus price class.

But to return to the charges that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is a catspaw for the milk dealers, let us point out a situation involving the one cent per quart price cut of retail milk on September 1st. Dealers in the Philadelphia milk shed insisted on reducing the price of milk to the consumer two cents per quart, making the producer stand the entire loss which would amount to a price cut to dairymen of 92 cents per hundred. The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is a bargaining organization controlled by dairymen shipping into the Philadelphia territory. They bargained with these milk dealers, resulting in a one cent per quart reduction of the price of milk upon the street. This amounted to a price cut of about 60 cents per hundred, the farmers taking a cut of 33 cents per hundred, and the dealers standing the rest of the loss. Analyze this situation. Without the producers' organization dairymen would have taken a cut of 92 cents per hundred for their milk. It is hardly fair to accuse this organization of being a mere catspaw to any milk dealer.

Another recent event which has created quite a stir among dairymen in New Castle county, Delaware, was a meeting last week at Middletown where over 300 producers and spectators proposed to procure an injunction against the Dairy Council in their effort to raise the quality of milk produced in that territory. The Dairy Council had previously announced that dairy farms marketing their milk through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association would be required to provide proper sanitary housing for their herds. As was pointed out at this meeting by C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Council, permanent improvement of dairy barns would not be enforced immediately until Governor Pinchot's committee on uniform regulations for production of milk had made its recommendations.

Mr. Cohee told the producers at this meeting, "Dairy Council records show that the poorest quality of milk coming into Philadelphia from the Philadelphia milk shed is from your territory." This was not news to many of these dairymen, but it is a fact which should be carefully considered if the tenants and land owners in this territory desire to maintain a market for their milk.

"Ispet" in The Star has made many other erroneous statements because of a lack of knowledge of the entire milk situation in Delaware and in the Wilmington and Philadelphia markets. To correct these misleading statements would require much space, but any farmer who carefully studies all sides of the milk situation can grasp the error of "Ispet's" viewpoint.

The Mercer county Four-H Club poultry judging team took first honors at the state-wide judging contest held at Asbury Park on October 31st. These boys competed against teams from eight other counties in one of the most interesting club poultry judging contests ever held in the state. In January the Mercer county team will represent New Jersey at the National Contest held at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

The members of the team are (left to right): Edward Reichard, Wm. Ford, Chris Andreas, Jack Goldenbaum who assisted in coaching the team, and Edward Trockenbrod.

* * *

TUESDAY, November 10th, opened New Jersey's gunning season for small game. Thousands of hunters will be tramping the dry woodlots throughout the state during the next two weeks, and it is important that every hunter and property owner take every precaution against fires.

This has been an extremely dry fall, making the brush and fallen leaves, as well as the dead leaves hanging on the trees, mere kindling which will start a serious forest fire on the slightest provocation. It is difficult for owners of woodlots to control the carelessness of hunters without posting their land against hunting, but they might find it a help to post signs similar to those found in the state forests asking hunters to be, "Careful with Fire." Probably the greatest losses by forest fires in the East can be attributed to careless smokers.

During the hunting season, especially when the woods are as dry as at the present time, every property owner should keep his weather eye on the lookout for any fires which may be started by carelessness.

* * *

EACH year farmers as well as consumers are becoming more "grade" and "quality" conscious in the marketing and buying of farm products. Until recently little progress has been made in the East in presenting farm products to consumers in an attractive package. Now we find many beekeepers wrapping their comb honey in cellophane. Some progressive poultrymen are marketing their dressed birds in a similar package, as are also a few celery growers.

Probably the time is not far distant when quality eggs retailed in dozen-cartons will be sealed in a cellophane air-tight container. Just what effect this would have on retaining the interior quality of fresh eggs is not known, but the Pacific Coast Egg Producers have found it profitable to seal each egg by dipping it in an oil solution to make the shell more nearly air-tight. The use of cellophane, or a similar product, for sealing cartons of eggs for the retail market is a subject worthy of some research.

* * *

THE revised list of fertilizer grades, made necessary by the decision of the fertilizer industry to substitute "nitrogen" for "ammonia" in fertilizer analyses, has been announced by the State Experiment Station. This change became effective November 1st, and the list of grades recommended by the Experiment Station is as follows: 3-8-10, 3-12-6, 4-8-5, 4-8-7, 4-12-4, 4-16-4, 5-8-7, 5-10-5 and 6-6-5.

"In most cases the new analyses recommended contain the same percentage of nitrogen that the analyses formerly recommended contained of ammonia," advises H. R. Cox, extension service agronomist. "These grades will give farmers about one-fifth more nitrogen than they have been in the habit of using. This additional nitrogen may be used to good advantage under many conditions. Where there may be danger of applying nitrogen in excess, however, farmers may either use a little smaller quantity of the same grade or an equal quantity of a grade lower in nitrogen."

* * *

CHICK hatcherymen and the poultry specialists at the colleges report that more winter broilers are being raised this year than ever before. This is said to be a direct reaction to the high prices received for winter broilers last year and it is felt that the increased numbers this year may result in a flooded market with low prices. Many hatcheries have been unable to fill their orders for these early hatched chicks, a condition which exists throughout New Jersey and the Eastern Shore.

* * *

NEW JERSEY Agricultural Week will be held in Trenton during the week of January 26 to 29, 1932.

* * *

THE annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association will again be held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, on November 17th and 18th. Most of the first day will be devoted to election of directors and general business, and the annual banquet will be held that evening. The meeting the following morning will be open to the public.

* * *

SEVERAL readers have made inquiry concerning the several rabbit meat packing plants and rabbit sales organizations which have opened plants in New Jersey during the past month. They want to know about the future of such an industry and the advisability of going into the rabbit business and signing contracts with these concerns. The best advice is to look before you leap.

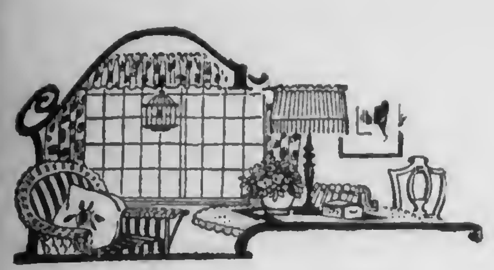
Most of these concerns operate on a buy back basis. You must buy breeding stock and equipment from them and in return sign a contract to sell your entire production to them on a meat basis. This is not a new proposition; many such concerns have sprung into existence over night, and have gone out of existence as quickly. Others have been in business for many years.

One who is considering going into the business of raising rabbits under a contract basis must decide for himself whether he must pay too high a price for breeding stock and equipment and what his chance for returns on this investment will be. It is advisable to talk to men who for several years have been raising and marketing rabbits for meat.

Again one should not lose sight of the fact that the market for rabbit meat is rather limited and can easily be overdone. Some of the retail stores which have tried to market rabbits have given up the idea as they find that most of their customers prefer other types of meat. Several rabbit meat packing plants recently opened in New Jersey and the market cannot be expected to stand too rapid expansion.

* * *

THE packing of potatoes in crates at harvest requires over 30 per cent of the total labor involved in raising this crop, says Professor R. U. Blasingame of Penn State. The agricultural engineering department of the College has designed, constructed and tested a potato picker which attracted much interest at a recent meeting of potato growers.



The Farm Home

Prevent Cracks in Wood Floors

ALMOST every householder has at some time experienced the exasperation and disappointment that result from a badly laid floor which develops cracks and irregularities, catching dirt and dust, and often creaking under foot.

The time to prevent the occurrence of cracks in a floor is when the floor is laid, says a member of the staff of the Forest Products Laboratory of the U. S. Forest Service. The cracks that develop within a few weeks or months in a new, well-laid floor are the result of a change in moisture content within the wood itself. This change in moisture content of the wood may be due to improper preliminary seasoning; improper storage conditions at the mill or retail yard; delivery to the building during wet weather or before the masonry or plaster walls are dry; or it may be due to the absorption of moisture from the air within the building either before or after the flooring is laid. The change in moisture content of the flooring as a result of the absorption of moisture from the air is the most serious cause of cracks, largely because its importance is not appreciated; hence little or no effort is made to guard against it.

If you are building a new home, you can safeguard your flooring by:—Ordering your wood from a manufacturer upon whom you can rely to protect the stock properly while it is in his hands. Never allowing flooring to be delivered on a rainy or even a damp day. Never allowing it to be stored in the house before the plaster or masonry of the walls has had time to become thoroughly dry. Watching the humidity of the air in the house both day and night while the house is unoccupied.

This last point means that if necessary heat should be maintained in the house from the time the flooring is delivered until it is finished by the painter. The house interior should be maintained at at least 15 degrees F. above outdoor temperatures and should not be allowed to cool below about 70 degrees during the summer or 62 degrees to 65 degrees when the outdoor temperatures are below freezing. While temperatures a little higher than this will not do any harm, any severe overheating must be avoided. After receiving the protective coat of finish, temperatures comparable with those occurring in the house during occupancy should be maintained. Very little heat is required in warm, dry weather, but spells of damp or cool weather are likely to occur in any month in the year. Whenever possible the heating plant should be placed in the house before the interior trim goes in, to supply the necessary heat.

Another precaution in floor laying for best results is to eliminate all crooked boards when the stock is delivered, or use them in inconspicuous places like closets.

There Is Charm in a Well-Laid Floor.

To Avoid Colds

"I CAUGHT a cold" is about the silliest expression heard today. No one tries to catch a cold. The trouble with us is that we do not try very hard to keep a cold from catching us. That is why we meet so many today who are complaining about what happened when the weather changed.

One of the most important things you can do, both to prevent and to correct colds, is to keep your body as alkaline as possible. Vegetables, fruits and milk in the diet will do this.

If, however, you feel a cold coming on take a hot bath and get into a warm bed immediately. Then drink a full glass of hot lemonade. Sweat out those poisons. In the morning squeeze the juice of a lemon into a half glass of water. Stir in a half teaspoon of baking soda and drink it while it bubbles. Repeat this three times a day until your cold has disappeared. Remember, however, that if your cold fails to respond promptly your physician should be interviewed. A little cold is often a dangerous thing.

JANE is a popular young lady of two and a half years. Two adoring big brothers prove that "gentlemen prefer blonds" and are her untiring slaves. Due, no doubt, to the adulation of her admiring adult world, Jane has early learned the power of tears and pouting which last for hours. Jane's mother is worried and wonders what method to pursue. Have you a suggestion? What would you do? Address your letter to Home Page Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Timely Tips

Bread Wrappers

BREAD wrappers make very good window polishers, the paraffin in the papers giving a polish to the glass. They are excellent also for polishing and cleaning the top of the stove, and during the school year I cut the wrappers to a convenient size, and place them in a drawer of the kitchen cabinet for use in wrapping the children's lunch.

* * *

Honey

Try making cake icings with extracted honey, blending with orange, almond or lemon flavors, or with coriander, cardamon or anise.

A good rule for the storing of honey is to remember that where salt will keep dry is a good place for honey. Where salt gathers moisture is too damp also for storing honey.

Mrs. Hugo Gersten

What Is Wrong with Betty?

IT was the year Betty was seven that she began to act queer. Before that time she had seemed to be a normal child. She and her four-year-old brother Ted, had romped and fought like two healthy little puppies. But the winter Betty was in the second grade at school Grandmother came to visit.

"How cute Ted looks in that little play suit," laughed Grandmother the first day she arrived. "Ted looks just like his Daddy when he gets that cap on," she remarked again that day. Still later at supper she said, "What bright, snapping eyes Ted has, he'll be at the head of his class when he goes to school." Both Daddy and Mother beamed at Ted. They were glad Grandmother was impressed with her grandson.

It was the next morning that Betty refused to eat her breakfast.

"Why Betty," exclaimed Mother who was always very particular that Betty ate a good breakfast before she went to school, "are you sick?" Betty hung her head and refused to answer.

"See how Ted eats his breakfast," put in Grandmother, "surely you don't want a little fellow like Ted to do better than you."

Betty flopped down on the floor and lay on her stomach. Her mother coaxed and threatened to no avail. She was exasperated, never had the child acted like that before and why did she choose now, of all times, when Grandmother was visiting? Finally Betty was sent to school without any breakfast. But the next meal Betty ate a little after much coaxing and then threw herself on the floor again. Her Daddy took a hand in the affair with a good old-fashioned switch but that only caused screams and yells and although they got her back to the table she was too upset to eat even if she would. But the worst was yet to come, the next morning Betty refused to go to school. Her Mother did everything she knew to get her to go, but no, Betty would not. They called a doctor to see if the youngster was sick but he could find nothing wrong with her. The next morning her Daddy took her to school. At the first recess Betty ran off home. Her Mother called up the principal of the school and explained matters. He came around and talked to Betty after school but his talk seemed to have no effect. After a few weeks of such performances Betty began to lose weight and looked almost sick. Mother was getting hysterical. What was wrong with Betty? Something had to be done. Finally in desperation they took her to a psychoanalist. He took Betty away and talked to her for over an hour, then later he told her parents what was wrong.

"Betty," he explained, "thinks you love Ted better than her. She was only acting that way to gain attention. Try showing her a little special favor and she will be all right."

The next day her Daddy said casually, "Betty, how about you and I taking a trip into the city today?"

"Isn't Ted going too?" asked Betty incredulously.

"No, not today," answered her Daddy, "you're to be my best girl."

A trip to the city with dinner at a restaurant and a movie afterwards made a different Betty. If she again refused to eat they paid no attention to her and she soon forgot to pout. Her Mother remembered several times a day to give her a hug and a kiss and tell her how much she loved her. Before long Betty was a happy little girl going to school and getting the best grades in her class.

Jean Lathom McFarland.

To keep fish from falling apart when boiling, add a tablespoon of vinegar to a quart of water in which they are boiled.

Use three tablespoons of vinegar to a gallon of water when washing windows to give them a nice polish.

M. H. G.

Aprons and House Dresses

No. 7208.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¼ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7340.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3⅞ yards of 35-inch material. The belt in contrasting material requires ⅛ yard. Bow of ribbon requires ¾ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7264.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material 1-6 yard cut crosswise is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7341.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4⅞ yards will be required. Collar, vestee, cuffs and pocket facings of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 2 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7181.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size if made with long sleeves, requires 5 1-3 yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard will be required 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7061.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—Medium. It requires 1¾ yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 10½ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 5852.—Domestic science apron and head band. With or without closed inserts at the sides. Sizes for ladies: small, medium, large and extra large. For juniors, 12, 14 and 16 years. Medium size requires 2½ flour bags. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7091.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard 35 inches wide is required cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINTER FASHION BOOK

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Winter Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

She sells her pastry and flowers by telephone

A FARMER's wife living near Newton, N. C., takes advantage of her telephone to sell the cakes and pies which she is skilled in making. She calls her customers regularly to find out what they wish, and in this way is able to dispose of all the products she can bake. She also takes telephone orders for flowers in season. Her extra money from these sources amounts to a substantial sum in the course of a year.

The telephone is an important aid in promoting the most profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative associations or local markets. It is invaluable in making social or business engagements, ordering supplies or summoning help in times of fire, accident or sickness. And it enables parents on the farm to keep in frequent touch with children who are at school or working in nearby places.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

For coughs due to colds, the best remedy that money could buy can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

PINEX for Coughs

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as local representatives and to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to

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Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify.

Must own or have use of conveyance.

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Charles David, Sta. V, Cincinnati, O. Dept. 199

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

Hold on to your seasoned layers this winter

START your promising pullets to laying, but don't discard your dependable year-old hens. The mortality will be less . . . you will have fewer small eggs . . . better still, you will have heavy egg production, if you care for them with Pan-a-min.

Don't make the mistake of thinking year-old hens are unprofitable. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min gives health and vigor, conditions and keeps in laying trim. It has the same beneficial effects on mature layers that it has on pullets.

Four hundred mature hens on our Research Farm were used in a test. They were fairly good layers. For the test, we divided them equally and kept them in four pens, all alike, in the same laying house. All had the same ration, and same care. Pens 1 and 3 had Pan-a-min added to their feed. There was no other difference.

At the end of eleven months the two Pan-a-min pens (200 hens) had laid 2066 2/3 dozen eggs. The other two pens (200 hens) had laid 1781½ dozen.

The Pan-a-min hens laid 285 1/6 dozen more eggs than the non-Pan-a-min hens.

The Pan-a-min hens ate more feed — to be exact, $14.78 worth more. But that is natural. Pan-a-min makes hens hungry. And for that extra feed, and their extra condition, they gave us nearly 300 dozen extra eggs.

Don't sacrifice your proved, seasoned layers. Pan-a-min with its appetizing and conditioning properties, and its indispensable minerals, will extend their usefulness. Make the test now, this winter. Get your supply of Pan-a-min from a nearby Dr. Hess dealer, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Poultry

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Colds in Poultry Quickly Banished

Wheezing, Rattling, Choking, Ends. Trouble Stopped In 48 Hours

Readers with colds in their flocks should read this letter from Thomas Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large size) to Hurrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

Balsam Pillows Homespun, handblocked, filled with fresh Maine balsam. Fine for home or gift. Send for circular. $1.50 postpaid.
J. DORR, BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by ELSIE K. WATSON

Busy Bird Club News

SOME weeks ago I saw an article about the Maryland yellow throat. A member from a more southern state submitted it. You expressed the opinion that perhaps they did not come up this far north to our state (Pennsylvania).

I am much interested in birds and have two highly illustrated bird-books, so I am sending in my version of the Maryland yellow throat. He does, with his mate, migrate to our state. I was watering the cows when he and his mate "chipped" inquisitively from the shelter of a dense vine. He is a lovely bird, his bright, snapping eyes, his black mask, oh, he is an interesting sight! His mate is more retiring and has no mask. He questions and questions you as to your business there, as he hops blithfully from branch to branch, and continues it till you leave his haunts.

Mary V. Kundra.

* * *

A Scrapbook for Notes

SOME of the Club members are writing in to tell me that they cannot afford to buy a scrapbook. Well, then, why not make one. Use strong, brown wrapping paper for your pages. If your pages are to be twelve by eighteen inches, cut the paper twenty-four by eighteen inches to make double sheets. Prepare about ten of these, fold them down the center and one inside the other in book form. To hold them firmly you might stitch them down the center by hand, using darning needle and black waxed thread. Make your stitches about an inch long.

Now, for the cover. Use two sheets of stiff cardboard, each thirteen and a half by twenty-two inches. Perhaps you can find cardboard that is covered on one side with some brilliant color. Use this colored side for the outside. On the inside of these cardboards, paint a border of some harmonizing color about two and one-half inches. Now join the two separate half covers on the outside with a strip of narrow, black adhesive tape. To fasten the book to the cover, paste the first page to the front cover, just inside the painted border, and do the same with the last page on the back cover.

If you have a good picture of some birds, I think it would be nice to paste it on the outside of the cover. Now, your book is all ready for clippings and anything you might like to write about the birds.

Write and tell me about your book. I shall be interested to know if you have followed my suggestions—and perhaps you can suggest some improvements.

Profitable Garden Clubs

GROWING garden vegetables has proved to be a worthwhile enterprise for Four-H Club boys in Forest county, Pennsylvania, during 1931. The boys have worked under the leadership of Mrs. C. E. Crider of East Hickory, and Dr. F. J. Bovard in Tionesta, with the assistance of County Agent Russell M. Smith.

From a garden about one-eighteenth of an acre in size, Wilford Watson, of Endeavor, cleared $45.32. Over 25 different kinds of vegetables were grown to be sure of a steady supply all the year. Forty-six hours of labor were spent in this garden. Receipts amounted to $20.15 for vegetables sold and used at home; $22.19 for 51 quarts of canned vegetables, and approximately $40 for vegetables stored and harvested late in the season.

Jean Zeigler, near Endeavor, although only ten years of age, obtained a profit of $7.59 on a thirtieth-acre garden. Over 50 quarts of vegetables were canned and dried for home use.

In Tionesta, Howard E. Kelly sold 47 dozen ears of sweet corn at an average price of 32 cents per dozen. His profit in the corn project was $19.13. Gilbert Jamieson, also of Tionesta, sold 26 dozen ears of sweet corn in July for a total of $8.35, or an average of 33 cents per dozen.

Tomatoes grown for sale, for use at home, and for canning, returned to Charles Vlark of Tionesta, a profit of $7.37. The Marglobe and John Bear varieties were used. Thirty-six plants of each were supplied by C. A. Anderson, local plant grower.

E. H. Rohrbeck.

Ingenious

A UNIVERSITY student, when sitting for an examination, was asked to compose one verse of poetry including the words "analyze" and "anatomy" he wrote:

"My analyze over the ocean,
My analyze over the sea.
Oh! who will go over the ocean,
And bring back my anatomy?"

Editor's note:—Rather good, isn't it? What can you do? Compose a four-line poem and send it to the Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Prizes will be given for the best.

Little Folks

Drawing by Ludmila Jamarik.

THE DISHES

Somebody didn't wash the dishes dry!
How do I know? Because I saw them cry.
Yes, crying as they sat upon the shelves
I saw them, and they couldn't help themselves.
They made no noise; each plate was in its place,
But, oh, two tears were on the platter's face!
Oh, don't you think a little girl is mean
Whose dishes cry because they're not wiped clean?

—Elizabeth West.

Timmy's Balloon Ride

(Continued from last week.)

"Hah!" With a tremendous sigh of relief and very cautiously Timmy let go of one of the balloon strings. Then, he released another and gradually began to drift downward. By the time he had sent three of the balloons floating off by themselves, he could see the roof-top and the trees in the garden and by letting two more go he was enabled to circle gracefully over the party table itself. The mice with uplifted paws and voices watched him descend.

Timmy enjoyed to the fullest extent the sensation he was causing and with a balloon string in each hand, timed his landing to a nicety. Letting one and then the other go he came down in the very center of the group of his friends and neighbors. Timmy's marvelous balloon ascension was the only topic discussed for days and days in the attic, and Timmy himself is writing a fat mouse book on the pleasures and perils of flying.

(The end.)

The Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel

By C. B. ALLMAN

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THE land south of the Ohio river had been granted to the whites by a treaty with the Indians, but all the Indians did not sign the treaty. Those who did not sign did not honor the agreement, on the grounds that those who signed had no authority over them. It is also possible that some of the signers regretted their bargain and chose to look on the agreement as a "scrap of paper."

The settlers naturally felt that they were in the right when taking up this land and making homes there. The Indians, on the other hand, had formed a confederation of tribes in Ohio headed by Joseph Brant for the purpose of stopping the encroachments of whites. The situation was full of dynamite, and it exploded at slight provocation.

How things often worked out when settlers went to occupy this promised land is illustrated by the account of "May's Disastrous Trip Down the Ohio," as told by H. A. Bruce in "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road."

In the spring of 1790 six voyagers, four men and two women, set out down the Ohio to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky. Near the mouth of the Scioto two white men ran down the bank in great excitement and begged the travelers to take them on board, as they had escaped Indians who were hot after them. The voyagers, however, were suspicious of a trap and continued to drift with the current, meanwhile arguing whether to take a chance on rescuing the supposed escaped whites.

Eventually one man named Flinn could not bear the idea of abandoning two of his race to the savages and insisted that he be put ashore and that the boat then push off and continue until he determined whether the two on shore were escaping from Indians or trying to lure the others to their fate.

The minute he leaped on the bank a half dozen redskins seized him and then commenced firing on the boat, which could not get away very fast. They killed two on the boat and then boarded the craft, shaking hands all around as they did so. Having shaken hands cordially with the live whites they proceeded coolly to scalp the dead ones. Then they found a barrel of rum, and the party was complete as far as they were concerned.

Next morning three boat-loads of Virginia gentlemen came down the river. Here was another prize, which the Indians made for with all the speed they could get out of their white captives, whom they drafted into rowing. The Virginians escaped only by abandoning two of their boats and all their goods and horses to the enemy.

Flinn, the man whose kindness of heart gave the redskins the chance they were waiting for, was finally burned at the stake. Stiles, another of those captured, ran the gauntlet and was condemned to death, but made his escape and reached the settlements. Miss Fleming, one of the women, was rescued by a chief when she was bound to a stake for the final ceremony, and conducted to Pittsburgh. The other woman was killed when the redmen first fired on the boat. At that time May, the leader, while in the act of waving his nightcap as a token of surrender was shot in the forehead. The remaining man, Johnson, was captured, later ransomed by the French and returned to his family.

Thus we see that a trip down the Ohio was not a pleasure excursion those days. The settlers had to fight to get to their lands, fight to hold them, then work themselves half to death to keep from starving entirely. The help of a Wetzel was right welcome in this active occupation, and he turned his energies toward helping these home-hungry folks get located.

Wetzel's presence with a group was a protection against hostile redmen, for his fame had permeated the Indian stamping grounds. The redskins feared him and seemed to give those in his care a wide berth. It is even likely that they feared he was on their trail when he was not, and that this wholesome respect tempered their activities.

AMONG those interested in western lands was John Madison, brother of James who later became President. Madison hired Wetzel to go with him through the Kanawha region, now in West Virginia. On this trip they ran across a deserted hunter's camp where they found some goods concealed. "I think I'll help myself to a blanket," said Madison, and he did so.

In crossing the Little Kanawha that day they were fired on and Madison killed. The change in Wetzel's mind is seen here in that he did not pursue the redman who fired the fatal shot, but took Madison's body to friends in Wheeling.

From then on he spent most of his time in the woods, not as a relentless hunter of Indians or even wild animals, but in communion with the birds and the beasts which seemed to know him a friend. It is said that a delicate, lame doe used to come and rest its face beside that of the one-time fierce destroyer, unafraid. But we are afraid that here again the zeal of the historian has carried him beyond established facts. Let us put it down beside other accounts to help balance the score.

When in 1804 Lewis and Clark started on their historic trip across the Rockies the fame of Wetzel in Kentucky marked him as a man useful in their enterprise. They sent a messenger to him and he finally consented to join them. He spent four months with the party, then came back home, because the trip was too slow and not exciting enough for him.

Apparently this excursion renewed his old restlessness, and he decided to see strange lands for himself again. He bid his mother and sisters good-bye. When he came to Lydia she asked, "When shall you return?"

(To be concluded.)

"I WOULD NOT THINK OF FEEDING WITHOUT REGULATOR"

Eastern Shores Farm Hatchery

"My flock of 2500 white Leghorns have had Regulator for two years"

Think what one extra egg a month means from the 2500 hens of this Virginia feeder. More than 200 dozen *extra eggs* a month! More than forty dollars *extra income!* That pays for all his Poultry Regulator, *many times over.*

Start adding Poultry Regulator to *your* mash, whatever it is. No feed contains the abundance of food minerals and appetizing vegetable tonics found in Regulator. That's why hens get more from their feed, work harder, and lay more eggs when they're Regulated. Add only two pounds to a hundred pounds of mash. The cost is trivial—the results almost immediate in better flock vigor, more eggs and more profit.

Special offer to demonstrate the remarkable power of Pratts Poultry Regulator. $2.00 value for $1.00. Take any lot of run-down hens, free them of worms by using Pratts N-K Capsules, and then add Regulator to their feed and watch it tone and build them up into profitable layers in a jiffy. Everything you need—$1.00 worth of Poultry Regulator and $1.00 worth of N-K Capsules—$2.00 worth of goods—BOTH FOR ONE DOLLAR—use coupon.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

$2.00 Worth for $1.00

$1.00 Worth of Poultry Regulator AND **A $1.00 Package of PRATTS N-K** *(nicotine and kamala) Capsules for worms*

Present this coupon with $1 to your dealer or mail to the Pratt Food Company, Dept-189, Philadelphia, Pa. You receive: Two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator AND one $1 carton Pratts N-K Capsules. $2 value for $1. (Prices are slightly higher in Far West.)

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GOOD ONLY IN U.S.A.

Note to Dealers: Honor this coupon when signed and presented with $1 for two 4-pound packages Pratts Poultry Regulator and one $1 size Pratts N-K Capsules. Mail coupons to Pratt Food Company. They will be redeemed immediately with new merchandise.

Dried Beet Pulp!

Hailed from the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf . . . *the All-American feed!*

No other feed has earned such a universal good will. Opinions differ as to other feeds—but Dried Beet Pulp admits no argument!

Dried Beet Pulp aids digestion and promotes health as no other feed can. Dried Beet Pulp corrects the bad habits of other feeds. Dried Beet Pulp is good for *all animals*—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

How much? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Recommend it? Listen! Dried Beet Pulp is fed by more than 100 State Experimental Stations in 20 states east of the Rockies! Where to buy it? Listen! See your feed dealer—or write direct to us. Your Pulp will be shipped from the Sugar Factory nearest you!

LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. PF-12 **DETROIT, MICH.**

IT COSTS LESS TO WEAR BALL-BAND!

The *only* way to look at the cost of rubber footwear is to count the *number of days* wear you get out of it! The new Ball-Band line is the toughest, the most economical! Insist on seeing the Red Ball trade-mark. Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co., Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.

TRADE MARK — LOOK FOR THE RED BALL

BOOTS, RUBBERS, ARCTICS, GALOSHES, CANVAS SHOES, MISHKO WORK SHOES, WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BALL BAND

THE RAINBOW'S END

Feeding costs are at rock bottom. . . . How can you afford not to feed Pratts?

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The poultry industry is "getting the breaks." In view of some seasons feeders have faced, this one seems like the end of the rainbow.

For poultrymen can now buy *at ridiculously low prices* the one laying mash that makes more eggs per pound of feed than any other. Pratts is selling at the lowest price in history. 1931 prices are 30% lower than a year ago. Yet the quality was never better.

We guarantee the sterling *quality* of ingredients.

We guarantee the proportions to be *uniform* from bag to bag.

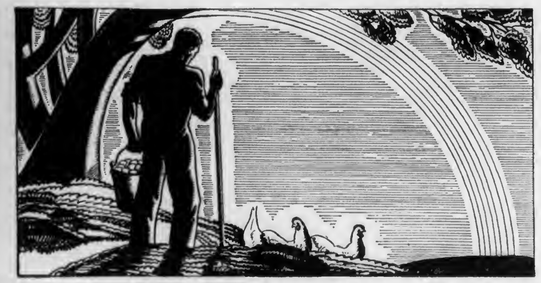
We guarantee Pratts to be *complete in vitamins*, probably the most important promise of all. Of course, you can *count* the extra eggs you get with Pratts, but the invisible values are *even more priceless*. Plenty of Vitamins A and B keep your flocks healthy and rugged—abundant Vitamin D takes the place of sunshine in the coming dark days of winter. And Vitamin E insures eggs of high hatchability. Every bag of Pratts contains *a generous supply of all four*.

Get in touch with your Pratt dealer. If you don't feed Pratts now, *switch over quick*. Get the extra eggs. There's no excuse not to, with this quality feed selling at its lowest price in history.

Pratt Food Co., 124 Walnut St., Dept. 222, Philadelphia, Pa.

On the Air with Helps to Feeders

Tune in every Thursday, 1:00 noon Eastern standard time, or 12:00 Central standard time. . . . on your favorite Columbia network station. Hear 15 minutes of meaty discussion of feeders' problems, broadcast direct from the Experiment Farm of the Pratt Food Company.



• PRATTS

BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

Complete in Vitamins • At the Lowest Price in Its History

PRATT FOOD COMPANY • 124 WALNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When Selling Turkeys

By W. R. WHITACRE

THE Thanksgiving holiday is the start of the open season for poultry shippers. The unscrupulous, fly-by-night and crooked poultry dealers are loading their guns and getting ready for their annual clean-up. They are printing highly promising price lists, with guarantees of highest prices, and are mailing them to their sucker lists. These empty promises and the hope of a higher return bring them thousands of dollars' worth of poultry, while the shipper gets a small return and disappointment.

Efforts to collect money rightly due the shipper are rarely successful. A bad debt of this kind is a sorry mess for all concerned. The farmer says, "Something ought to be done about it; there ought to be a law." The honest poultry dealer who also suffers feels the same way about it. Existing legislation is not complete enough to curb these dishonest practices. The best way to put a stop to this defrauding of the shipper is to make it unprofitable. The cure is simple and it consists of investigation before shipping and not after it is too late to do any good. More care in selecting a firm to which to ship would save at least 75 per cent of the loss.

Attractive Quotations

One reason that the crooked merchant has been able to prosper is that he is dealing with shippers who rarely send goods to a distant market. The farm housewife with her flock of twenty-five to a hundred turkeys is a good prospect. She receives letters from a number of firms in distant markets telling of the excellent prospects for turkey prices and stating that they have outlets which enable them to obtain top prices for turkeys. They enclose a price sheet of attractive quotations which gives many the impression that the firm guarantees to pay these high prices.

In an inconspicuous place in very small type is usually printed something to the effect that market prices are subject to change according to supply and demand. It is unlawful to send out fictitious and misleading quotations, but this phrase is supposed to remove that objection. No firm in any market can guarantee a week in advance to return a set price for turkeys. The market changes from day to day and even during the day. If a man were able to predict definitely what prices would be he could make a fortune and retire and would not need to continue in business.

Better Investigate

To a large extent the farmer himself is to blame for this practice of sending out price lists far in advance of the market season. The farmer often writes and asks the commission man what turkeys will bring. If the commission man answers honestly that he does not know, the farmer, who is not fully acquainted with market conditions, is not satisfied. The dealer may say that he believes the better grades of young hens will sell around 30c based on present indications of supply and demand but he will not guarantee that price.

One dealer, who has built a reputation for honest business, answers that he cannot predict prices but he will make every effort to obtain the best price for the grade of poultry shipped and will make returns in full promptly after the goods are sold. Other dealers state that if they do not predict a price at which they believe they can sell they will not get any shipments.

The farmer who has turkeys or other poultry to market should determine how, when and where it is going to sell before the actual marketing season is on. Much poultry is shipped to distant markets that could be sold to better advantage and for larger profit at home, or in nearby towns. If letters are received from firms in distant markets the farmer should make his investigations early.

One woman in a far western state shipped a large quantity of prime turkeys to a distant market. She received a check for payment in full for $150. The check was returned and protested for lack of funds. She then started to investigate and made an effort to collect the bill and learned that the firm had a very poor financial and moral rating.

Banks, county agricultural agents, farm papers, state colleges and the various departments of agriculture are all sources of information available to every farmer. Most banks will supply their depositors with ratings without charge, but even when there is a charge it is small and a mighty good investment.

Spoilage of Dressed Stock

The methods used to defraud the shipper are numerous. Occasionally a firm will obtain a reliable man in your neighborhood to solicit shipments for them. They will promise to pay him a small commission on all shipments that he obtains. The man may be honest and respected in your community, and he may think that the firm is a good one to which to ship. In one case over $800 worth of poultry was shipped from a small country point in the West to one firm, all of it solicited by a local man. The local solicitor never received his commission and the shippers have still to collect their money. The amount involved is large enough that it may pay to bring suit, but all indications are that the firm does not have enough assets to make it profitable.

Sometimes a shipper will send a small shipment of turkeys or other poultry and the returns will come through promptly and will be highly satisfactory. The firm will ask a larger shipment and will tell the shipper to get his friends and neighbors to ship. When the next shipment arrives there are no returns. The shipper writes and receives no answer; when he sends a registered letter it is returned stating that the firm has gone out of business. Sometimes returns are made, but they are not nearly as high as they should be and there are claims of spoilage.

Spoilage of dressed stock in shipment is the one greatest cause for dissatisfaction. Hundreds and hundreds of pounds of poultry arrive in a heated and partly decayed condition that makes it either unfit for food or saleable at only a very low price. Lots of it was fine when it left the farm, but due to inadequate cooling, poor packing, or hot weather enroute it has deteriorated. The dealer cannot help this condition and cannot make satisfactory returns for it. The farmer is suspicious and believes he is having something pulled over on him. The fact that so many shippers are careless in this way further helps the dishonest merchant, for if he states that the birds arrived in poor condition, who is to dispute his word? A large receiver of poultry states that 90 per cent of this spoilage is due to packing the poultry in barrels before all of the animal heat has left it.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

CELERY blanching paper ten inches wide may now be bought in quantities of one or more rolls at four dollars per 1,000 linear feet. Doubtless even more attractive prices can be secured on large orders. Boards, too, are cheaper, but the relative price advantage of paper is much greater now than it was some years ago before celery paper had been manufactured in quantity.

Wires, shaped like great staples approximately 15 inches high and five or six inches wide, may be bought ready shaped or may be cut and formed by hand. These serve to hold the paper close to each side of the rows. We have used some of this cheap paper for two seasons, shifting it approximately once a week from early August to late October, and it promises that much more service I am sure.

* * *

EXTREMELY thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture immediately before storing helps insure good keeping of celery. In addition to the routine weekly spraying we have been accustomed to go over the celery twice just before lifting for storage. To assure complete coverage the second application is made while driving in an opposite direction to that employed in making the first application.

How to Keep Cider Sweet

MANY of our people are interested in preserving apple juice in order that it may be used as a wholesome non-alcoholic beverage during the winter months. Fortunately, this may be accomplished in several ways, a few of which will be mentioned.

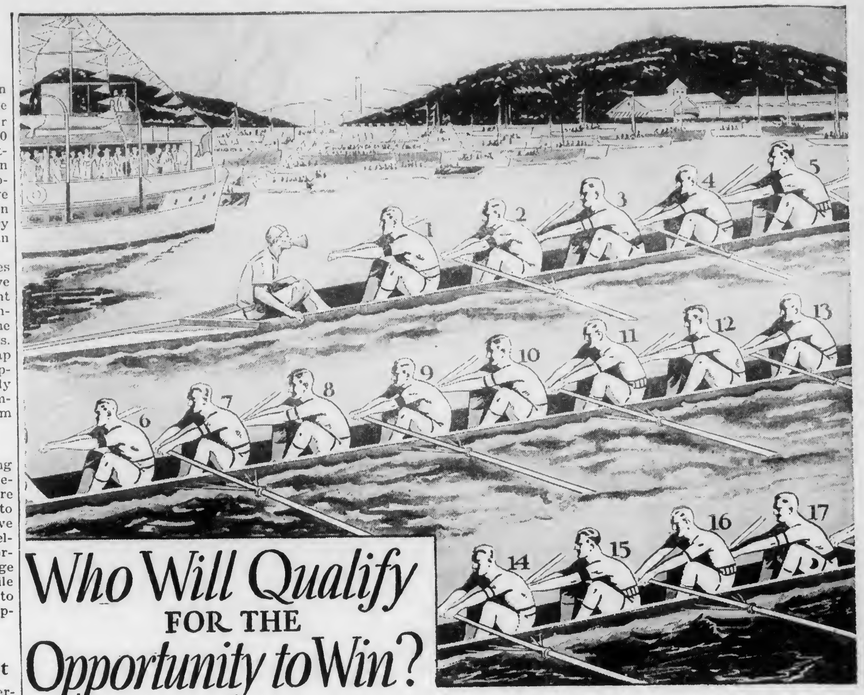
Cider prepared from sound apples and chilled immediately after pressing, and then held in storage at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, has been known to remain without noticeable fermentation for a period of from 36 to 57 days. Cider so preserved, however, will become "hard" or "sour" in the course of time.

It is likewise possible to preserve apple juice in wooden containers, if the proper conditions are maintained. The containers should first be paraffined on the outside and then sterilized and filled with juice which was heated previously to a temperature of about 158 degrees Fahrenheit. The containers should then be sealed with sterile cotton until the juice has cooled, at which time the cotton plug may be removed and a sterile wooden stopper inserted instead. If completely air-tight, fermentation will be retarded for at least six months.

Sterilization may also be made in glass containers, by heating the juice so held for one hour at 149 degrees Fahrenheit or for one-half hour at 158 degrees Fahrenheit.

Many persons, unfortunately, have the erroneous idea that it is practically impossible to preserve apple juice merely by the use of heat and sealing without the addition of some chemical substance to act as a preservative. This notion is incorrect.

The use of benzoate of soda in an amount not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent in juices offered for sale is tolerated by the officials charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, provided the fact of its use is declared on the label. The use of other chemical preservatives, such as salicylic acid, formic acid, benzoic acid, boric acid, sulfurous acid, etc., is strictly forbidden. The use of benzoate of soda does not preserve cider indefinitely. While it checks alcoholic fermentation, other organisms may develop—notably the acetic acid ferment—whereby the palatability of the product as a beverage is destroyed. D. E. Haley.



Who Will Qualify FOR THE Opportunity to Win?

$8,275.00 in Prizes

FOR purposes of publicity, a nationally known $1,000,000 company, founded in 1893, is sponsoring an entirely new and original program of prize distributions. In this one prize offer, Twelve First Prize Winners are to be selected.

If you would like a chance to win one of twelve new Ford Sedans or one of twelve $500.00 cash prizes which will be awarded at once, simply submit an answer to this question—"Which crewman is different from all the rest shown in the illustration above?"

A correct answer to this question is the only qualification required for this opportunity to become a prize winner. You will not obligate yourself in any way by submitting an answer, nor will you be asked to buy anything. There is no trick involved, but before trying to solve the puzzle, read carefully the explanation which follows:

The illustration pictures seventeen crewmen, all of whom you will notice are numbered. If your eye is keen, you may be able to find eight pairs of twins among them. Except for one crewman, who is different, every other member of the crews has an exact double, maybe in a different boat. One crewman, and only one, is different from all the rest. He is not, however, the coxswain—the young man with the megaphone to his mouth.

You can see, now, that this becomes a real test of observation. Probably the best way for you to begin is to take your pencil and list down the numbers of those you believe to be twins, but do not send in the twins' numbers. The number of the different crewman is all you will need to send.

Study the crewmen's faces, heads, arms and legs—those of the twins must correspond. So, too, must their hair and the position of their arms and legs. Notice that some men lean far forward—others not so far; that all wear sweaters of various designs and that the twins' sweaters are alike. Every detail must correspond exactly between those whom you pair up as twins. There is absolutely no charge to you for trying for these prizes which will be given in accordance with the contestants' standings when the final decision is made. If you can pick out the eight pairs of twins, you will have eliminated all but the different one. Who knows, perhaps you will be one of those successful in finding the different crewman?

$8,275.00 will be paid to the winners in this present offer. There are many other prizes besides the first prizes and twelve extra awards of $125.00 each as well for promptness, so that the twelve first prizes will equal a total of $625.00 each in cash.

Should there be ties, duplicate prizes will be paid. This offer is not open to persons living in the City of Chicago or outside the U. S. A. Start right now; see if you can pick out the different crewman. If you think you have found him, rush his number to the address below. You will be notified at once if your answer is selected as correct.

W. M. CLARK, Manager,
Room 297, 52 W. Illinois Street, Chicago, Illinois

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 130 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so if costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

Breeding Cockerels at Bargain Prices
Also fine selection of Pullets. *America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Rocks.* Selected, Trapnested and Pedigreed for Eggs since 1909. *Get FREE Catalog. Hatching Eggs half price.*
10% Discount on 1932 Chicks. J. W. Parks & Sons, Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE
No Handling of Birds
JUST PAINT THE ROOSTS

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.
Barred & White Rocks ..... $10.00 per 100
Heavy mixed ..... 9.00 per 100
Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HEALTHY, PEPPY BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
Will ship C. O. D.					
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$48.50	$95
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now. For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery Box P, Port Trevorton, Penna.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Heavy Mixed. Hatches weekly all year. We ship C.O.D. or cash. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Quality BROILER CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Bred for fast uniform growth. *New low prices. Prompt Shipments.*
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

"Write for booklet"

BOOKLETS that are offered through advertisements, usually without cost to you, stand the advertiser anywhere from ten cents to a dollar apiece. He is willing to send them to you free because he believes that you are really interested in the goods or the service he has to sell.

Read the advertisements in this paper. When booklets are offered on subjects in which you are interested, write for them, mentioning this publication. Advertised goods of known quality are safer to buy than unadvertised goods of unknown or doubtful quality. Read the advertisements.

Farmer's Business Letter

IF the kind of reports appearing in the newspapers of the country have any bearing, the general feeling about conditions and prospects should be much improved. And it probably is. Many are now saying that they believe the worst is over, but that recovery must be a slow process.

The feature of the business news as it appears from day to day is the continued advance in grain prices. Selling to pick up profits in hand has checked the advance at times, but there has been no setback and an optimistic feeling prevails. Compared with the low time early in October wheat is now around 24 cents higher, corn 16 cents higher, oats 7 cents higher and rye 17 cents higher.

Farmers Share in Gain

It is estimated that over half a billion dollars has been added to the value of grain still in farmers' hands. And speculative interest is still on the upgrade, though some experienced traders are getting wary, expecting that there will be a reaction, which of course is the usual thing in all markets following a sharp rise. But wheat looks to be a place to make money, and after a dry time that draws the speculators like molasses draws flies.

Evidence of the increased activity of the market is shown in the fact that on a recent day trades in Chicago totaled nearly 100,000,000 bushels compared with a daily September average of around 17,000,000 bushels.

Cattle Reach $12

The week's record shows a nice gain in the cattle market. Top reached $12, up 25 cents over last week's top sales, the heavier weights having preference just now. Average price of steers for the week was $8.70, this being a gain of 45 cents over last week, and $2.15 under a year ago. This is a low average for a top of $12, which indicates that a lot of stuff sells at the lower levels, which are as low as around $5.50 on killing cattle. The advance on the upper grades this week was due to lighter receipts of all kinds of cattle, and the fact the finished steers continue to be scarce.

Feeder movement is short of last year where there was drouth and feed shortage. It takes something more than cheap feed and cheap cattle to fill feedlots, that is cash or credit. Reports of those who have traveled the corn belt states extensively bear out the government finding of fewer cattle on feed. According to the government count, in the four months to November 1 the six leading feeding states took from public markets a total of 779,286 stocker and feeder cattle, compared with 803,176 during the same period last year and 958,549 two years ago. A goodly percentage of the cattle that have been taken out have been on the light, cheap order, and it is expected that a good many of them will come back only half fed out.

Big Break in Hogs

It was a bad week in the hog market. The average price dropped to $4.65, 25 cents under last week and low since 1908. The run was of good quality, but light in weight, being, at 219 lbs., 14 lbs. under the average of the past five years. Eleven points had 492,000 hogs, comparing with 582,000 a week ago, 523,000 a year ago, and 574,000 two years ago.

Pork is about the cheapest thing the consumer can buy now, and this should help. Loins at wholesale this week dropped to 8½ to 12 cents, and those who are satisfied with cuts less in demand can get a powerful lot of pork for a dollar now. Chicago stocks of pork showed a drop of nearly a fifth during October, which indicates the prevailing disinclination of packers to put a pound more into their cellars than they have to. All depends from now on how receipts develop. It is possible that a pessimistic feeling will continue, and it is just as possible that there may one day be a change as sudden and as radical as in the case of wheat.

Lambs Hold Steady

The lamb market has closed mostly steady with a week ago, and the average price of the week was exactly the same as last week, $5.40. Receipts were a little larger than last week, and well ahead of last year and two years ago, as they have been right along. So far this year receipts at twenty leading points total nearly two million head larger than a year ago, which is a matter of an increase of about an eighth. It has been an unusually good season for fall feeding lambs in the corn and other fields, and that has cheapened gains, a fact of no mean importance considering present prices and the outlook. It wouldn't take much advance to give feeders a nice profit, but the advance is regarded as extremely uncertain.

Chicago, Nov. 7, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

KILLING frosts occurred during the first week of November bringing to a close the harvest season in the nearby sections of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The season was unusually long this year with tomatoes and string beans being harvested from the fields late in October. Some growers with irrigation plants have been using them to protect the growing crops from frost, as well as to supply moisture. The movement of perishable vegetables to Philadelphia and other eastern cities by motor truck increased.

The receipts of potatoes from Pennsylvania by motor truck continued heavy and most offerings were poorly graded. Prices ranged from 60c to 90c per 100-pound sack, with the best stock selling at 80c to 90c. Rail receipts of Maine Green Mountains sold mostly at $1@1.05 per 100-pound sack.

The carlot shipments of potatoes for the entire country have been decreasing, probably due to the low prices prevailing. Maine has shipped 4,000 cars less than at this time last year. One firm has chartered vessels loading about 150 cars and is shipping to such cities as New York, Boston, Providence and Baltimore. The rate to New York city is 38½c compared with the rail rate of 55c.

Apple shipments are running around 1,000 cars daily. Virginia, West Virginia and Washington are the leading states. Shipments from Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia in the Shenandoah section are about 60 per cent larger than during the same period last year but are lower than the five-year average. There are still some apples to be harvested in the section around Martinsburg and Winchester.

Prices held steady in Philadelphia with very little change. In general the prices ranged from 50c to $1 per bushel, although large fancy Delicious brought $1.25. Large Stayman sold at $1@1.15 and Romes at about the same figure.

Egg prices advanced from 1c to 3c on medium and top grades. Receipts of nearby stock in Philadelphia were very light and most dealers estimate that they are about half as large as at this time last year.

Egg prices advanced in New York. Nearby closely selected white eggs brought 40@44c, while other grades of whites ranged from 24c to 39c. The best browns sold at 36@42c.

Receipts of live poultry in New York were fairly liberal during the week. Prices averaged lower in practically all lines. Fancy fowl and chickens were in fair demand. Leghorn fowl sold at 13@16c, colored fowl at 17@22c. Leghorn chickens brought 12@15c, Reds 14@16c and Rocks 17@20c. Capons brought 22@30c and turkeys 25@30c. Live rabbits sold slowly at 10@16c.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31½@34½c; 92 score, 30½c; 90 score, 29c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 39@41c; nearby white extras, 33@38c; nearby brown extras, 33@38c; nearby mixed colors, 29@35c; nearby current receipts, 25@28c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@27c; broilers, 15@23c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 20@28c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. PEARS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., Kieffers, 25@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@2.

Vegetables.—BEANS, snap, N. J., ⅝ bskts., green, 50@85c. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 10@14c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa. crates, $1.50@1.75. BEETS, N.J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N.J., ⅝ bskt., 15@30c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J. crates, 75c@$1.25. CELERY, Pa. & N.J., 50@10c bnch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 30@30c bus. ENDIVE, Pa. & N. J., 30@30c bus. LETTUCE, N.J., crates, Big Boston, 50@75c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskts, 65@75c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 50@65c bus. PUMPKINS, N.J., ⅝ bskt., 30@35c. PARSNIPS, 30@40c ⅝ bskt. PEPPERS, N. J. 15@35c ⅝ bskt. SPINACH, Pa. & N.J., 25@50c bus. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts. white, 10@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J. ⅝ bskt., Reds & Yellows, No. 1's, 35@40c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks various varieties, 65@90c. WATERCRESS, Pa. & Va., 2@2½c bnch.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 30½c; standards, 29¾c; 89 score, 28¼c; 88 score, 27½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 26@29c; fresh, extra firsts, 31@33c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 38@41c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 20@23c; medium, 16@18c; Leghorns, 12@15c; springers, 15@17c; colored springers, heavy, 18@20c; small, 16@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 12@17c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 30c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Nov. 7.—A rather broad inquiry for wool was an encouraging feature of the market during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. The sales of a few houses showed a slight increase. Asking prices were mostly unchanged.

Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at 24@25c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@21½c. Fine clothing is listed at 19@20c, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood clothing at 21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 67¾@68½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 67¾@68c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 46¾@47¾c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 44@45c; No. 2 white oats, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 64c.

WANTS TO KNOW

Can any reader of the Pennsylvania Farmer tell me now to make syrup out of corncobs?

O. F. A.

60 Registered Holstein Cattle

Sell at Public Auction.

First Lehigh County Breeder's Sale

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1931

on the Allentown, Fair Grounds, Allentown, Pa.

All from herds under Federal Supervision, or Accredited—many Negative to the blood test. Many fresh cows and close springers. A fine lot of first calf heifers—cows have good C.T.A. records.

Several bulls of rich breeding consigned, including a yearling son of a 997-lb. cow, and a yearling son of an 800-lb. 2-year-old.

Sale starts at 10 A. M.—this is the place to buy your Holsteins, and now is the time. Catalogs ready.

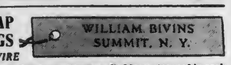
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, MEXICO, NEW YORK

PEANUT BRAN for Mixed Dairy Feed is now being fed to the Penn State College herd regularly.

ANALYSIS Protein - 21.63 Fat - - 32.50 Fibre- - 9.10

$15 per ton F.O.B. Phila. or $1 for 100 lb. trial order. LUMMIS & CO., 146 North Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAP TAGS with WIRE



Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c: 45 tags $1.00: 100 tags $2.00 postpaid. BIVINS, Printer, Box 502, Summit, N. York

SWINE

"Gallant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Big Type Poland Chinas

Service boars, gilts and pigs for Breeding Purposes. Bred from 800-lb. dams and 1,000-lb. sire. CLYDE NEIDIGH, Newville, Pa.

Poland Chinas 10 weeks old, $10.00 each. Reg. free. Also Bronze turkeys. LYNN PETERS, Woodland, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.—8 to 10 wks. old pigs, $8.50 either sex. Sold out of older hogs. A. M. Kennel, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. O. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, N.J.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES.—Spring Boars ready for service. 8 to 10 wks. old pigs. W. E. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves. Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was light, 45 carloads, and it included few good weighty grass steers. There was a fair demand for such cattle and it could not be supplied, for the cattle were not here. One load of well-finished 1,125-pound steers from Washington county, Pa., brought $8 per cwt., selling to a local distributor. Aside from these grassers with weight and flesh went mainly at $7@7.25, 1,200 lbs. or over, one load averaging 1,256 lbs. selling at $7.35. These cattle looked 10@15c higher than last week, but on the common and medium kinds the tendency was the other way, they looking lower than in the recent past. A few good handy butcher steers brought $6.25@6.50, but some steers of 1,000 lbs. or over had to sell around $5.50, and fair kind of light steers sold at $5@5.25, common kind on down to $4@4.50, these not much wanted by either killers or feeders. A few choice fat heifers went at $5.75@6, but $5.50 was about the limit for carlots and it required them to be good. Decent heifers went around $5, light ones on down to $4 or less. Fat cows were easier and not many sold above $4 per cwt. Canners ranged from $1.75 to $2.50, but the latter price took better cows than of late. Bulls were weaker. Few sold above $4.25, but good handy butcher kind might bring $4.50. Weighty bologna bulls went at $4 or a little less.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 35
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

Monday's supply was light, only 20 double-deck carloads, and the market was active at 15@25c above last week's close. Not many heavy hogs appeared and most of those here brought $5.50. Other classes of good quality sold mainly at $5.75, including the weighty end of the light weights. Pigs and light hogs were scarce and went closer to top quotations than usual. Sows ranged downward from $4.75, which was paid for standard quality if not over 500 lbs. Fine weather is evidently keeping hogs in the country as receipts continue light.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 25@ 5 50
Heavy mixed	5 70@ 5 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 70@ 5 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 70@ 5 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 50@ 5 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 25@ 5 50
Roughs	4 50@ 4 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 12 carloads, nearly all lambs. Sheep looked lower, those here selling on the basis of $3.25 for good handy wethers. A few heavy ewes brought $1.75@2.25, but handy ewes might sell up to $3. Lambs showed little change from last week's close, sorted lots going at $6.75, the culls at $3.50@5 as to quality. Medium kind of lambs brought $5@5.50, ordinary culls $4@4.50 and better ones up to $5. A few lambs showing the effects of grain are coming in, they going at $6.75.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 50@ 6 75
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 50@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was close to 700 head. Good veal calves brought $8.50 per cwt., seconds $6@7, and others $3@5.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS, Ewes, Lambs. Best breeding & quality. Almost gift price now. Let me start you in Reg. Sheep. E. W. Wilcox, Crosby, Pa.

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES.—Vigorous, well-grown rams and ewes of good type. Priced low. Arthur F. Morrell, Geneva, Ohio

Sunny Brook Farm Hampshires. State Fair Winners, best of breeding. Bred ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs. Fred W. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.

For Sale C Type, Delaine Merino Rams, 1 and 2 yrs. old. Good ones. Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

For Sale 55 head large grade ewes, bred for spring lambing at $5.00 per head. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

EQUIPT HEAVY-CROPPING FARM.—117 acres on improved road in well-settled community; 60 acres level tillage, has cut 35 tons clover and timothy from 12 acres, raised 80 bushels corn to acre; stream in pasture, timberlot and fruit; good 6-room house, piped for running water and fixtures for bath; 60 ft. barn, ben house, meat and corn houses. $5,500 is low price with part down. If taken now 8 cows, heifer, mule, young horse, machinery, vehicles, large amount wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, vegetables, hay, etc., included. L. J. Simonsin, Bonded Strout Agent, Rm. 17, Law Bldg., Fredericksburg, Va.

FARM, LARGE HOUSE, $400 Down. Chance for splendid living here, 135 acres handy depot town and markets; 100 acres level tillage, spring and creek-watered pasture, woodland, fruit; warm 10-room house, 22-cow barn, running water, milk house, 2-car garage, hen house, $1,200 complete, $400 down. Pg 62 Free catalog. Strout Farm Buyer's Farm, Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMESTEADS.—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D1505, Omaha, Neb.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 33 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE.—Waterfronts and Inland Farms, large and small, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Located in finest dairy, stock, grain and tobacco section of the East. Attractive properties at reasonable prices and terms. John H. Chambers, Centreville, Maryland.

PENNSYLVANIA

57-ACRE BARGAIN, Raises Bumper crops oats, corn, rye, millet, hay, buckwheat, potatoes, etc.; on graveled state road to state park, chance for roadstand; wonderful hunting country, only mile village; 77 acres level tillage, plenty home fruit, timberlot, spring water; good 6-room house, basement cow barn, hay barn, other buildings. 10-year gas lease pays 50c acre. $2,800 with $1,000 down. If taken now 7 cows, horses, machinery and vehicles, hay, corn fodder, straw, apples, etc., included. Wm. Smith, Bonded Strout Agent, 24 Tioga St., Wellsboro, Pa.

SITUATIONS

WANTED.—Work on farm, by young man, practical experience, dairy preferred; reference furnished. Address Box 207, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

EXPERIENCED FARMER will work for board, clothing. Good home preferred. Arthur Jones, General Delivery, Monongahela, Pa.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

BE AN AUCTIONEER.—Earn $25-$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert's Auction School, Box P.F., Decatur, Indiana.

FOR THE HOME

DELICIOUS SUGAR CANE SYRUP.—Gallon $1.00; 6-gallon $4.00. Fancy Paper Shell Pecans 4 lbs., $1.00. Choice raw peanuts, 10 lbs. 60c. Fancy Florida Oranges, Grapefruit or Tangerines, box $2.25; ½ box $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farms, Quitman, Ga.

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Medlelay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

DELICIOUS GOLD SKIN SWEET POTATOES, 75c per 1 bushel hamper f.o.b Delmar, Delaware.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

Dairy Industries Exposition

(Continued from page 4.)

them, then dried the cans with washed air and replaced the covers which had gone through a similar process. Numerous tests showed the interior of the cans to be entirely free from bacteria.

The third impression was the general feeling of optimism among the dairy and ice cream machinery and supplies people. Of course business has been a bit slow for some time but the recent advances in the price and the consumption of butter and other dairy products is taken as the indicator showing which way the wind blows from the dairy industry standpoint. The fact that the 374 dairy supplies and equipment exhibitors had over 1,800 representatives present to explain the exhibits and take orders—and they were taking a lot of orders—showed the faith of supply and equipment concerns in the future of the industry.

An English Experiment

One of the striking features of the National Dairy Council exhibit showed what milk did for 41 boys in an English experiment. The Medical Research Council of London gave 61 boys a good basic diet which satisfied the appetite of these growing boys and apparently was all that was needed. Another group of 41 boys as nearly like the group fed the basic diet as possible were fed a pint of milk daily in addition to the basic diet. The basic group increased in height 1.84 inches during the year, while those receiving the milk gained 2.63 inches. In other words their increased gain in height because of the milk was 42 per cent. The average gain in weight in the basic group was 3.85 pounds while in the milk group the average gain in weight was 6.98 pounds, or 81 per cent over the basic group gain. Apart from the marked gain in weight and height, which was shown by the boys who received an extra pint of milk daily, there was also a general improvement in their physical condition.

The Intercollegiate Dairy Products Judging Contest in which teams of three members each from sixteen colleges participated resulted in the Iowa State College winning first on milk judging, the University of Vermont first on ice cream judging, Mississippi first on butter, the Michigan State Agricultural College first on cheese and the Iowa State Agricultural College first on general high average in all products.

County Dresses Up

(Continued from page 5.)

an improvement project with the scope of the Cape May County Farm, Yard and Garden Contest. And it is rarely that rural folks have the opportunity to belong to local garden clubs. Over 80 farm homes were entered in the Cape May county contest this summer, and next summer many more are expected to participate.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word—per insertion. *Minimum charge $1.20*

Mail your order and remittance to PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

WORLD'S FINEST BLOODLINE CHICKS Guaranteed-To-Live. Tr. Up. Poultry Experts from Four Departments of U. S. Government have purchased our chicks—this is positive proof of quality! Why pay more, when you can get our Bloodtested, world-famous Tancred, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines, priced As Low or Even Lower than ordinary chicks? For better layers, bigger broilers, heavier market fowls—for all around money makers, you just can't find better chicks. Read our guarantee to live in Free Poultry Book crammed full of valuable information. 100% live delivery guaranteed! Write Today. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 204-A, Crandall, Ind.

RUSK CHICKS Started and Day Old. Guaranteed to Live 4 weeks in your hands or replaced according to our guarantee. Accredited. Bloodtested Flocks, Trapnested Matings, with high egg production assured. $1.00 per 100 books order. We ship C. O. D. Big Discount on orders for 1932. Catalog Free. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 105, Windsor, Mo.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS If ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN Pullets. Now laying and ready to lay. $1.50 each. Chicks: Leghorns, $9.00 per 100. Rocks and Reds, $11.00 per 100. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

PURE-BRED ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, $7.00; Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $6.00; Assorted, $5.00; Seconds, $3.50. Live Arrival. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Ind.

STATE CERTIFIED Blood-Tested Chicks insure better livability, more rapid growth, early maturity and greater profits. Hatches every week. Catalog Free. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5006, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White Leghorns, 7c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White, Black Minorcas, 9c; Giants, 10c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed 8c. 100% live delivery postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS and Australorps 15c. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, 12c. Ten other bloodtested varieties. Also special battery brooder chicks. Equally low price. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 204, Quincy, Ill.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN COCKERELS, PULLETS. Barred Rock Cockerels. Seibert Bros., Elizabethtown, Pa.

WHITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

POULTRY

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS, 354-egg. Australorps, Rocks. Personal Christmas Cards. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, April Cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS from prize winning stock. Toms $7.00. Hens and pullets $5.00. Mrs. Geo. Parr, Argyle, Minnesota.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY breeding stock. Mrs. Russell Bower, Shippensburg, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable men to take orders for spring delivery for its "First-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees. Free 2-year replacement guarantee. New lower prices. Free outfit. Part or full time. Pay weekly.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans, Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover, $3.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save Money. Buy before Spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

CERTIFIED RUSSETT RURALS, bin run, 2nds and 3rds cut, at the cellar, at 50c during November. Allan Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CHUMP'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

EDUCATIONAL

JOBS OPEN—BIG PAY. Could you hold such a job if you had the opportunity? We will show you how hundreds of men obtain and hold jobs as Auto and Aviation mechanics. Write for free book and low tuition offer. McSweeny School, Dept. B-20-P, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

CIGARS BLENDED LONG FILLER.—Sumatra wrapped, mild, 100, $3.50; 50, $1.80 postpaid. Dissatisfied money refunded. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF. — GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF, Smoking or Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; twenty, $3.00. 20 chewing twist, $1.00; 100, $3.75. 20 sacks smoking, $1.00; 100, $3.75. Albert Ford, S. 3, Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA BRIGHT LEAF SMOKING Tobacco; five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

AGENTS

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our high-grade garden and field seeds direct to planters. A good position with big income for man acquainted with farming. Previous selling experience unnecessary. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write. Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Special prices next month. Ship Collect. Russell Metz, Route 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, Illustrated lists 10c. Puppyland, Box PF, Dana, Ill.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—Males, $7.50. Females, $4.50. P. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

FOX TERRIER PUPS, 5 months old, $4.00. Edward Lemley, Burton, W. Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; $5 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 10 C, Renton, Washington.

1st QUALITY ROOFING PAPER. Prepaid 1 ply, $1.15; 2 ply, $1.30; 3 ply, $1.45. Nails and cement, 15c per roll extra. Winiker Brothers, Millis, Mass.

RADIO, TELEVISION, or Aeronautics taught by instructors with practical experience. Resident or home study. Dept. P.F., Midwestern Radio & Aeronautical College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

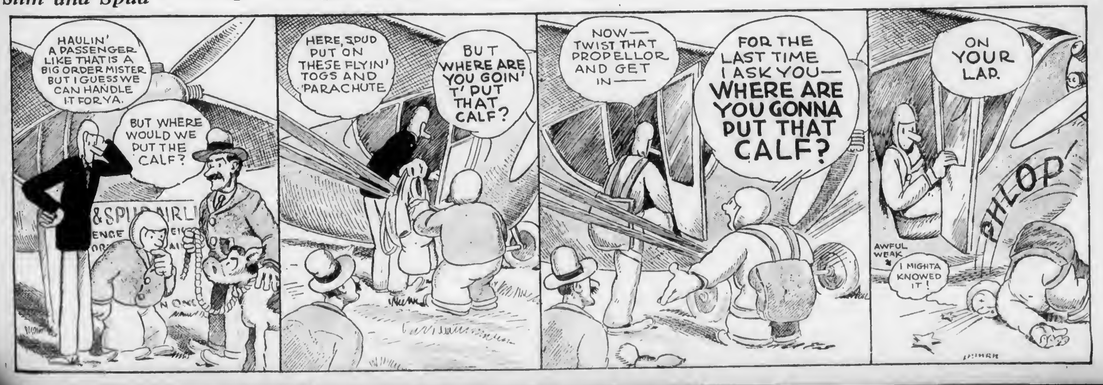
TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

HONEY

LONG'S PURE HONEY.—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail one dollar postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

HONEY.—Ten lbs. bulk comb, $2.00 Postpaid. Pricelist free. Ed. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - *Inman*



Do you MAKE on milk

. . . only to lose on

Calving time is

DANGER MONTH

Calving time marks the origin of many costly and troublesome cow ills. A staggering list of infectious diseases attack when bodily health is at low ebb. If the cow's power of resistance is built up equal to the task of creating and holding normal immunity, many of your fears about breeding weakness, retained after-birth and garget are needless.

Freshening time invites trouble if cows are denied this regulating aid

DAIRY cows are not naturally frail. Their vital organs are really very sturdy. But the modern pace of forced milk-producing throws a terrific burden on the processes of digestion and assimilation, Even in the routine of converting feed into milk the pace is extreme and unnatural. So often production lags, profits stop and expense and worries begin.

Then comes the ordeal of calving . . . the supreme effort of a physical machine, kept always at or near the breaking point by a milk-giving demand that never ceases. Is it any wonder that countless cows are put definitely out of commission as profit-makers by being allowed to shift for themselves when danger threatens most?

What Kow-Kare is and how it helps

More and more cow owners are reaping dairy profits and peace of mind by recognizing the month of freshening as the DANGER MONTH of the cow's year. Then as at no other time the stress and strain need to be met with invigorating outside aid. For several weeks before, during and after calving the cow's system is an easy prey to countless ills and disorders that bring either immediate disaster or ultimate productive ruin.

Kow-Kare is a scientific processing of Iron, the great blood purifier, and a dozen other invigorating drugs, herbs and minerals well known to the medical professior for their direct action on the appetite, digestion and assimilation and the genital organs of the cow. Practically every necessary vital regulating element is supplied to offset the extra burden on organs that must be protected if the cow is to freshen easily and orderly.

And Kow-Kare is so easy and so inexpensive to provide. You give it with the feed, and a single can is usually sufficient to treat a cow through her "Danger Month." Thousands of grateful cow owners write us of their success with Kow-Kare . . . letters such as this one from L. L. Menth, Wapalo, Wash.:

"I use Kow-Kare on my cows before and after calving, and follow out your feed chart. I only breed them once and they are all right, and no more big blue lumps in their bag after calving.

I use Bag Balm on my cows twice a day. It makes them milk easy, also takes off warts, and and keeps my hands soft. I think Bag Balm is just as good for a person as for a cow."

FREE Dairy Book

36 pages handsomely illustrated

A valuable reference book, filled with veterinary advice on cow ailments, diseases and disorders. Write us today for your free copy.

Use Kow-Kare to Maintain and Improve Milk Yield

Kow-Kare invigorates digestion, promotes a healthy appetite and helps cows to convert a larger ration of natural food into milk . . . and do it safely. Its periodical use will prove its profit-making value, keep your cows in better condition and save many of the ills that gnaw at your milk income.

SEND FOR FREE DAIRY BOOK

New edition, handsomely illustrated, filled with reliable advice for the cow owner.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 24, Lyndonville, Vermont
Please send me your free 36-page treatise on diseases and ailments of dairy cows.

Name_____

Address_____

KOW-KARE

Concentrated Medicinal Regulator

Put Kow-Kare on your feeding program. Use it as directed and it will earn for you many times its slight cost. It is sold by drug stores, feed dealers and general stores; $1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will fill your order by mail, post-paid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Dept. 24, Lyndonville, Vermont

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

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November 21, 1931

NOV 24 1931 LIBRARY

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

"Time for Me to Lend a Hand"

GRANDMOTHER never waited! When a neighbor's wife was having a baby and the doctor couldn't get there, grandmother put on her bonnet and shawl!

Mother never waited! When the neighbor's house burned down in the night mother opened her door. She said, "Come right in."

The instinct to help is **in your blood.** It has never turned a worthy man or woman down!

A few valleys away may be folks who need your helping hand now. Maybe right in your own town. They're sturdy Americans like you. They want work, but there is no work for them. They don't want charity. But my, how they'll bless you for a mite of help!

Won't you take a look at your fruit and vegetables? Couldn't you spare a few jars? They might help feed families who have no food. Have you any warm clothes that you've put away for "sometime?" They might keep poorer folks warm right **now!** Is there an extra side of bacon or a ham in your smokehouse? It would be a royal gift to mothers who haven't **any.**

Tell your local welfare or unemployment relief organization what you have that you can spare. By giving generously you will have your share in a great common achievement. America is marshaling her forces to deal a death blow to depression. She is setting an example to the world. She is laying the firm foundation for better days for all.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF — *Walter S. Gifford*, DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON MOBILIZATION OF RELIEF RESOURCES — *Owen D. Young*, CHAIRMAN

The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief is non-political and non-sectarian. Its purpose is to aid local welfare and relief agencies everywhere to provide for local needs. All facilities for this nation-wide program, including this advertisement, have been furnished to the Committee without cost.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE New York Experiment Station tells us that the fixing of free atmospheric nitrogen and the production of rich feed for livestock are not the only important values of alfalfa, sweet clover and red clover. The most of their roots are below the top ten inches of soil, and in the case of alfalfa over two-fifths of the roots are below the thirty-inch line. That means more organic matter in the lower depths of the soil, channels left for drainage, more plant food brought up and improvement of soil structure.

Then, too, the great weight of roots is a big factor. In the case of rye only five per cent of the total plant is in the roots, eight to ten in wheat and oats, while a fourth of the sweet clover plants and a third of red clover and alfalfa plants are in the roots. This mass of organic matter, intimately mixed with the soil to a depth of several feet, influences soil improvement way beyond the mere addition of atmospheric nitrogen.

Manuring for Corn

The more we learn from science, the sounder appear most old-time farming practices. One of these is applying the stable manure on an old timothy sod for corn. The timothy adds organic matter, and that is all to the good, but in two ways it is deficient. It usually doesn't contain enough material to make the soil good, and this material is so poor in nitrogen that there is not enough in it oftentimes to let the vegetable matter be converted into plant food quickly. The bacteria that break it up actually take some of the soil supply in their work, leaving the corn plants for a time with less nitrogen than they would have had if there were no timothy to be rotted. We have seen corn plants stunted for this reason when a heavy growth of rye was turned under.

The manure on the sod supplies that need, hastens the decay of the sod and brings a good lot of fertility to add to the timothy sod when rotted. When there is not enough manure to go round, the fertilizer for the corn should contain considerable nitrogen. That costs, but if the soil is not rich and there is not manure it costs more to do without the purchased nitrogen. It does double duty in helping the sod to get into condition and in direct feeding of the corn crop.

The Soy Bean

We cannot eat our cake and keep it. The soy bean produces seven-eighths of its material above ground where man can harvest it. The soil holds one-third of the clover plant for its own improvement, and that is one reason that clover is a soil-builder. The larger the percentage of any legume that is under ground, the safer for the land that grew it. The fact that the soy bean is a legume and that it is a producer of an immense amount of rich feed per acre has led some people to expect that a soy-bean stubble should be in a highly productive condition for a grain crop that would follow. No legume can put seven-eighths of its rich material in its top and still store the ground with any large amount of fertility.

Nature's Forces

One of the most interesting publications that have come to me is "A Graphic Summary of American Agriculture." It contains hundreds of charts based on the last census, showing areas and intensity of production. It was the knowledge of practical farmers, unaided in any degree by scientific advisers, that fixed the character of production throughout the country. Any big shift in production has dominating natural forces to contend with. Temperature, amount of moisture, lay of the land and character of the soil have determined what should be produced. The individual must go pretty carefully when he tries something new.

The charts showing rainfall are specially interesting. It is not the total rainfall that counts so much as the seasons in which the rain comes. The spring-wheat region, with its light annual rainfall, gets a pretty good wetting in the spring and summer when the water is needed. There is little rainfall during the winter in Iowa and adjacent Corn-Belt area, but a lot of rain comes in spring and summer when corn needs it. In the Cotton Belt the falls are dry when rain would damage this crop. Of course these are only averages. So it goes throughout all farm production, such natural forces as climate and soil controlling the character of production. All this is peculiarly true of every sort of livestock. An intelligent farmer has room for considerable shifting that is profitable, but nature will draw the maps showing centers of production fifty years hence that will look much like the ones we have today.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

ONE of the surest tests of a man's ability to drive a team of horses or a tractor right is whether the grain he sows comes up even all over the field, or whether there are "balks" here and there where the hoes of the seeding machine did not cover the entire surface of the field. I have seen such "balks" three or four rods long where not a spear of grain grew, and I knew it was because the farmer was careless in his driving.

I am not sure that some of these "balks" have not been made in my own grain fields, and that I was not the driver. I wonder if there is a man anywhere who can say, "I never make any slips of that kind?" I know that in my own case when the grain comes up in streaks in my own field, those bare strips make pretty solemn thinking for me.

Have you ever traded horses or sold a cow? Did you remember to speak about the spavin on Old Jack's leg? When your neighbor asked you if the cow was unruly, did you look him squarely in the eye and say, "Neighbor, she has bothered me some jumping fences"? Or did your driving down that field leave a bad balk?

It takes eternal vigilance to keep from making balks in field or shop or home. I do not believe that any of us can do it in our own strength. Have we not tried it over and over again, and always to our own undoing? But are we not thankful that we can reach up to the Source of all true strength and be sure that our hands never will come down empty? That makes life worth living!

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THE Story of Woodbine Farm has been published in book form and is ready for distribution. It is a biography and a handbook of agriculture, by W. D. Zinn, writer of Farm Practice. Based on the author's long experience as a farmer it tells an inspiring story of success through hard work and careful thought. By combining the author's philosophy of life with his practices of crop and soil improvement it affords a fascinating and valuable source of information for the beginner and for the practical farmer. Well bound and printed on good paper the book contains 260 pages and may be obtained for $1 from the author W. D. Zinn, Philippi, W. Va.

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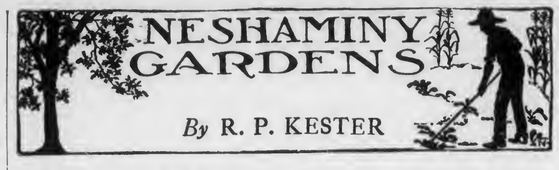

WE had our first freeze this morning, November 7th. A few light frosts have occurred but even the tenderest vegetation has not been affected before. This is unusually late even for this locality. The rainfall has been below normal, and the waters are very low, but fall grain has made a good start. Farmers are in better heart than they have been for some time. The come-back in the price of wheat, the rise of egg prices and the demand for milk all tend to encouragement.

* * *

But it is going to require a long pull and a pull altogether to get the economic wagon out of the mud. Adjustment of prices, wages and costs in general adjust themselves to each other very slowly, since each individual and each line of business must be forced by circumstances to make adjustments instead of making them willingly and cooperatively. Business come-backs as well as business depressions do not hit all places at the same time, and there will be communities far ahead of others in attaining prosperity.

* * *

I have another letter from the New York farmer about whom I wrote some time ago. He says in part: "I want to tell you how much I appreciated seeing my letter in your writings in Pennsylvania Farmer and the nice things you said about me. I don't believe any one ever said so many good things about me before—not even my wife. Now don't misunderstand me, for wife and I are pretty good friends after all.

"I am not so sure now of being able to pay my interest as I was a few weeks ago. Prices have dropped lower than I thought they would. There seems to be an over-supply of everything..... I often think of the old silver dollar with its inscription 'In God We Trust.' But the silver dollar has passed and so has the sentiment on it, and we lie awake at night studying how to get rich. But as for me, if I can make enough to stay here on the farm I will be satisfied."

* * *

I know many farmers and still more business men are "up against it" in regard to paying interest and taxes just now. But where the man, his property and his reputation are in good standing banks are inclined to be lenient. Never before have the banks showed so great a willingness to cooperate with their patrons during a period of depression as they have this time. But people should not presume upon it.

* * *

I like the little "aside" which my New York friend throws in, in saying that he and his wife are "pretty good friends." That is as it should be. No team is going to get its load very far if its members are not congenial and willing each to do his share. But we must not expect a continual passage of compliments between them. However, there are times in the lives of all married people when a kind or cheering word is in place; times when we know the other member of the firm is low and dispirited and needs the stimulus of a word of approval and appreciation. But too often it is not given. But where people are "good friends" there is an understanding and a helpfulness that will enable them to weather adverse periods.

* * *

But going back to adjustments; it is time people were doing something more about the tax problem than merely shooting words into the air without aim or understanding. Wages, prices, real estate values and everything else has been deflated from their war-time figures. But taxes remain at their high levels, and that means three to four times the rates that existed before the War. If voters are waiting for politicians and officials to lower them voluntarily, they are waiting in vain. No man ever cut himself loose from a fat job by demanding its abolition.

Big Root Crops

I NOTE in your paper where people tell about big turnips. This is about red beets. I have one that weighs five pounds, is 24 inches around and 20¼ inches through the middle. Also carrots that are ten inches long, 12 inches round and weigh one and one-half pounds.

Am a farmer and do some trucking. I congratulate the turnip growers. R. Shaffer.

Northampton county, Pa.

* * *

I HAVE read several accounts of large sweet potatoes grown in different states. I have one that is some larger than any previously listed. It weighs six and three-fourths pounds and measures 21½ inches in circumference. Albert L. Reddish.

Wicomico county, Md.

Back to the More Simple Life

By W. D. ZINN

DURING the War a spirit of extravagance and wastefulness pervaded the minds of the public generally. It affected the federal government, the states, counties and districts. Inexcusable extravagance and waste were everywhere. Money was cheap and the people spent it lavishly. Bonds were voted on states, counties and districts and the whole country became in debt. Our great grandchildren will not live to see all these debts paid. It has been 66 years since the Civil War closed and we are still paying that debt.

The present depression has brought to us all a shock the like of which none of us ever experienced before. During the World War even the poorer class of people spent more money than the better-to-do class had ever spent before. The money that was wasted by this class of people was of less importance than the habits they formed for spending money. Places of entertainment and amusement reaped a great harvest during the War, and their patrons are now suffering from the effect of their lack of thrift.

If the present very serious depression teaches people to economize time and money it will be a blessing in disguise, but history teaches us that it will not. We need to get back to the simple life of our forefathers. We have become insane on pleasure and amusements. I seriously doubt whether the young people are any more happy than we were sixty years ago, and I do not believe they are as contented. In those days our wants were much fewer than they are today. We had little but were happy with what we had.

I once knew a family who were always trying to make the world believe they were rich while as a matter of fact they were very poor. We called those people "strainers," because they were always straining to make a good appearance. That family has a large posterity in the world today. In every possible way they ape the rich. Solomon would have called their actions vanity and vexation of spirit.

Cutting Down the Overhead

During these times railroad companies are cutting down the number of their employes in order to save expenses. They are giving to one man what has been two men's job. Factories, mills, in fact all industries, are doing the same. The outlay must be kept below the income or bankruptcy will result. If this is a good thing for corporations, would it not be a good thing for the government, for the states, for counties and smaller municipalities?

The overhead has been too great in all these governmental organizations. Many citizens are being taxed out of house and home, and the matter is growing worse each year. Each legislature increases the burden. We have entirely too many people on the state payroll and the county payroll. The tasks that are being done by two men could easily be done by one. Official salaries should be reduced, in some cases almost be cut in two.

Taxes would not be as low as they should be if they were reduced 40 per cent. Sixty per cent of our taxes are for school purposes and 40 per cent for all other purposes. We could not eliminate the 40 per cent, for our courts must be maintained, our roads must be kept up and our county officers must be paid. If the strictest economy were practiced we could not reduce this 40 per cent below 25 per cent. That would be a reduction of but 15 per cent, not enough to give half the relief that is needed.

It is evident from the above statement that if much tax relief is given to the taxpayers the school tax must be reduced. How can this be done? It can be done most effectively by reducing the school term in the country. Nearly all of two months of school is lost to the older pupils because they must work at home the first and the last months of school.

Before the school trust took all the rights from the people boards of education hired the teachers and paid them what the law of supply and demand required. Not so now. With hundreds of idle teachers who would be glad to teach for half the wages teachers are now receiving, the salaries are the same as they were when a dollar was not worth more than half it is now. Corporations and all industries are cutting down the overhead, but boards of education are helpless and can do nothing until the next legislature convenes and restores to them the rights that the school trust took from them.

Let me repeat here, for the sake of emphasis, what I said in these columns several months ago. Children are being graduated from the grades at the age of 12 to 13 years and from the high school at from 16 to 17 years of age. Less than ten per cent of those coming from the high school ever go into college. These graduates from the high school ought to go into some business at once, but they are too young to know what business they should follow and they are apt to be idle for some time.

A six months' term of school in the country would hold them in the grades a year or two longer. They would be that much longer in completing the high school course and then would be better prepared to take up the duties of life. Some teachers who would lose two months' salary will not approve of my argument, but I am glad that there are many teachers who have approved my plan. There is danger of having too much book knowledge and not enough plain horse sense. I have met a few persons who were thus afflicted.

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A Community Tackles the "Farm Problem"

By C. L. RUMBERGER

FLATWOODS community, a part of Fayette county, Pa., inhabited by a group of farmers of Irish extraction, has gone about the job of solving its farm problems quietly and successfully during the past decade.

During the winter of 1919, dairymen living in the now prosperous Flatwoods community began their first community effort by organizing a producers' cooperative milk marketing association. Like all cooperative enterprises it has seen periods of depression for the membership, but after nine and one-half years operation this association is rated as one of the more successful in the state. The membership of some thirty farmers can boast of a new milk manufacturing plant worth around $75,000 from which they do an annual business of $160,000. And while this plant is being financed and paid for out of the business annually these dairymen have paid themselves as much for milk as the prevailing nearby markets would have netted them during the same time.

The Start of Club Work

After the milk marketing venture the next community move was the organizing of the Flatwoods Pig Breeding Club. The formation of this club, with four boys completing the membership, was the forerunner of more successful club work than was ever dreamed of by the most enthusiastic club organizer. When the four pure-bred Poland-China gilts were imported never did any one think that this beginning was destined to point the way to the solution of the farm problems in most every stable commodity being grown or possible to grow in this community.

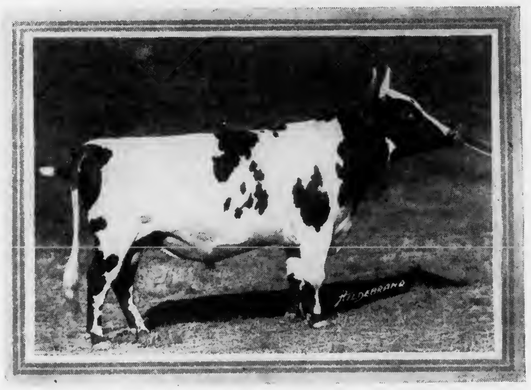
During the following seven years approximately two hundred and fifty boys' and girls' club memberships have been recorded in this community, embracing pig breeding clubs, pig feeding clubs, dairy calf clubs, sewing and cooking clubs, potato growing clubs, poultry clubs, vacation club camps and bee clubs. State winning individual livestock judges have come from this renowned group of enthusiastic junior farmers and farm girls and with the winning of the 1929 Pennsylvania state champion judging contest by a team from this community, it was the second time the honor of representing Pennsylvania in the National Club judging contest at the International Livestock Show at Chicago came to this community; the first team winning this honor and going to Chicago in 1923.

Of all the different types of club work successfully followed probably the potato club proved the most dramatic and economically sound. During the winter and early spring of 1926 potato yields of this district were reviewed, prospective acreage estimated and it seemed, if potatoes could be grown successfully, a wonderful opportunity had been sidestepped. Eighty per cent of all resident farmers were buying their annual potato requirements and all other potato needs were being imported.

First Potato Growing Offense

Six boys ranging in age from thirteen to sixteen, and one of the best banker friends a county agent ever had, formed the first potato growing offense. Each boy planted one acre of potatoes and was personally financed for his seed and fertilizer, amounting to about one hundred dollars, by the banker. The club organization was financed by the same banker in their purchase of a power sprayer and spray materials to a total of approximately five hundred dollars. With this material and equipment this small group set out to prove that potatoes could be grown profitably by using the best variety of disease-free seed, by applying large quantities of high analysis fertilizers, by frequent and proper spraying and by applying plenty of good common sense throughout the season's operations.

The end of the season saw yields ranging from 145 to 350 bushels per acre, the average being 285 bushels. This knowledge of potato growing and the heavy demand for these home-grown potatoes had an electrifying effect on the neighbor farmers.



Strathglass Dalbar, grand champion Ayrshire bull at the 1931 National Dairy Exposition. He is owned by Sycamore Farms of Berks county, Pa.

After three years' effort this community during the 1928 season supplied all their local demands for potatoes and marketed a 10,000 bushel surplus in nearby communities at a very satisfactory profit.

With the success of the potato venture and thereby the introduction of the power combination sprayer the neglected home orchards began to "spruce up." Records show that orchards considered farm liabilities have during the past two years proved to be profitable investments and indeed in some instances returned as much profit to their owners as all other farm enterprises combined.

For Better Sires

Returning to the organization of the first pig breeding club: this initial group was also the means of organizing the first and most successful Poland-China boar association among the farmers in Fayette county. The demand of these four boy owners of pure-bred Poland gilts caused the farmers to recognize their responsibility of furnishing a pure-bred sire. A group of nine farmers in December, 1921, bought a young Poland-China boar. This community sire was a full brother of the champion pen of Poland-China fat barrows at the International Livestock Exposition in 1921. This adult breeders' association prospered and in their second year grew to twenty-one members. At this time they fostered the first breed promotion show ever held in Pennsylvania under national association auspices.

The swine exhibit at the county fair had long been a regularly rated failure and within four years this county fair became the mecca of pure-bred swine admirers, especially breeders of Poland-Chinas. At the 1927 exhibition over 160 pure-bred Poland-Chinas were shown by local breeders and immediately following the county show a carload of exhibition Poland-Chinas was assembled from those on exhibit and this car visited many of the great eastern fairs.

These detailed developments are rated by the community as the more fundamental projects which opened the way for the fuller expression of its continued cooperative work. A special detailed survey was conducted during the summer of 1926 and the results of this work gave the community the imports, in pounds, of all food products, to their trade centers. Then, matching these crop imports with the production of local competitive crops, definite knowledge as to the possibility of logical acreage increases was secured. It was recognized that many of the imported food products were non-competitive, but the possibility of substitution of local produced fruits and vegetables for those being shipped long distances was not overlooked. This survey increased markedly the cabbage, sweet corn and berry acreage. As mentioned, potato acreage greatly increased and farm orchards were thoroughly pruned and sprayed, which resulted in a greater quantity of home-produced fruit of high quality entering the local markets.

Rotation Changed

The age-worn five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy has fast been discarded for the shorter rotations of two to four years, and always in these short rotations one of the more popular legumes, such as sweet clover, red clover, alfalfa or soy beans, has been grown and plowed under for soiling purposes. As a result general acreage yields have increased and with these improved farming practices have come the increased use of large quantities of lime and commercial fertilizers.

During the winter of 1927 the community leaders reached the conclusion that the farmers after an entire year's work are too often at the mercy of fast changing markets. After conferences with one of the country's most reputable food manufacturers, these leaders decided to demonstrate that tomatoes could be grown here and produced at a profit to the grower. The yields of five demonstrational acres of tomatoes proved most satisfactory, and for the 1929 season 229 acres of tomatoes were contracted to be grown at a satisfactory stipulated contract price, thus guaranteeing the price and market for one of the community's products; 1930 acreage totaled 375.

Community center beautification, farm home landscaping, interior decorating of farm homes, organization of a cow-testing association, county and state agricultural organization officers and representatives have been a few of the many more projects especially interesting these folks.

The latest community project to be launched is the financing and construction of a large community center hall. The needs of this hall are many, including agricultural educational meetings, lodge and Grange meetings, young folks' recreational rooms, indoor community athletic contests, banquets, etc.

This formidable program was not continued without effort and the local leadership among the farmers and farm women who gave unselfishly of their time and energy, for the community cause, are to be highly commended. Many times during the past decade latent leadership blossomed forth, and new thoughts and plans were cemented into the already working plans. Many of the first club members have received college degrees and many more are attending (Continued on page 15.)

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A MODEST SUGGESTION

WE can all agree with the Master of the National Grange, Louis J. Taber, when he says that taxation is the farmer's greatest burden. We can all agree with him when he says that the first step in tax reduction is to curtail tax spending and eliminate duplication in government. And we venture to suggest that if his organization would devote itself to this work, instead of spending time, effort and money on such dreams as stabilization, reinflation and export debenture, it would serve agriculture best and gain most in public esteem.

ENOUGH BEEF

THE Department of Agriculture reports a rather mixed cattle-feeding situation. States west of the Mississippi are not laying in so many thin cattle as last year or as usual. The Corn Belt has taken two per cent less cattle than last year during the past four months, and nine per cent less than the five-year average. Texas and the East will feed more cattle than last year. Eastern Pennsylvania taking about 85 per cent more up to the first of November. Probably there will be enough beef considering consumption and supplies of competing meats.

HOARDED CASH

DURING the recent epidemic of bank suspensions one concern with 400 branches instructed its local managers to rent safe-deposit boxes and put therein enough cash for the next pay. The managers reported that they were unable to rent any boxes, for all were in use by those who wanted to hoard their cash rather than leave it on deposit. Under such a state of public mind a billion dollar increase in money in circulation meant nothing at all. The public is the regulator of many things to a greater degree than is commonly understood.

ALONE WITH A BULL

THE neighbors of Cyrenus Roan, near Hornell, N. Y., killed his bull November 7th. The bull had killed Mr. Roan a few hours earlier. Nobody was with him when the animal attacked, but when his body was found, the bull standing over it, no vestige of clothing remained on it and it was merely a mass of broken bones and crushed flesh. Four neighbors made the discovery and the bull immediately attacked them, knocking one of them down. He escaped because the others attracted the bull's attention. We don't know how many of these tragedies have resulted from being alone with a bull but certainly a large proportion of them. Probably a faithful dog is the best possible companion and the only one really to divert the bull from his murderous work.

OFFENSIVE SIGNS

ALL Canadian provinces have recognized the objections to roadside advertising signs and have regulated most of them out of business. Ontario has given its highway department full jurisdiction over all signs within a quarter of a mile of the road, in consequence of which most of these defacements have disappeared. Our state governments might learn something from Ontario's experience. Farmers can help by refusing permission to locate signs on their land or buildings. And the public might solve the problem by simply refusing to buy anything so advertised as to mar the landscape. Sentiment against those who are guilty of this offense against the public is growing rapidly, and it is only a matter of time until Ontario's example is followed by our states.

A SHORT SALE

SOME time ago we stated as clearly as we could the truth about short selling. This has brought out a protest from a man who believes that "all short selling of every kind" should be prohibited by law. We happen to know that the house in which he lives and the office building in which he works were built by contract. The contractors sold these buildings short, for delivery at a certain time, and posted a bond as security for the fulfillment of their sale. Neither contractor owned the materials in those houses, or had engaged the labor to work on them, when he made the sale. It was short selling pure and simple, and the buyer properly required a guaranty such as is required in any other short sale. An awful lot of infernal nonsense has been perpetrated because of sheer ignorance of this system, which is probably of greater financial advantage to farmers than to any other class.

EASY LESSONS

THE man who attends the International Livestock Exposition can learn one valuable lesson without any teacher. He may see, if he is not blind, all kinds of livestock in the pens at the stockyards and may ascertain the market values of them. But he cannot see any ill-bred or scrub stock selling at top figures. He cannot find any such stock competing for prizes as meat animals. He will be forced to the conclusion that blood is an essential part of the profitable production of livestock, for there he can see it and appraise it in dollars and cents. And he may reason accurately that what is true of meat animals is equally true of other animals, though the methods of demonstrating it are different.

There is only one reason such lessons as the International offers are not more effective. The men who most need such lessons never go there.

ANOTHER VILLIFIER

CHAIRMAN STONE of the Federal Farm Board fulfills expectations when he rushes into print accusing Congressman Beck of "villifying" that official body. Anybody who has the sense to recognize the fallacies of the Agricultural Marketing Act, or the vision to see the mistakes of its administrators, or the courage to express his thoughts, is immediately branded as an enemy of Agriculture, an opponent of cooperation, or as actuated by improper motives of some kind. The business arrogance of the Federal Farm Board, which leads it to deny the people information about a government agency's operations, is bad enough. But its mental arrogance, whereby it assumes to be the wise and righteous friend of agriculture, and assumes that all critics are propagandists or villifiers, is even worse. The fact is that the Board's own acts have done more to bring it and the law into disrepute than all the words of all the critics. Its own babblings have done more to make it ridiculous than anything said or written by others. And its arrogant attitude toward the people, who pay the bills, has caused more resentment than all other influences combined.

FEED RESOURCES

THE following table will give some idea of the feed resources of the country this year as compared with last. Wheat is included because a larger amount of it is expected to be fed, but the quantity depends largely on the future course of the market. Comparatively little rye will be fed under present market conditions. The figures are for millions of bushels or tons:

	1931	1930
Corn	2,674	2,094
Oats	1,174	1,317
Barley	216	335
Grain sorghums	127	86.5
Wheat	884	863
Corn on farms	92.8	72.3
Hay, tons	113.9	118.2

The corn crop is less than was expected and less than the country has digested in the past. In the line of supplemental feeds the cotton crop will contribute more and the flax crop much less than last year. The fall has favored economy of feed, while the price favors liberal use of it. A real prophet is necessary to balance all these and other things with the great unknown factor of consumption and make any definite predictions.

A FEW QUESTIONS

AN amiable gentleman who hails from Washington, D. C., where "business as usual" goes on without reduction of salaries, asks us a few questions which we shall try to answer. One of them is, when and where is cooperation among farmers advantageous? That looks like a big order but we tell him any time and place, in any industry, that said cooperation is economical. That is the only kind of cooperation to stand the test very long as some organizations have discovered to their sorrow and others to their satisfaction. More attention should be given to this vital point and will be hereafter. Another question is, what is the best thing that could be done for farmers in such times as these? Here is plenty of room for difference of opinion. We believe reduction of taxation to be the best thing but not the only good thing. Here is a curious question: "If farmers were all broke five or ten years ago, as farm leaders, editors and legislators told us then, how can they survive now when all their products are so much lower than then?" Farmers were not all busted then, they are not now, and they are not going to be any time. They have their share of good and bad, but they are carrying on with as much courage, industry and sense as any other class of business men. The worst of all the rot about Agriculture in recent years is that which portrays it as broke, busted and bankrupt, with its hand out for the sweet charity of other classes. Farmers are not wallering in wealth now, but they are not seeking alms as are some who have looked down on them in the past. And our country's greatest industry is not going to perish now or any time. This ought to be enough foolish questions for one dose.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

IN a recent issue of the Newark Sunday Call, under the caption "Craster Sees Raw Milk Use Danger in City," appeared an article inferring that Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the Experiment Station, was opposed to the pasteurization of milk, that he was in favor of using raw milk at all times and that he advocated practices unscientific and unsound. In replying to Dr. Craster's unjust criticism Dr. Lipman brings out a point of interest, that is, the over emphasis of the dangers in milk.

In brief Dr. Lipman states that "At one health center in New York City, where the percentage of undernourished children has been carefully diagnosed for three years, malnutrition has increased from 18 per cent to 60 per cent since 1928. The survey reveals a discouraging state of affairs and it is an open question whether, despite unfavorable economic conditions, the consumption of milk would not have been higher had our health officials taken the trouble to state facts as they are..... So much has been said about the dangers that lie in milk that many people have become prejudiced against its use.....

"The chances of being injured in a motor vehicle accident are 411 times as great as those of contracting typhoid from the use of raw milk. Let us safeguard milk in every possible way but let us not deprive the consumer of the advantages which it offers as a food and as a health building agent."

He summarizes the situation as follows: "Most of the dairymen in New Jersey are not opposed to pasteurization..... A portion of the milk supply in the state is sold as Grade A raw milk, mostly in the smaller communities. Insofar as the producers of such raw high-grade milk meets every requirement of our health boards, they should not be discriminated against..... The production and use of nearby milk should be encouraged..... The health officials should see to it that only safe milk is allowed to be sold. They should not be concerned with passing jurgment on the merits of milk as a commodity provided its safety has been established..... Granting that no precaution should be omitted in behalf of the consumer of milk, an effort should be made to place the matter in proper perspective before the public. It is a fair question to ask whether the publicity and propaganda of which milk has been the subject have not done much more harm than good. By instilling in the public mind a fear of milk, consumption of this most valuable food has been discouraged and the health and well being of the growing generation detrimentally affected."

* * *

NEW YORK state reports that the apple prospects have declined steadily through the season, and, as now estimated, the total crop of 21,441,000 bushels in the state compares with 27,683,000 bushels last year and the five-year average of 24,979,000 bushels.

In the important Lake Ontario counties prospects are for a total crop about five per cent under last year; western New York, about 14 per cent less; Hudson Valley, the crop, closely gathered, was about 45 per cent below last season. Other sections, with local exceptions, are considerably below last year's crop.

The Baldwin crop in New York was the largest since 1922, however.

The New England states are reported as having little more than half of last year's crop of apples. Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, however, have crops much in excess of 1930, the total amounting to 47,704,000 bushels, compared with 21,418,000 bushels last year and 28,578,000 bushels, the five-year average.

* * *

THE Board of Directors of the Flemington Auction Market Association last week reelected officers for the coming year. They are: Charles Cane, president; Newton Gottshall, vice-president; Wallace Suydam, secretary, and Percy B. Niece, treasurer.

Among other things the Board of Directors decided to hold only one auction each week during the Christmas and New Year's season; to have the auction combine with the Hunterdon County Poultry Association in staging a banquet in January; to join the National Poultry Council; discussed the possibility of establishing a newspaper for its members.

Costs of operation of the auction during the first year amounts to approximately five per cent of the gross sales. This includes profit of more than $2,500 which is being held as surplus in the treasury to take care of any emergency that may arise. The directors consider this cost a very conservative figure for a new business.

* * *

BOYS and girls throughout the state already are practicing some old-fashioned "tongue twisters" in preparation for the annual Grange Spelling Bee which will be held during Agricultural Week at Trenton.

Last year Joseph Staton won the banner for Vineland Grange by correctly spelling "reminiscent." Thirty-four Granges were represented at that bee.

Any New Jersey boy or girl in grade school or in the first two years of high school can enter a preliminary contest conducted by the nearest Grange. Winners of the preliminary contest compete in Trenton on January 27th.

Already several of the local Granges have held contests to select their representative for the state contest.

* * *

THE New Jersey Department of Agriculture has just issued Circular 204 listing herds in the state under supervision of tuberculosis eradication.

This circular was prepared in response to many requests and is expected to prove of definite value to many persons connected with and interested in the dairy and livestock industries of the state. The list includes all herds under supervision on May 1st, 1931. At that time such herds totaled 10,113 and contained 102,605 animals. The number of herds in New Jersey fully accredited as being free of the disease at the time was 6,650.

Since May 1st many more new herds have been tested, especially throughout the northern part of the state. Circular 204 is very complete, listing the herds by county and township and giving the name and address of the owner, the size of the herd and the breed.

THE three New Jersey egg-laying contests which started a new year of records on October 1st show at the end of the first month several new entries in the lead. As was the case last year the Hunterdon county contest is being led by local flocks. The White Leghorns of John Kuntz, Stockton, rank first with 220 eggs scored at 196.25 points. The Joachim Breeding Farm White Leghorns from Riverton are second with 217 eggs valued at 182.95 points. The next three pens in order are White Leghorns from Princeton Farm, Princeton; Rhode Island Reds from Cane Poultry Farm, Rosemont; and White Leghorns from Fox and Son Poultry Farm, Little Falls.

A Connecticut flock of White Leghorns from Broad Acres Farm at West Cheshire leads the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest, having laid 224 eggs to score 209.60 points. Another pen of the same breed from Pearl Poultry Farm at Montvale is runner-up for high score. The next three leaders at Vineland are pens owned by Ben W. Jacobs, Waynesburg, Pa.; Burdeans Acres, Newton Center, Mass.; and Miriam S. Ayars, Shiloh.

At the Passaic County Contest a New Jersey entry from the Pearl Poultry Farm, Montvale, leads with a record of 234 eggs scoring 231.10 points during the month of October. The next three places are held by Rhode Island Red pens from Massachusetts and are owned by Paramenter's Red Mount Farm, Franklin; Greenaway Farm, Ware; and Burdean Acres, Newton Center.

* * *

"THE total value of fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry sold at these markets (New Jersey auction markets) totaled more than $2,500,000 for the season, a factor which indicates that they are becoming an increasingly important factor in the distribution of food products," Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee stated last week in his annual report to Governor Larson.

* * *

PLANS are being laid for a larger baby chick show at this year's Agricultural Week at Trenton on January 26th to 29th than has been exhibited during past years. The chick show will be open to all New Jersey breeders and hatcherymen. No entry fee is being charged exhibitors this year, but the chicks will become the property of the show and will be sold to help defray the expenses of the show.

* * *

AROUND Boston a new poultry dressing process has been developed, called "semi-scalding." The bird is submerged in a vat of hot water ranging in temperature from 120 degrees for broilers to 129 degrees for roasting fowls. These temperatures must be rigidly adhered to, which has led to the development of electrically heated tanks in which the temperature is controlled by a very sensitive thermostat.

"Dry-picking" of fowl, the most desirable method of dressing, takes considerable skill, while scalding to remove the feathers discolors the skin of the bird. "Semi-scalding" strikes a happy medium between skill and quality of product.

* * *

EXPERIMENTS recently concluded at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station show that leg weakness, quite common among chicks confined in battery brooders and brooder houses, can be largely overcome by feeding oats or oat feeds.

Members of the New Jersey Poultry Association in attendance at the annual meeting at Atlantic City last month.

A Belated Thanksgiving

By HILDA RICHMOND

MR. GRAHAM FANCHIER was plainly out of humor as he sat down to open his mail. "The ruination of this country is its holidays," he observed to his private secretary. "Just asked Boggs to take up that Smith matter, and he informed me that the day I set was Thanksgiving and that he was going to take his family down to his old home in the country. He did it in a perfectly respectful way, thinking I had forgotten Thanksgiving, which I had, but he's going. Man with five children to support in these days of depression and then going to the expense of getting them all out to the farm for one dinner and then back again."

Miss Nancy Breton listened, well knowing that her employer would soon be absorbed in some big deal and forget his indignation. The irritated gentleman explained that the matter was important and he would have to make other arrangements all because of a fool notion on the part of an employe.

"I'll look after the Smith matter if you'll trust me, Mr. Fanchier," said Nancy when the storm subsided. "I'm not going home for Thanksgiving and will be glad to attend to the task, if I can."

"Thank goodness for one sane person!" said her employer. "What is the reason that you are not going to go running off somewhere next Thursday? Are you a lone orphan, or are your folks too far away?"

"Neither," said Nancy quickly. "I've decided to stay in town."

"Well, that settles that," said her employer briskly. "We'll start early and get our lunch—I mean of course Thanksgiving dinner—wherever we find ourselves. It is a matter of getting statements from people involved, and I'll need a stenographer to take down what they say. Will eight in the morning be too soon?"

Nancy was twice glad that she would "have to work" on Thanksgiving, for it gave her a legitimate excuse in telling her mother she could **not** come, and also would help fill in a long day and keep her from thinking of some things she did not care to have come up in her mind. Also she would be in no danger of meeting Peter Manning, the unreasonable young man who had spent several years trying to show her that a career was not to be desired by a young lady in preference to a home. Altogether she looked forward to the great holiday with pleasant anticipations.

"I won't have to wait on table for the mob mother always gathers at Thanksgiving; I won't have to argue with Peter and everything will be well," she told herself over and over.

* * *

THANKSGIVING DAY was one of the fairest and softest of autumn days that year. Old folks would have said it was the farewell of summer before a hard storm, but storm or no storm in prospect the roads were filled with all kinds and sizes and conditions of automobiles filled with people rushing madly along intent on getting to a big dinner somewhere. Men, women and children packed most uncomfortably into old rattle traps chattering and laughing sped by, and an equal number moved in the same direction with Mr. Fanchier's elegant automobile which for some reason he was driving himself that day.

"After all," said Mr. Fanchier after a period of silence, "I think these shabby people in these shabby cars have something that I have not. I used to have a home, but my wife was one of those beings who know nothing about business, so instead of helping me climb the ladder she broke up my home by thinking I could waste time doing the things she thought essential. Really there was no quarrel, but I simply saw that I could not be hampered in my work, so we decided to separate. She had ideas like Boggs and wanted to celebrate every holiday that came along. Actually that woman wanted me to take the children and go to Sunday School. Can you imagine? Why, Sunday is and always will be my busiest day! Instead of wanting me to succeed she held me back."

Another period of silence and then Mr. Fanchier said, "Now if Sally had been your type, Miss Nancy, she would have urged me on. I had a very serious time with poverty in my youth living on a mortgaged farm with my grandparents after my parents died, and I became ambitious to have something of this world's goods. My grandfather might have accumulated something besides debts if he had not been so open handed. I was just thinking of Thanksgiving as we drove past that shabby house with five automobiles parked in the yard. When I was a youngster it was horses and buggies, but the crowd got to our house all right. The food my grandmother cooked on that day would have paid some of the indebtedness, but no, the old time traditions must be kept up. I say to the junk pile with old time traditions! I suppose Boggs and his tribe have descended upon some poor family to eat them out of house and home today."

Nancy was busy with her own thoughts, so she answered briefly. There was another deep silence, and then suddenly Mr. Fanchier said, "Marry me, Nancy! You and I have the same trend of thought and we could get something out of working up the ladder together. I'm not so much older than you—thirty-seven next month—and I know we could hit it off together. I realize that a man needs a home and a woman to help him, and you are the one for me. You've never told me much about your home and friends, but I heard a little rumor that some man expects that you will give up your brilliant prospects and share a salary that is a mere pittance with him. These young men! Well, I was young once and I asked a woman to share my poverty, so perhaps I'd best not say anything on that line. Nancy, you are a woman in ten thousand—quiet, capable, knowing by intuition what a business man needs, sensible and all that the wife of an ambitious man should be. You may think this a sudden notion, but all my life I've depended on the inspiration of the moment. I'll do my best, Nancy, to put into your life the things you enjoy."

During the rather long proposal Nancy had time to collect her thoughts, also time to contrast Mr. Fanchier's love making, if it could be called by that name, with the ardent wooing of Peter Manning. Somehow she felt as if a pail of ice water had been dashed upon her. She had known that her employer was divorced, but never before had he mentioned his private life, or shown by look or sign that he thought of her in any way except as a paid helper. She decided from her own trend of thought since they started that the day and the country scenes must be powerfully at work in Mr. Fanchier's mind.

"Look!" cried Nancy. "A storm! Who would have thought it?"

The chill the girl thought was due to the proposal of her employer was really a rush of icy wind bearing with it snow and sleet. Old people who had long observed weather conditions in the open country would have said it was just what they expected, and that was one reason all country visitors were rushing along early to their destinations.

"We'll have to take refuge in this church which seems to be having services," decided Mr. Fanchier, parking on the sheltered side of a shabby edifice. "It is simply impossible now to see the road."

The darkness almost of night seemed to fall over the landscape and all the beauty and sweetness of the countryside vanished in a moment. Everything looked storm tossed, shabby, bare and unlovely as they made a dash for the little entry and then slipped into the last seat in the little church. A young man was delivering a sermon to a group of people, most of them elderly, but the two who entered for shelter were not much interested in the sermon. With the roar of the storm and the sleet battering on the roof it was impossible to hear while the gloom outside made the old church almost as dark as night. Lightning and thunder added their terrors to the storm presently, and Nancy was glad when Mr. Fanchier reached out a hand to put over her cold one. It seemed some protection when the storm shook the building. But the congregation sat without fear and the young man in the pulpit calmly went on with his discourse. At a most vivid flash of lightning Nancy jumped as if shot, and Mr. Fanchier put an arm firmly around her trembling form. Then the storm lifted a little and a sentence or two from the sermon floated back to them through the gloom.

"A man's life consisteth not in the multitude of things that he possesseth.... Bless the Lord, O my soul and forget not.... As far as the East is from the West so far hath he removed our transgressions.... The Lord will have mercy and abundantly pardon.... For what is your life? It is even as a vapor that.... Trust not in uncertain riches but in...."

"Let's get out of here!" said Mr. Fanchier. "I must get to a telephone right away. I've thought of something important."

An old gentleman too feeble to go to services made them welcome in the house across the way and urged them to dry their outer garments at the old stove in the living room. "Mother will be home from church soon and she'll look after you," he explained.

But Mr. Fanchier was busy in the cold old-fashioned hall with the telephone. It did not work well, but he patiently and persistently held on until connection was established with the city. Presently he came from the hall radiant with suppressed joy apparently. The aged mistress of the house was returning from services, bringing the young minister who had placed his car in the old barn that morning fearing an autumn storm was approaching.

"What do you think has happened, Nancy?" cried out Mr. Fanchier, oblivious of the strangers in the room.

"I know! The Smith deal has gone through all right!" said the girl.

"The Smith deal!" said her employer in amazement. "I had forgotten all about that. Sally wants me to come back, and I'm going right now! She's over at her father's house only about fifty miles from here and I'll be there in no time. I can't make it true. It was my fault—all mine! I saw it all this morning in that shabby little church. Why, I believe here is the young man who preached the sermon. Young man, I'm going to do something right away for your church, something worth while, but I have no time now to talk about it. Here is a fifty-dollar bill for a starter, and if you'll take this young lady back to the city I'll make it fifty more."

"Oh, Brother Manning, you must not start to the city until after we've had Thanksgiving dinner," said the distressed old lady. "The children were delayed by the storm, but we'll soon have dinner I feel sure. There is Laura and her family right now. Please sit down, both of you, and wait for the hot meal."

"Miss Breton is an old and very dear friend of mine," said the young minister with a smile. "I'll take her to the home of parents which is not more than thirty miles from here. If my flivver holds out we'll be there in time for dinner, which is always served late on account of the crowd of guests."

* * *

NOT only were Mr. Manning and Miss Breton in time for the dinner but they were drafted into service to wait on the table, for the first long table was crowded when they reached the farm house and there was a second to follow. It was nothing new for them, so they slipped on big gingham aprons and cut bread and refilled dishes and carried coffee in good old fashion though they were both hungry as wolves.

"Nancy, I'm sorry to suspect you, but this morning when the lightning flashed I thought that old man who was with you had his arm around you, and it almost upset me so that I could not finish my sermon," said Peter Manning.

"Old man!" said Nancy in mock indignation. "He's only about forty or thereabouts. Forty is the very prime of life Peter. Besides he's a very particular friend of mine, or ought to be, for he asked me to marry him this morning."

"What?" gasped Peter letting the bread plate fall in his amazement. "Old enough to be your father and proposing to you! Is the man crazy?"

"He was this morning but he isn't now," said Mr. Fanchier at the door. "Nancy, to tell the honest truth I never thought of that proposal again until this minute. I'm glad you took my part and said I am in the prime of life, but I hope you'll not hold it against me that I was so affected by the young preacher's sermon that I wanted to get back the sweetest woman in all the world."

"I've been thinking of bringing suit against you—a heart balm suit," said Nancy. "Something should be done with men who propose in good faith to a girl, and then go and get married two hours later, don't you think so Mr. Fanchier?"

"Nancy, you didn't intend to say yes, did you?" asked Mr. Fanchier in real or feigned alarm. "Name any penalty and I'll carry it out."

"Well, let me see?" said Nancy, with her head on one side as if thinking seriously. "How about celebrating every holiday with your family and—"

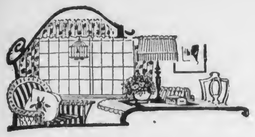
"I promise," said the gentleman quickly.

"And promoting Mr. Boggs for not going with you on a business errand on this great holiday and—"

"I've already telegraphed Boggs that he is promoted, Nancy."

"Sunday School with the children every Sunday?"

(Continued on page 16.)



The Farm Home

EVERY Thanksgiving Day we fete a very beautiful thing—it is the quality of gratitude. Everyone who has given or received gratitude knows how fine it is, how warm, how stimulating. Great thinkers tell us that gratitude opens the way for wonderful things to come to us. It seems almost a pity that it is so—or at least that we should know it—so beautiful is gratitude in itself.

That for which we have cause to be thankful does not always come with glowing colors in success; sometimes it steams in quietly on days so dark we do not know that it is there.

Seek a quiet corner, a comfortable chair, turn back the pages of your own life, look at the sadly thumb-marked ones, do you not find written there for the first time in its annals the name of a friend, afterwards the inspiration of deep happiness?

We have more to be thankful for than we realize, and our forefathers knew that when they set aside a day for giving thanks and considering our blessings.

So let us get out our whitest linen, our gleaming glass, our richest silver, and let us prepare the finest feast our hands can make to fete, in gratitude, our friends, not forgetting the greatest Friend of all, who, whether the times are bright or gray, showers us with gifts.

Here is a menu for your thanksgiving dinner:

Fruit Cup
Roast Turkey or Roast Chicken
Chestnut Stuffing Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes
Creamed Cauliflower
Cranberry Jelly
Cider Gelatin Salad
Pilgrim Father's Pudding
Coffee

Fruit Cup

Many combinations of fruit, fresh or canned, may be used for fruit cup. Use colors that blend or contrast pleasantly and combine acid fruits with sweet, and firm with juicy kinds. Cut large fruits into small attractive pieces, mix lightly so that they keep their shape, sweeten slightly, chill before serving, and garnish the individual servings with sprigs of mint or choice bright-colored fruits. Good combinations are: strawberries, oranges and apples; purple grapes with seeds removed, grapefruit and apricots; peaches, raspberries and pineapple; watermelon, honeydew or muskmelon and oranges; red cherries, pears and green grapes.

Chestnut Stuffing

One pound large chestnuts, one-half cup butter or one-fourth cup butter and one-fourth cup turkey fat, one-half cup minced onion, one-fourth cup chopped parsley, two cups chopped celery and tops, six cups fine dry bread crumbs, two teaspoons salt, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon savory seasoning.

Cook the chestnuts in boiling water to cover for twenty minutes, remove the shell and brown skin while hot and chop into medium-sized pieces. Melt the butter in a skillet, cook the onion, parsley and celery for a few minutes and stir frequently. Combine the bread crumbs, chestnuts, salt, pepper and savory seasoning, add to the celery mixture and stir until thoroughly mixed and hot.

Giblet Gravy

Simmer the giblets in one quart water until tender; drain and chop fine. With one-half cup of the drippings in the roaster, blend six tablespoons flour, add the liquid in which the giblets were cooked and enough more hot water to make a thin gravy. Cook for five minutes, add the chopped giblets, season with salt and pepper, and serve with the turkey.

Cider Gelatin Salad

Two and one-half cups clear cider, two tablespoons gelatin, one-half cup fine chopped celery, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon fine chopped parsley or green pepper, two tablespoons fine chopped pimento.

Soak the gelatin in one-half cup of the cold cider. Heat the remainder of the cider to the boiling point, pour into the gelatin, stir until dissolved, strain and chill. When the gelatin mixture begins to set, stir in the vegetables and salt, and pour into individual molds, which have been rinsed in cold water. When set turn out on lettuce leaves and serve with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Pilgrim Father's Pudding

Beat two eggs, add one-third cup melted butter and two-thirds cup milk. Add two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt which have been sifted and lastly one-half cup orange marmalade (or any kind of jam or preserves). Put one teaspoon of marmalade in each greased individual mold, pour in the batter and steam thirty-five minutes. Serve with the following sauce: Cream six tablespoons butter and one cup sugar, add grated rind of two oranges, three well-beaten egg yolks and six tablespoons orange juice. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Serve cold over the hot pudding.

Put the Stove in Trim

WITH the approach of cold weather, the kitchen range will be called into active service once again. The stolid old coal stove, the shiny enameled gas stove, and the swanky new stove that looks more like a console than a repository for roasts, will soon be groaning under an extra burden of foods. Therefore in order to do full justice to her culinary skill, the wise housewife will put her stove in tip-top condition before the holiday season sets in.

If the coal range has been neglected so that its surface is sticky and greasy, go over it with crushed newspapers, wash it with hot soapsuds, and when it is dry and cold, go over it again with a kerosene moistened cloth. Be sure that the kerosene has completely evaporated before starting a fire. Or perhaps you might prefer to give your stove a coat of black paint made especially for the purpose, rather than oil. In either case, be sure to wash it first.

The enameled gas range is even easier to put in order, especially if it has been given the regular daily care it deserves. Soap and water are sufficient as a rule to remove all surface stains from enamel, but if discolorations have resulted from neglect, try adding a little baking soda or kerosene to the suds.

Perhaps the top burners are ready for the cleansing they require every five or six months. If so, lift the pieces from their grooves and scrub them with a stiff brush to remove stray food particles and pieces of grit. Boil them in hot soapsuds and sal soda, rinse with clean hot water, and place them upside down in a heated oven for a moment or two. When dry, replace them in their proper grooves, and unless they are enameled, rub them with a little machine oil.

Thanksgiving

By Mary Louisa Hellings

For sweet laborious days
Kept bright with pleasant ways
Of work and peace and liberty,
We offer our thanks, Lord, to thee.
To this each individual will add
Those blessings that have made his heart glad.
Mine.... like the flower petals fold
So closely about their heart of gold
Are, though numbered, interwoven 'round
My life as their beauty will be found.
Thus the petals one by one are class'd....
For health and dangers past;
The comforts of shelter and food,
An interest for an honest livelihood;
For friends and trees and flowers ever thankful,
For love and books and little things fanciful;
Earth's yield of verdant sweet,
Pure flowing streams to meet;
The blessedness of a quiet place in the country,
A heart ever knowing of humility:
A cheerful spirit to give,
And one as ready all hurts to forgive;
These are, to me, in the soul's needful list
Bidding at this special tryst.

Games to Keep Us Awake

SOMETIMES, before going to a family Thanksgiving feast, haven't you rather dreaded those few hours in the afternoon after the dishes are washed, the extra boards removed from the table, the children quarreling and you've heard all about Cousin Emma's operation for the twentieth time? Here are a few games you might store away in your mind to be used on such an occasion. The young folks can join in these as well as Grandma.

Advertisers' Fair

Give each person a picture cut from an advertisement which is pinned to him and he also is given a pencil and slip of paper. He must mingle with the other guests and list on his paper as many as possible of the "ads" which are represented, and the name of the person on whom they are pinned. When the signal for "time up" is given the guest having the largest number of names listed correctly is awarded a prize.

Catalog

For this, the hostess distributes tiny paper books in which one page is labelled "brown hair," one "yellow hair," one "black hair," and another "red hair." Auburn, gray, etc., are some of the other shades which may be included. Each guest starts out to interview as many of the others as possible and list them according to the color of their hair. The one with the longest list gets a prize.

Signboard

This is an amusing and wit-sharpening game which also carries out the advertising idea. One person is selected to stand in front of the roomful of others, with his back turned toward them and is blindfolded. A large picture of an advertisement is pinned on him. The others then tell aloud ways in which the product advertised resembles the person who is the "signboard." From the remarks made, the "signboard" guesses what article is advertised by the picture which he wears. The one whose words furnish the correct clue changes places with him and the game continues.

Suitcase Race

Although old, this game is nearly always a favorite. Sides are chosen and a contestant appointed from each side, each contestant being given a suitcase full of old clothes. At a signal, they race to an appointed goal, put on the clothes, grab the empty suitcases, and run back to the starting point. The one to finish dressing and return first wins for his side.

Sketches

Each player is asked to draw a haphazard line on a piece of paper. The line may be anything he wishes and does not need to suggest or resemble any object. The slips of paper are collected and again distributed, while any player getting his own drawing may exchange with any one he wishes. Each player then must draw the picture of some object, using in its composition the original haphazard line.

Measure feeds by the yardstick of profits and you will buy Park & Pollard feeds.

Proved by test for over a quarter century.

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

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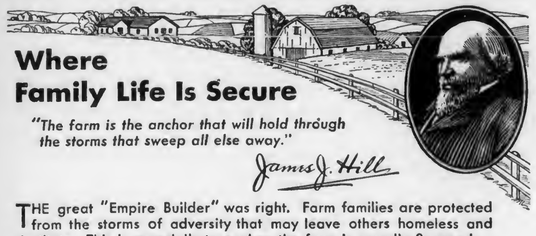

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James J. Hill

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by ELSIE K. WATSON

Thanksgiving Then and Now

(A Thanksgiving Play.)

THIS play was given by a group of children as their contribution to the Thanksgiving program at school, and proved very effective.

The children were attired in ordinary clothing, with the addition of Puritan caps and collars for the girls, and collars and cuffs for the boys, cut from paper napkins and pinned on just before the performance. As each child speaks, he holds up a model or picture of the article referred to.

The exercise is most effective if but one child comes on the stage at a time and then steps to one side, to be joined by the others as each finishes his recitation. If this is not feasible, however, the pupils may stand in a semi-circle, each in turn stepping forward to recite and then returning to his place. In any case all, including the audience, stand facing the flag at the close of the exercise, and give the salute to the flag, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A THANKSGIVING DREAM
By Anna M. Pratt

When Tommy heard a turkey
Gobble, gobble, gobble,
After he was safely tucked in bed,
And saw a pie and pudding
Hobble, hobble, hobble
Up and down the pillow by his head.
He didn't once suspect—the silly little sinner—
It had anything to do with a big Thanksgiving dinner.

Steamboats and Submarines

Either boys or girls may be chosen for most of the selections, a few that are peculiarly appropriate to the sex being indicated.

First child (holding up a toy steamboat): The Mayflower was only a small sailing vessel. Steamboats had not been invented then, and the Pilgrims would have been frightened to see one come steaming into Plymouth Harbor, while we would not dare to cross the ocean in their little sailboat.

Second child (holding toy submarine): No fear of a submarine attack entered the minds of the Pilgrims on their voyage, for those wonderful boats were unknown then.

Third child (holding toy locomotive): Steam engines were unknown as a means of transportation in 1620. The Pilgrims traveled by boat, on foot, or later on, horses brought from England, and goods could not be sent for long distances as easily as nowadays.

What Would They Think

Fourth child (holding toy automobile): No Pilgrim child had the fun of riding swiftly over smooth roads in the clear fresh air. There were no smooth roads, only rough paths through the woods and, of course, automobiles had not been invented.

Fifth child (aeroplane): What would a Pilgrim child have thought if he could have seen an aeroplane sailing through the air? Any one would have been called crazy who even suggested that it would be possible for man to fly through the air.

Sixth child (a boy with small bicycle or picture of one): No Pilgrim boy could jump on his wheel and go on an errand for his mother, or go riding through the country with his friends. Gee! I'm glad I didn't live then!

Seventh child (a girl with a doll's sewing machine): The Pilgrim mother had no sewing machine to help her make clothes for the family. All the sewing was done by hand and every little girl had to help her mother with this work. She was careful not to tear her dress, for she knew what hard work it was to spin and weave the cloth and then make the dress by hand.

Eighth child (a girl with an electric light bulb): If a Pilgrim girl wished to read or sew in the evening, she had only a candle or the fire on the hearth to furnish light. Lamps were rare and electric lights unheard of.

If They Could Have Seen!

Ninth child (picture of reaper or binder or flour mill): All grain sowed by the Pilgrims had to be cut and threshed by hand, for there were no big reapers and threshers then. After the grain was threshed, it was ground in a small mill run by a water-wheel. They could not go to the store and buy a bag of flour which had been made in a large mill.

Tenth child (boy with a camera): No Pilgrim boy ever took a snapshot of his friends. Just think what fun it would have been to have taken a picture of William Bradford when his foot was caught in the deer-trap and he was jerked up in the air by one leg.

Eleventh child (with a toy telephone): If a Pilgrim wished to send a message, it must be carried by some one. They could not get help as quickly as we can by means of this useful little instrument, or have a talk with their dearest friends without leaving the house.

Twelfth child (boy with a fire engine): If a Pilgrim house caught fire, it had to burn down unless it was discovered when the blaze was small enough to be put out by pails of water, for there were no fire-engines in Plymouth.

Thirteenth child (with a box of matches): No Pilgrim child was ever told not to play with matches, for there were none to play with. If the fire went out, it was relighted with flint and steel, or by means of live coals brought from the nearest house.

Fourteenth child (with a picture of a phonograph): How delighted a Pilgrim boy or girl would have been to hear a phonograph! Perhaps, though, they would have thought a witch had something to do with it and would have been frightened.

Fifteenth child (with a picture of a furnace or a toy stove): The Pilgrim houses were not nice and warm like ours. They had no furnaces or stoves for heating and cooking, only the fire on the hearth, for which the men and boys had to cut plenty of wood.

Sixteenth child (with a pair of rubbers): No Pilgrim child ever forgot his rubbers, for he had none to forget. He wore heavy leather boots, well greased to keep out the water.

Seventeenth child (with an American flag): How proud the Pilgrim children would have been if they could have looked ahead and seen this glorious country of forty-eight states, which they helped to found. How glad they would be to join with us in saluting the Star Spangled Banner.

I Promise

That I will not dishonor my country's speech by leaving off the last syllables of words.
That I will say a good American "yes" and "no" instead of an Indian grunt "umhuh," or a foreign "ya" or "yeh" and "nope."
That I will improve American speech by enunciating distinctly and by speaking pleasantly and sincerely.
That I will try to make my country's language beautiful for the many people of foreign nations who come here to live.
That I will learn to articulate correctly one word a day for a whole year.
That I will try to think clearly and express my thoughts in apt, simple words.

Two Corrections

IN reading the paper of October 3rd, I noticed where Marion Bender wrote an article in regard to General Robert E. Lee, asking her grandmother for something to eat. I beg to differ with her. That man was General John McCausland who left the Confederate bill with her grandmother, instead of General Lee.

I am very proud of that man as he was my grandfather and three years ago in February he passed away at the age of 90 years, a fine old gentleman. I hope to read this corrected in your paper as I read it every week. I am his grandson at the age of 12 years and in the eighth grade at school.

Bright McCausland.

* * *

I WISH you would tell Olga Jamarik, (issue of July, 25th, 1931) to study up her geography a little better; we do not want to be slighted in enumerating the good points of Pennsylvania.

She (?) forgot, or rather did not, mention the Susquehanna river, the largest river in the state, furnishing some of the finest scenery of that kind in the world, and with its three dams furnishes nearly a million horse-power, to light many homes and furnish power to make housework easier and a pleasure.

I live near the Susquehanna hills.

Dorothy Gregg.

If you are as well and thankful as I
You'll relish your dinner from turkey to pie.
William Elsholz.

THANKSGIVING
By Edith M. Hess

Some Pilgrims bold, set forth to find
A place of freedom and rest.
They longed to have a peaceful mind,
And worship as they loved best.

They sailed, in the Mayflower, across the sea,
As above them the eagles did soar.
Their home was a solitary place to be,
On that bleak New England shore.

Their first year's toil proved sad and blue,
But the next one brought happiness there.
They, grateful to God for His blessings true,
Set aside a day for thankful prayer.

We continue to celebrate in this same way,
With a purpose as they had of old,
In Thanksgiving to Him, who keeps us today
And gives to us blessings untold.

Little Folks' Corner

In Pennsylvania
Years ago,
There lived a boy
You'd like to know.

His face was round
His hat was tall
Although he really
Was quite small.

His name was long
Just like a man,
They called him
Little Jonathan.

He had a sister,
Full of fun,
Of all the teases
She was one.

She wore a little
Peaked hat,
And curls each side
Her face so fat.

I'm sure you never
Could feel blue
When small Priscilla
Smiled at you.

They owned a turkey
Big and round
He stood quite high up
From the ground.

He chased the chickens,
Worried the cat,
And grew until
He grew so fat

That when Thanksgiving
Day came round
Upon a platter
He was found

Color Jonathan and Priscilla and hurry them back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMETHING TO DO

Write a four-line poem on "Why I Am Thankful" and hurry it back to the Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be ten fine prizes including first prize of a skating doll for girls and a knife for boys.

THE FOLKS WON PRIZES
Hallowe'en Poem

The cunning skating doll offered as a prize for the best four-line poem on "Hallowe'en" has been sent to Lucille McElroy. There were so many really good poems that additional prizes have been sent to the following boys and girls:

Doris Jane Williams, Stanley Thompson, Doris Swank, Daniel M. Eversole, Eleanor Mae Whittacre, Alma M. Hershey, Ula Martin, Viola Baum, Dorothy Hamilton, Myrtle G. Clark, Nina Marie Stiger.

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The next time you go shopping, say Fels-Naptha to your grocer. It's the same as saying—"give me a bargain!"

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-11-21.

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WOMEN'S STORM BOOTS and OXFORDS at an amazing saving! Storm boots are rubberized tweed jersey, with rubber sole and heel; height 11 inches, **Tan, or gray.** Cut-out oxfords have rubber-cushioned Cuban heel; leather sole. Choice of **black chrome patent leather, or black Vici kid.** Sizes: 2½ to 8 only. Widths D to EE.

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A HUNDRED THOUSAND farmers feel the same way about farming that Bob Lee does and that is why they own Letz Roughage Mills. They figure on making a profit whether prices are high or low. And here's how the Letz Mills help them to do it.

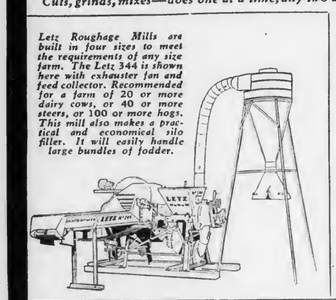
One of the most important things the Letz Mill does is make roughage (shock fodder, sheaf grain, hay, etc.) more palatable by cutting, recutting, and grinding it—stalks, stems, leaves and all! Next, it makes grain (oats, ear corn, snapped corn, barley, wheat, milo) more digestible by crushing and grinding it to just the right size for stock to clean up. And, third, the Letz Mill mixes this roughage and grain into a ration that can be fed right in the grain troughs.

You can operate a Letz Mill yourself without any extra help and you don't need a big horse-power engine or motor to do it! Have your dealer let you try a Letz Mill. See just what it can do for you.

ALL IN ONE MACHINE

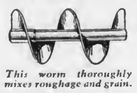
Cuts, grinds, mixes—does one at a time, any two at a time, or all three

Letz Roughage Mills are built in four sizes to meet the requirements of any size farm. The Letz 344 is shown here with exhauster fan and feed collector. Recommended for a farm of 20 or more dairy cows, or 40 or more steers, or 100 or more hogs. This mill also makes a practical and economical silo filler. It will easily handle large bundles of fodder.



These sharp knives cut and recut roughage.

Burrs like this grind roughage and grain—crush and grind ear corn.



This worm thoroughly mixes roughage and grain.

What a hundred thousand farmers say the Letz Roughage Mill will do

1. Increase the feeding value of home-grown crops a fourth to a half by recutting, grinding and mixing them into palatable rations.
2. Make home-grown feed go farther and save the expense of buying extra feed.
3. Enable a farmer to feed a fourth to a half more stock on the same number of acres.
4. Reduce the cost of producing milk and meat 25 to 50 per cent.
5. Cut the cost of farm work through fewer operations and less labor at feeding time.

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WHO IS BOB LEE? *We have a booklet that tells who he is — and also how to make balanced rations from home-grown grain and roughage. And we have another booklet that tells all about the Letz Roughage Mill. We'll send you these booklets . . . FREE . . . if you'll mail this coupon. There's no obligation attached to this free offer.*

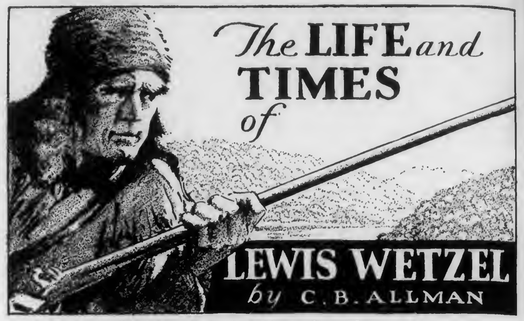
LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1136 West Road, Crown Point, Indiana

My name is _____

My mailing address (or R. F. D.) is _____

City _____ *State* _____

I am now feeding _____ *Dairy cows* _____ *Steers* _____ *Hogs* _____ *Sheep* _____ *Horses* *Horse-power of my engine is* _____



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"WE need you here," said Lydia. "And besides you promised to take me with you."

"If I find a place that suits me to settle I will send for you or come for you—if you will marry me then."

This was Lydia's turn to hang back, and we can hardly blame her. David Shepherd had become a candidate for her affections. So she countered with Lewis' former words: "I will think about it."

Lewis defended his decision to go south by saying: "I do not think I am needed here at Wheeling any longer, since the new civilization has come about. The Indians are so peaceful and quiet that killing them would be nothing short of murder. They may be fiercer and wilder farther west, but I shall not go there. I am getting too old."

"Old! You old at forty years of age?" cried the girl.

"I have lived more than my age in many things," said the sober and truthful scout. Stubborn as usual he took passage on a flat-boat down the river. His friends gathered to see him off. Among them were Bertha Madison and her husband and Henry Simon's wife, whom he had helped rescue from the redmen. His mother was there and said, "The world is wide, but it always sends us back to where we started. Good-bye, my son. And come again in the spring."

"Let's give three cheers!" said David Shepherd, rival for Lydia's hand and at least one of the crowd who could endure Wetzel's absence very well.

"Don't you dare!" spoke Lydia. "He is not going out in happiness. Can't you see his face, and the sorrow there?"

"I am glad to see him going, but I wish him well," said the honest David.

The boat cast off, was pushed into the stream, caught by the current and drifted down the river, the ripples from its passage patting softly on the shore.

Down past heavy shadows a ray of sunlight turned the tireless river into limpid gold. Into this strip of molten beauty sailed the flat-boat, and a shaft of sunlight found a figure standing at the prow. It lit the dark face until it glowed with a strange expression, while the gun-barrel threw flashes of reflected sunlight as the gently rocking boat diverted the angle of incidence. With hat held aloft as a parting signal the figure stood on the boat and like another Hiawatha sailed away in a blaze of sunlight until the boat rounded a curve and hid him from view. The ripples from the boat lapping the shore at their feet told his friends that he was gone, but they failed to whisper that he would not return.

Wetzel never came back. For a while he was heard from by Lydia and his mother, for whom he now seemed to have more consideration than he showed earlier in life. Then no word came.

David Shepherd pressed his suit, but the faithful Lydia awaited the coming of Lewis to take her to a new home in the South. She waited in vain.

At Natchez, Miss., Lewis visited his cousin Philip Sikes. Here he contracted a fever and in the summer of 1808 died, aged 44 years. He was buried in a small cemetery about 20 miles from Natchez.

Lydia eventually married David Shepherd, it is said, and lived at Wheeling until her death, which occurred about 1857.

Wetzel was a product of his times, and like many another pathfinder achieved honor or renown by skill in woodcraft and courage in warfare. He was a decided force in helping to settle this territory and while he had no plans or schemes of conquest or expansion, by doing diligently the tasks before him he aided in keeping the natives at a distance until the whites could establish themselves, while his example of reckless daring and uncanny success was inspiring at a time when the harassed settlers needed all the encouragement they could get.

DeHass, the historian, describes Wetzel as true as the needle to the pole when he professed friendship. "He loved his friends and hated his enemies. He was a rude, blunt man, with few words before company, but with his friends not only sociable but an agreeable companion.

"His name and fame will long survive, when the achievements of men vastly superior in rank and intellect will slumber with the forgotten past. To us he was a desperado. In that day he was considered a great hero."

(The End.)

Lewis Wetzel's grave, about 20 miles from Natchez.

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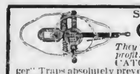

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Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Readers who are not getting plenty of eggs, should try the plan used by Rev. R. V. Andrews, Columbus, Ind. He says:

"I notice in the paper where a lady gave Don Sung to 56 hens and got 26 eggs a day in winter. I can beat that. My 56 hens, after having Don Sung, laid 30 to 34 eggs, day after day. The hens were in fine health and kept laying all winter."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mr. Andrews used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 483 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

I RECENTLY attended the annual convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association at Atlantic City. At such meetings, aside from information gained from the formal program of addresses, there is always much to be gained in talking with other practical poultrymen about problems of common interest.

* * *

ONE such problem seems to be that of cannibalism. This is a serious vice in many poultry flocks, and often causes severe losses. Some poultry keepers claim that they are not troubled, while others using the same feeds and general system of management lose a lot of birds.

I don't think that the causes of cannibalism are very well understood, but probably an over-fat condition or constipation may be factors. Most poultrymen like their birds to be plump but not too fat, and to keep the digestive systems of the birds in good shape feed green feed or give an occasional dose of Epsom salts.

* * *

THERE is also the feeling that the reason for picking may be more of a mental condition in the birds than a physical one. Pullets which have been on range all summer find conditions entirely changed when housed, and this change may react on their nervous systems in some manner as to cause picking.

* * *

OF course, birds now and then suffer a prolapse of the oviduct, in which the reddish membranes protrude through the vent, and are picked and eaten by the other members of the flock. However, there are plenty of cases in which birds are picked around the vent without any signs of prolapsis, and if the wounded bird is not discovered in time, she is soon found dead on the floor with her entrails picked out.

* * *

I BELIEVE that certain vicious and depraved birds in a flock may be responsible for all the trouble. What makes them do this I cannot say. A little watchful waiting will enable these birds to be detected and caught, which usually ends the trouble. One poultryman told me that he was losing five or six birds a day in one pen, and so spent half an hour quietly watching. At the end of that time he had three birds which he had caught picking, and after these were done away with there was no more trouble.

* * *

IF picking keeps up long enough in a flock, all the members will get the habit. It can be stopped for a short time by catching up the birds and trimming back their upper bills with a sharp knife, but the picking may commence in a couple of weeks, after the bill grows out again.

* * *

ONE of the most serious problems confronting poultrymen today is the question of mortality. Laying contests report an average mortality among birds approaching 25 per cent, a much higher rate than applies to any other form of livestock. Better sanitation and better management will do a lot to reduce mortality on farms, while there are certain disease problems and the question of cannibalism which need further study.

A Precocious Duck

I HAVE a duck which has laid three eggs beginning November 2nd. She was hatched April 29th, 1931, of mixed breed. She is white and dark spotted. I would like to know who can beat that. Hannah Walker.

Franklin county, Pa.

Somebody was Careless!

Most fires—even as serious as this—can be avoided by attention to a few simple rules. Carelessness—defective chimneys—lack of protection and prevention facilities; these cause many horrible fires and result in the loss of many lives.

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companies work unceasingly, through many kinds of service, to prevent fires and protect life and property.

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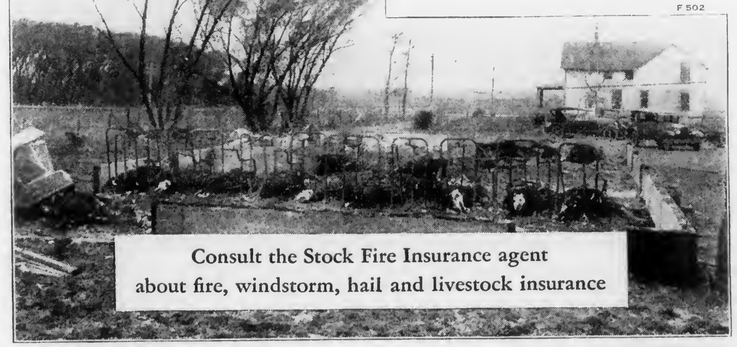

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Prepotency for heavy laying is an inherited quality in Kerr Chicks. We test our breeding stock by entering layers in the leading Eastern egg-laying contests. Our pullets have high official records.

Kerr Chicks excel in size, type, vigor and livability. Last spring's livability records from 72 farms, covering a total of 60,000 Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, blood tested chicks purchased, show an average loss, in three weeks, of less than five per cent.

Special Discounts on orders received before December fifteenth. Write for free Chick Book with price list and circular giving full particulars.

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Colds in Poultry Quickly Banished

Wheezing, Rattling, Choking, Ends. Trouble Stopped In 48 Hours

Readers with colds in their flocks should read this letter from Thomas Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:

"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."

It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom over-night—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows

23 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.

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Outlet for Always **LIVE POULTRY**

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. EST. 1833

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Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

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Quality BROILER CHICKS

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Breed for fast uniform growth. *New low prices. Prompt Shipments.*

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JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE expected setback in grains came this week. Wheat has had an eight to nine cent break in four days, following a gain of about 25 cents in five weeks. There has, of course, been much profit taking as prices worked higher and the market was bound to be tested some time. At what level it will settle remains to be seen.

Condition of the seeding in western Kansas is reported at only 25 per cent of normal, with rain still badly needed, and this coupled with the drouth in the northwest and Canada is a decided bull factor as the crop for next year is looked forward to. Government report indicated less corn than was promised a month ago, but was without market effect. The report estimated a crop of 1,834,000,000 bushels in the eleven big corn states, comparing with 1,869,000,000 the first of October, and a final yield of 1,548,000,000 a year ago. Since July 1 this country has exported 125 million bushels of wheat, against 164 million at the same time last year.

The Slaughter Figures

Slaughter figures are our best index of production. For the ten months of this year total slaughter of cattle under federal inspection in this country is 6,807,674 head, smallest since 1921. Month by month throughout the year slaughter has run under a year ago, indicating reduced supplies available; nor will this shortage be made up soon since lack of credit is holding down feeding to some extent. Hog slaughter for the ten months totals 35,167,537, half a million less than last year and smallest since 1927. Sheep and lamb slaughter, as might be expected, sets another new record. The ten months total is 14,984,907, a million more than a year ago, which in turn was a new record.

Reaction in Cattle

In spite of a smaller combined offering at leading points, the cattle market ran into some tough going this week. Trade at times was very sticky, buyers holding off in a discouraging manner. However, the average steer price, at $8.60, showed a loss of only a dime as compared with last week. This was due entirely to the fact that Monday's market was strong to higher, and nearly half of the week's supply appeared on that day. This helped to hold the average up. But later in the week there were sharp declines, with light cattle suffering most, going off as much as 50 cents to a dollar compared with the high time last week. New tops were made early, $12.15 for heavies, and $12 for yearlings.

Lambs Average Higher

While top lambs sold 25 cents lower than at the high time last week, the market was steady all week, and the average price, at $5.55, was 15 cents higher. But receipts here and at other leading points were smaller. Top this week was $6.50. The fed westerns are beginning to come back, and it is nip and tuck between profit and loss. Some lambs will show a small profit and others a small loss. The price level should be a little higher to let feeders generally out with something for their time. But it has been a grand fall for feeding, especially where corn has been lambed down, and there has been more of that this year than perhaps ever before.

Hog Average Gains 25c

In the opinion of some observers the hog market gave a good account of itself this week, for receipts were large, and there was no sagging in sympathy with the declines in grains. Average price for the week was $4.90, a gain of 25 cents over last week. And the eleven markets had 583,000 hogs, the largest run this fall, and comparing with 501,000 last week, 595,000 a year ago, and 636,000 two years ago. Chicago had a particularly large supply, but shipping demand was good, accounting for 25 per cent of the receipts, about the same percentage as last week.

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE fresh egg market was firm during the week and prices advanced 2c to 3c per dozen. Truck receipts at this market were 580 cases during the week as compared with 964 cases for the corresponding week last year. Receipts from the Midwest and far western sections were moderate and total receipts from all sections for the week show gains over last week, and last year. For the entire country, production on November 1st was about 10 per cent greater than on the same date last year with the number of hens and pullets 5 per cent less. The weather continues unusually warm in practically all producing sections and this factor together with liberal quantities of cheap feed makes possible an early fall lay of considerable volume.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted in Philadelphia at 43@46c per dozen, white extras at 37@42c, nearby brown extras at 37@42c, and mixed colors at 29@37c.

The egg market in New York advanced during the week and the best nearbys were rather scarce and gained about 4c per dozen. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras sold at 44@48c, average extras at 38@43c and the other grades of white eggs at 24@36c according to grade and quality. Brown eggs ranged from 27@46c per dozen.

Butter Advances

Butter markets improved during the week and prices of 92 score butter advanced 2@2½c. The advance was gradual and both buyers and sellers showed greater confidence in the situation. Supplies of fine fresh butter cleared well. Medium grades were in relatively light supply and sold readily.

The live poultry market in New York showed some improvement but receipts were moderate. All average stock sold slowly but there was a fair demand for the best fowls and chickens. Leghorn fowl sold at 13@18c per pound, colored fowl at 17@24c, Leghorn chickens 15@19c, Reds 15@19c and Rocks at 16@22c. Pullets ranged from 13c for Leghorns up to 26c for Rocks, while broilers sold at 20@26c. Capons sold at 22@30c per pound and turkeys at 25@30c. Live rabbits met a slow demand and sold at 10@16c per pound. Receipts of dressed rabbits were rather light and prices ranged 20@25c per pound.

The white potato market averages about 5c to 10c per 100 pounds above prices paid in October but the movement is slow. Shipments by rail continue light but most markets report that supplies are ample. Growers in practically all sections have finished harvesting and the movement to market has slowed up. Pennsylvania round whites sold at 70@90c per 100-pound sack. During the month of October, Pennsylvania shipped 428 carloads of potatoes to Philadelphia by motor truck while 152 cars of New Jersey stock were also received by truck. Only 244 cars were received from all sections by rail. In addition to the rail shipments the equivalent of 95 carloads arrived from Maine by boat.

Apples About Steady

The apple market continues dull in eastern city markets but prices have not declined. In Philadelphia offerings of large fancy apples were rather light and while there was not an active movement the dealers were able to hold prices firm by moving small lots. The best McIntosh brought $1.50@1.75 per bushel, Yorks 60@80c, Smokehouse 75c to $1.10, Delicious 90c to $1.40 and Stayman 75c to $1.15. Poorer stock of all varieties sold as low as 50c.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31¾@34¾c; 92 score, 30¾c; 90 score, 29c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 42@44c; nearby white extras, 42@45c; nearby brown extras, 36@41c; nearby mixed colors, 32@37c; nearby current receipts, 29@31c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@25c; broilers, 12@24c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 20@25c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@2.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 10@14c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa., crates, $1.75. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2½c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2½c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@30c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1@1.25. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bunch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 20@30c bus. ENDIVE, Pa. & N. J., 25@40c bus. LETTUCE, N.J., crates, Big Boston, 50@75c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskts, 50@60c. PUMPKINS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 25@35c. PARSNIPS, 40@50c ⅝ bskt. PEPPERS, N. J., 15@40c ⅝ bskt. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 40@65c bus. TURNIPS, N. J., & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 40@50c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, various varieties, 75@90c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 32¼c standards, 30½c; 89 score, 29¼c; 88 score, 28¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 27@30c; fresh, extra firsts, 32@34c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 39@42c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 19@22c; medium, 15@18c; Leghorns, 12@14c; springers, 15@16c; colored springers, heavy, 17@19c; small, 16@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 12@17c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c.

MILK PRICES

Pittsburgh.—The D. S. C. Co. announces the following net prices to dealers as the basis of payment for 3.5 per cent milk delivered during October:

District 1: Country plants, basic $1.575; surplus $1.04. Direct shipped, basic $2.215; surplus $1.33.
District 2: Basic $1.825; surplus $1.12.
District 3: Basic $2.075; surplus $1.23.
District 4: F. o.b. $1.70.
District 5: F. o. b. $1.23.
District 7: Basic $2.425; surplus $1.15.
District 8: F. o. b. $2.06.
District 10: Basic $1.825; surplus $1.15.
District 12: Basic $2.075; surplus $1.205.

New York.—The basic net pool price to members of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., for October milk is $1.74 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk at 201-210 mile zone.

WOOL MARKET

The volume of sales at Boston was reported heavier last week than for some time. Prices were stronger, while inquiries were more numerous for 64s and finer qualities of fleece wools. Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at 24@25c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@21½c, and clothing wools 19@21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 60¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 44@44½c; No. 2 yellow corn, old, 45½@46c; No. 2 white oats, 27½@28½c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's receipts were light, 35 carloads, and included few good fat steers. Grass cattle are pretty well out of the country and fed cattle not ready for market. Trade was slow, with prices for good steers fully up to those of last week and for others showing little change. A few nice grassers, a little over 1,200 lbs., went to a local distributor at $8. A load of steers showing some feed brought $7.50, and other good weighty steers brought $7@7.25, but not many were good enough to beat $7. A few nice handy butcher steers went at $7, fleshy butcher kind $6.25@6.50 and fair light or handy killers around $6. Plain light steers with flesh sold at $5@5.50, and those which lacked flesh on down to $4 according to kind and condition. Nothing was done in stockers or feeders. Heifers showed little change. They had to be good to bring over $5, but a few went at $5.50@5.75. Good fat cows were dull; an occasional choice one sold above $4.50, but not many good enough to sell above $4. Useful killers brought $3.50@3.75. Canners sold largely at $2@2.50, some old and common below $2. Bulls were a little more active, but few good butcher bulls were here. Probably $4.50 could be had for something choice, with $4.25 about the limit for heavy kind. Decent bolognas sold at $3.75@4.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 35
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 50
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

Monday's supply was around 25 double-deck carloads, or 3,750 head. Western markets reported liberal supplies and lower prices and prices here were lower in sympathy. Heavy hogs are getting more numerous and harder to sell. Those of 250 lbs. or over had to sell at $5 largely, with weights a little below 250 lbs. $5.10@5.20. Heavy mixed lots brought $5.20@5.35, depending on the number of weighty hogs in the mixture. All good handy and light weights brought $5.40, and good pigs of 100 lbs. or over would command the same price. Pigs and light weights are scarce, being kept in the country unless the threat of disease drives them in. Good sows brought $4.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$5 00@ 5 10
Heavy mixed	5 10@ 5 35
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 35@ 5 40
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 35@ 5 40
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 35@ 5 40
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 25@ 5 40
Roughs	4 00@ 4 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was around 12 double-deck carloads, largely lambs. Sheep were not wanted unless at low prices, buyers preferring cheap lambs. The market for sheep showed little change, being on the basis of $3 for good handy wethers. A few good ewes brought $2.50, heavy ewes generally below that figure. Lambs were lower in sympathy with other markets, those going as tops here selling at $6.50. Medium class sold comparatively well at $5@5.50, and culls all the way down to $3. Buyers are beginning to kick about overweight lambs, not wanting those of 90 lbs. or above. Coarse bucks are being thrown out and sell at about a dollar per cwt. discount if fat. Some fed lambs are about ready to come, the feeders holding back for a $7 market.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	2 00@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

With about 700 on sale the market was steady. Top lots brought $8.50, seconds $6@7 largely and others $3@5.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Nov. 16.—The supply included 225 head of cattle. Beef steers and yearlings were strong with early top at $7.25. Some medium weight steers were held higher. Best yearlings went at $7, while the bulk brought $6.25@7. She-stock was steady, bulls steady to weak. With a fairly broad demand stockers and feeders were about steady. Most sales were at $4.75@5.50.

A hundred and twenty-five calves were offered. The market was steady on the basis of $9.50 for best vealers.

Five hundred hogs were on hand. The market was steady to weak. Good hogs in the 200 to 260-pound class sold at $6@6.25.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Today's receipts totaled 16,000 head. Best steers were 25@50c higher, others steady to a quarter higher. The market top was $12.55, while the bulk of steers went at $6.50@12.

Hogs

Receipts were heavy, 65,000 head, including 28,000 "directs." Light weights were 5@10c lower, others 15@25c lower. Top hogs brought $4.85, bulk $4.50@4.70.

Sheep

Receipts were around 30,000 head. Market steady to a quarter lower. Best lambs sold at $6.25, while the bulk went at $5@6.

SWINE

"Galliant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

Big Type Poland Chinas
Service boars, gilts and pigs for Breeding Purposes. Bred from 800-lb. dams and 1,000-lb. sire. CLYDE NEIDIGH, Newville, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.—8 to 10 wks. old pigs, $8.50 either sex. Sold out of older hogs. A. M. Kennel, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

100 FEEDING PIGS $3.00 each
Indian Corn Hog Farm, Dushore, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, N.J.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs, Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown. Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES.—Spring Boars ready for service. 8 to 16 wks. old pigs. W. F. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Offering Spring Boars ready for service, bred sows and gilts. Write your wants. Geo. W. Skinn, Norwalk, O.

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville Penna.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

SHEEP

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

Sunny Brook Farm Hampshires. State Fair Winners, best of breeding. Bred ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs. Fred W. McDowell, Fredonia, Pa.

For Sale 55 head large grade ewes, bred for spring lambing at $5.00 per head. HYLLMEDE FARM. BEAVER, PA.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

20-COW CORTLAND FARM.—Well located only 2½ miles out. 95 Acres nicely divided. Good warm 2-story 8-room house, maple shade, glorious views. Cemented basement barn. If taken soon woman owner includes 8 cows, thorobred bull, pr. horses, tractor, attachments, tools, machinery, sap evaporator, 100 bu. potatoes, hay, straw, grain and some house furnishings. $5,500 takes all, $2,000 down. Ray Andrews, Bonded Strout Agent. 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY FARM.—215 Acres, about 800 apple, 500 peach trees; pleasant home, new 40x60 barn, 2nd barn, other bldgs.; 115 acres tillage, valuable wood, good pasture; handy town. Buildings insured $6,500; price only $5,500, part cash, including 2 teams, 4 cows, implements, crops; last year's fruit crop netted $1,700; pg. 90 Free catalog. Strout Pays Buyer's Fare. Strout Agency, 1422-BE. Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Waterfronts and Inland Farms, large and small, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Located in finest dairy, stock, grain and tobacco section of the East. Attractive properties at reasonable prices and terms. John H Chambers, Centreville, Maryland.

IF INTERESTED in Southern Florida, write R. A. French, Fort Myers, Florida, Realestate and Insurance Since 1902.

SITUATIONS

POSITION ON FARM wanted by man and wife, wages reasonable, reference given. Box 92, New Galilee, Pa.

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BE AN AUCTIONEER.—Earn $25-$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Reppert's Auction School, Box P.F., Decatur, Indiana.

FOR THE HOME

FANCY PAPER SHELL PECANS.—6 lbs., $1.00. Choice Seedlings, 12 lbs., $1.00. Choice Spanish Peanuts, 10 lbs., 60c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

PECANS.—Large size, best quality, new crop, 20 cts. lb.; 10 lbs. and over. Delivered your place. A. B. Kirby, Gaffney, S. C.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

HONEY

HONEY.—Extracted clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.75. Postpaid. E. D. Ely, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY.—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail one dollar postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

HONEY.—Ten lbs. bulk comb, $2.00 Postpaid. Pricelist free. Ed. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Truck Crops

By G. S. WATTS

WITH prices small, savings that are small assume relatively great importance. I imagine others have done this thing, where rye as a cover crop is to follow potatoes. For two years we have tried broadcasting three bushels of rye per acre before digging the tubers. Each time I have been fearful that the digger would work many of the grains so deep into the soil that a poor stand would follow, but it would seem that every seed has come up "at least once." As compared to drilling after digging is finished possibly five dollars could be saved on a field of a few acres. And five dollors saved is net gain, possibly as much as the ultimate net profit on a hundred dollars of sales at prevailing levels.

* * *

MANY readers of this column have seen and some are using the new peck potato bags that are woven with wide, open meshes to show off the contents to best advantage. We have been using a number of them on the roadside market and they unquestionably stimulate sales. The price, roughly three cents each, is the chief drawback, particularly at a time when retail prices everywhere are below twenty cents a peck. Yet I am convinced that we are covering most, possibly all of this expense through moving a larger proportion of the crop at retail. At any rate the tricky little bags are selling some potatoes, an accomplishment that is not to be overlooked at the moment.

* * *

SALESMEN love to advise us that it is an expense instead of an economy to use an inadequate piece of equipment after a materially improved article is available. Granted that the old is inadequate, whether from irreparable wear or faulty design, and that the new is equal to the job it apparently does not pay to dodge the facts. A few years ago I bought a spring release designed to protect the tractor plow points from breakage upon striking boulders. It proved only more or less effective. This summer, hoping but scarcely expecting a panacea for heavy plow share costs in a rocky leased field the latest and best was bought. The cost has been saved several times over.

"Farm Problem"

(Continued from page 5.)

schools and colleges looking forward to returning to their home community or entering fields of progressive industry in other communities.

It is agreed by the farming populace of this progressive community that farm aid will come to the nation's producers when the large group of country folks recognizes their local opportunities of self aid and takes cognizance of such advantages; then will permanent farm relief be secured.

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TRAPS, TRAP TAGS, SCENTS, trapping equipment. Quick service. Write for new catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. I, Coopers Mills, Maine.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - *Inman*

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

TO those who write for information. Please give your name and address plainly. I often get half a dozen or more letters in a day and it is just possible the most important one to some one who wrote it has no name or post office to it and so I cannot reply.

A month ago I got a letter asking for the computation of a ration for the cows and several other personal matters. No name to the letter. In yesterday's mail came another from the same party asking why I did not answer the questions when he had enclosed a stamp. Again no name. If the party sees this will he please send his name?

I very gladly answer every question to the best of my ability, or I will find some one who can answer, if you only give name and address.

Devising Economical Rations

This is largely a personal problem because each one has different feeds, different quantity or is unable to secure some feeds conveniently. The man with plenty of corn, oats, wheat and probably barley and silage and alfalfa for roughage need buy but little except cottonseed meal, which is comparatively very cheap now. He will simply turn his home-grown feeds into dairy products as well as pork, beef and poultry products and get a better price for the feeds in this form.

Several parties have written me if it is advisable to buy grains locally at the quotations in the local market which are very low. This is surely a good plan if the grains are in good condition, because the high freight and handlers' profits are saved. One man tells me he traded a big bull he did not need to a neighbor for 200 bushels of oats. He wants to know what the oats is worth as a cow feed.

A long feeding experience and record keeping convinced me that oats was worth fully as much wheat bran or possibly a bit more, though the bran is rated a little higher in protein. At our mills and feed stores bran is sold now at $20 a ton. The bull brought a little over three tons of oats and so our friend can figure sixty dollars' worth of feed. Such exchanges are entirely in order now and can be made profitable to both parties.

Manure and Superphosphate

The old question of cutting down the cost of production is becoming new and interesting of late. The questions in many letters indicate that farmers are taking it for granted that prices are down to stay down for some time. Their thinking thus is wise because that is the way it worked in former times of what we called panic and now call depression.

One inquirer says, "Under present conditions does it really pay to buy a complete fertilizer for the common farm crops? Had we not better use only manure and superphosphate?"

The lawyer might say answer yes or no, but here it cannot be done. On many farms the manure produced is quite insufficient to supply the nitrogen needed. On many farms clover has not been grown for some years and nitrogen depletion has continued. Under such conditions it is surely economical to add nitrogen to the superphosphate. But on farms where livestock is made a major proposition, an abundance of manure is produced and the soil is kept in a condition to grow red clover abundantly, as well as the other clovers, the manure and superphosphate will very likely give the most economical results.

A Belated Thanksgiving

(Continued from page 5.)

"Glad to do it. I've got the most wonderful children in the whole world, and I'm going to try to be a real father to them from this time on."

"And get yourself another private secretary Mr. Fanchier," put in Peter Manning. "Nancy's going to be my wife in the very near future."

"Says you?" said Nancy turning on Mr. Manning.

"Says I," said the young minister standing his ground. "From what I saw today when the lightning flashed Nancy is not safe to be trusted with a young and fascinating employer who—"

"Thank you!" said Mr. Fanchier bowing profoundly. "Thank you for the compliments. But, Nancy, I'll not entirely enjoy my first Thanksgiving in a good many years unless I hear you say positively that you forgive me and that you had no intention of accepting me this morning."

"Mr. Fanchier, if you really want to know I'd as soon marry a cash register as any one who proposed as you did. And if that is your best line of love making your wife must have wanted you back very much to take you," said Nancy truthfully. "There, you asked for it and I've told you."

"I wish you had made it a thousand times worse, Nancy," said Mr. Fanchier truthfully. "And now I want you both to hurry into your wraps, for I'm going to take you to see the best woman in the whole world, and the nicest children."

"But we're starved! We haven't had any dinner!" said Nancy.

"No more have I," said her employer. "I was sent to get you under penalty of having no dinner myself. Let the folks in there wait on themselves or go hungry."

THE leisurely diners in the Breton dining room wondered what had become of the waiters, but when they wandered out to get second and third helpings for themselves they found the kitchen empty. The waiters had forgotten to leave a note explaining their absence, but somebody suggested that they might have taken a notion to go to a nearby football game.

"For you know, Martha," said one of the guests to Mrs. Breton, "young folks don't pay much attention to meals when football is on. They are plumb crazy."

Meantime miles away a belated dinner was in progress, but to tell the truth nobody but the Fanchier children could have told what they were eating. Somehow the happiness of the Fanchiers seemed too deep to be disturbed by physical needs. Nancy thought she must be dreaming as she recalled the cold-blooded lovemaking of the morning in the sight of the radiantly happy Mrs. Fanchier and the exultation of the man who had sat with his arm about her in the old church. How could even a hungry person eat at a time like that?

"Bless you my children!" said Mr. Fanchier benevolently when they tore themselves away. "Peter, take good care of Nancy, and don't let her run off after a career. I'm going to have your church entirely repaired and restored out of gratitude to both of you. And, more than that, I'm going to take my family to the country each summer so that in close contact with nature we may learn to value the real things of life. Sally knows how to do that now, but I must learn," he added affectionately patting the hand of his wife. "Thanksgiving for us all once more! I'm afraid I'll wake and find it all a dream."

"Before I wake from my dream I'm going to see that this young lady becomes my wife," said Peter firmly. "It has been a good Thanksgiving for us, too."

not the highest price...nor the lowest but GUARANTEED TO PRODUCE THE MOST MILK PER FEED DOLLAR and that's what counts!

IN this man-sized job of making a profit at today's milk prices, feed selection is a mighty important subject.

Consider these facts about B-B Dairy Feed. It isn't the highest or the lowest priced feed per ton. But it does produce the most milk per feed dollar, it's guaranteed to do this for you, and because of this fact has been helping thousands of other dairymen to operate at a profit, even at present milk prices.

There isn't room here to tell you of years of testing against other feeds and the many improvements that have brought B-B Dairy Feed to its present standard of productiveness. Nor room to tell you of how B-B buyers search the markets of the world for the quality of ingredients demanded by us, how the B-B laboratories keep up constant tests to insure absolute uniformity and how the feed is graded, cleaned, blended and manufactured in our huge mill where special machines have been designed and built by us for any processes that standard equipment cannot perform to our exacting satisfaction.

What interests you is the fact that your reputable B-B dealer offers you B-B dairy feeds with the guarantee that they will give you the most milk per feed dollar and also gives you the privilege of trying them on one or two cows for 30 days. If you don't find that B-B increases production and improves the cow's health, bring back the empty bags with your figures and your dealer will return your money.

It's the fairest offer ever made. Better see your B-B dealer now.

MARITIME MILLING CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BULL BRAND B-B DAIRY FEEDS

16%, 20%, 24%... a feed for every condition

AND FOR THAT NEW CALF, THERE'S NOTHING BETTER THAN B-B CALF MEAL

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS.—All ages, backed by excellent production, carrying most popular blood lines, showing very desirable individuality. Will sell at sacrifice prices. Herd T.B. and blood tested. Mr. Brennels, Dairy Department, National Farm School, Bucks County, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Young stock, male and female. BARGAINS. Accredited — Blood Tested
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

JERSEY BULL CALF dropped 9-5-31. Sired by Sybil bull and out of 3½-year-old dam now on R.M. test and producing 1,400 lbs. milk per month. First check for $30.00 takes him. Federal Accredited Herd and Blood Tested.
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Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females.
Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Herd fully accredited.
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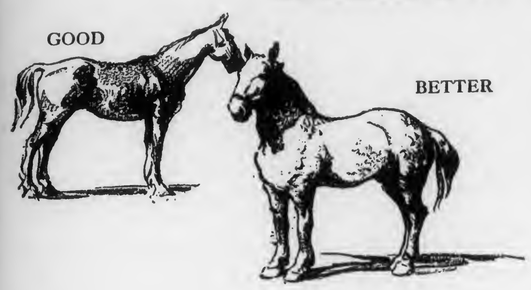
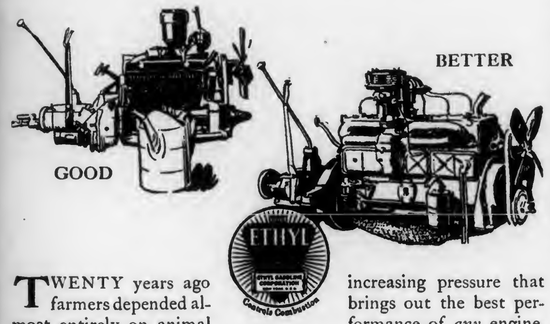
Horsepower is improved by BREEDING



Gasoline power *is improved by* ETHYL FLUID



TWENTY years ago farmers depended almost entirely on animal power to work the fields, carry them to church and haul to market.

Today there are over five-and-a-half million cars, trucks and tractors on American farms. They are the modern harnesses—harnesses for the power of gasoline. And leading oil refiners have taken the place of the horse breeder. They *improve* the power of gasoline by adding Ethyl fluid.

Inside the engine, Ethyl fluid prevents the stumbling explosions of ordinary gasoline that waste its power, cause harmful knock and overheating. It *controls combustion*, delivering power to the pistons with a smoothly increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of *any* engine.

Good gasoline *plus* Ethyl fluid is better than ordinary gasoline for the same reason that a Percheron is better than an ordinary work horse. Ethyl Gasoline gets work done faster and at a lower cost in the long run. Because it gives greater power, you shift gears less. Because it stops harmful knock, you lay up for carbon removal less frequently. Ethyl lessens vibration, overheating, and wear and tear on the engine. It takes you there and gets you back sooner, whether you are driving to town or plowing a field. Try it. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.

The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

ETHYL GASOLINE

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

WHY do not those who become violent in their criticism of this country consider the advantages of a life spent in some other country? Most of us are agreed that our country has much room for betterment, but are we not doing pretty well when comparison is made with other national groups the world over? It is a good thing to be dissatisfied with whatever can be corrected, but some of our young people may come to believe the railing accusations that there are no fairness and justice today. That would not be good for either the ones believing it or the country that is their home.

Temporarily the economic machinery is out of gear, but that is true the world over. A person who has his own way to make has a decidedly better chance in this country than in any country of Europe or Asia. I do not like to hear orators on street corners or in big halls charge one part of our people with effort to defraud another part, and offer unemployment as evidence. Unbalanced production may be chargeable in part to ignorance but knavery has very little to do with it.

"Worked Out"

If one of our readers should write you that the small farm has had its fertility taken out of it by cropping, the soil is sour and there is not money in these times for lime and fertilizers, what would you do? What I did was to forward the inquiry to Bro. Zinn. If he does not know, probably no one does. And yet I am much interested, naturally so because the owner turned to me for suggestion and specially because the case is typical of so many. All my life I have seen them and wished something could be done. The lives of the owners are passing along without as much reward as all of us wish for them. The inquiry stays in my mind though I passed it along to another, as I do now and then.

Too Much Land

A quite small farm can be just as much too large for one who has no cash as a five-hundred-acre farm is for one who has only one-half enough money to handle it. Size is relative. I knew a man who accumulated money on about three acres of land. He did it with small fruits for a local market. Others are doing the same with poultry. Easily enough neither of these may be the thing for any one person, but I am stressing the point that a farm that is called "small" may be big enough to keep one spreading his time and work over acres that could not bring any net return at all, and that means that it is much too big when there is not cash to improve the soil.

The first thing to do is to pick out the fields, or acres, that are worth less than nothing to the owner under the circumstances and refuse to let any energy go into them for the present. Some of the acres are making the present living, even if it is an unsatisfactory one, and they are the only ones that count.

A Bit of Courage

Now take a chance on those few best acres. It is out of the question to borrow money and risk it on improvement of all the land, but some money put into lime and some legume, like sweet clover or soy beans, will come back with a good profit if it is put on those best acres. Make a little land rich. Feed something, if you can with profit, and have the manure. Don't go out and fritter it away on land so worthless that so small an amount of manure cannot make it profitable. Stay by the few acres that are growing richer, and add to their area as you can.

If you are so situated that you can put the most of your labor into vegetables, or fruits, or poultry, income from that poor farm will begin to pick up, and there will be substantial reason for believing that a few more acres can be made good—not twice-a-few acres made half-good but a little land made rich.

Those who have only strictly poor land and no cash capital need to abandon, for the time, half the land that takes their attention and pays nothing for it, and plan a scheme of farming that will let them put all their energy into half as much ground, no matter how small the farm now is. A few acres with a specialty that keeps the owner busy can bring courage back, and some day the whole farm will be needed. Don't waste life on very poor land if you have health, energy and a few acres that will respond to the best treatment.

A New Policy?

Hard times are affording a little compensation. The national administration has been so determined to cut down running expenses that there is no appropriation in the budget for the reclaiming of public land in order that more farming land can be brought into competition with land now in use. We are told that the policy is changed, at least for the present. However, it is just as well to keep a question mark in your mind when the statement is made that the policy has been changed. Reclamation of the public land is an obsession of a few, and obsessions have a way of bobbing up into sight at any time.

Dealing in Futures

The new Congress is going to have much to say about the practice on the stock exchanges known as "short selling," and the practice on the grain exchanges known as "dealing in futures." In each case something is sold that the seller does not have in his possession when he makes the sale. It is somewhat as if you agreed to deliver a carload of fat cattle at a certain price at some future date when you had not yet put the fat on the cattle, or contracted to deliver your wool clip next spring at a certain price when the sheep had not yet produced the wool. It is a matching of wits regarding the course of prices, and that usually is the case when buyers and sellers come together to arrange about supplying future needs.

We are to have an educational campaign, it appears. The stock exchange authorities are telling us of the necessity of maintaining an open and free market in which the judgment regarding future prices may be registered, and a little later we shall have the criticism of such a market. The coming winter promises to be interesting in many ways and we may have the experience of absorbing information before it is all over.

Syrup from Corncobs

PUT two dozen corncobs in a granite kettle. Cover them well with water. Boil several hours. Strain the water. To six pints of the water take five pounds brown sugar. Boil until it is about the thickness of maple syrup. Jerome Martin.

* * *

TAKE good healthy corncobs. Break them up in small pieces, then boil with enough water to cover. Boil about one hour. Strain water, then add enough brown sugar to make a syrup and boil a few minutes. MRS. B. W.

* * *

BOIL twelve corncobs in one gallon of water to one-half gallon or three pints of juice and strain. Then add five pounds of granulated sugar and two tablespoons of vinegar and then boil fifteen minutes.

Emma Priester.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE importance of selecting a suitable soil type in the economic production of fruit is shown by a recent survey of the fruit districts of western New York, by A. J. Heinecke. The average labor income of fruit growers who are located on the Dunkirk soil type, for example, is $476; on the Clyde soil type, $76.

In attempting to ascertain the causes of the poor results in certain orchards, studies have been made of the soil profile of these orchards. Trenches were opened two feet wide and as deep as the roots penetrate. A direct correlation was found between the vigor and productiveness of the trees and the character of the subsoil—whether deep and open, or shallow and impervious. The interrelation of good water drainage and fruit production was particularly in evidence. The surface soil may be quite uniform, but there may be great variation in the character of the subsoil; this is one of the prime factors in the success or failure of an orchard enterprise.

Most of the marginal and sub-marginal orchards in Pennsylvania, as in New York, are on unfavorable sites or soils. Good care of the orchard—fertilizing, spraying, pruning—cannot correct or compensate for an unfavorable soil. There are hundreds of acres of orchard in Pennsylvania that never can be profitable, no matter how excellent the care they receive, because soil conditions are not right. The sooner these orchards are pulled out the better.

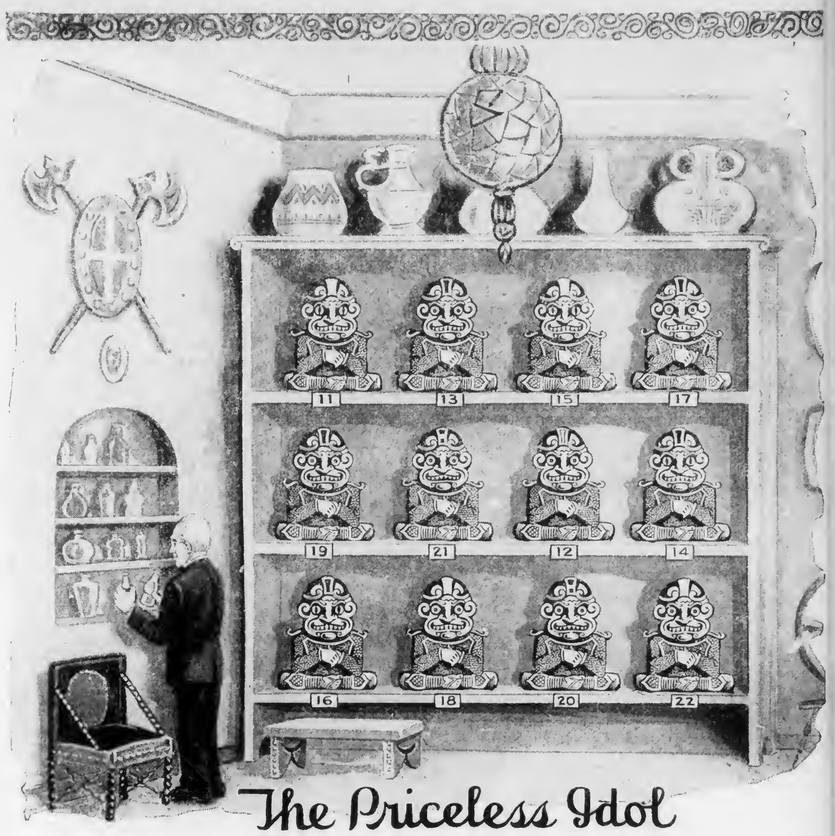
The Continuing Drouth

The accumulated rainfall deficiency of several seasons continues to take toll in orchards, especially those on ridge soils. The effect is seen this year not only in the death of trees on thin soils but also in reduction in vigor, and in the size of the fruit. There is widespread complaint that apples and peaches did not size up this year. Ben Davis and Stayman seem to be especially susceptible to water shortage. Usually Ben Davis hangs well and is harvested the last of all varieties. This year some growers were obliged to pick it before York, for it had begun to drop. Fortunate is the man who has kept his orchard soil full of organic matter, through the use of cover crops or sods. Only in extreme cases, on very thin soils, is it likely to pay to irrigate.

Horticulture Week

The Eighth Annual Horticulture Week at the Pennsylvania State College occurs December 9th to 11th. The purpose is to present to growers of fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamentals, in a non-technical manner, the principles on which some of the more important horticultural operations are based—the science back of the art. Half the time is devoted to a laboratory study of the science and half to the application of the science in horticultural practice. The program emphasizes one general subject each year, for a five-year period. Last year it was water relations; this year it is nutrition.

Among the additional topics are a discussion of the chain store outlet for fruits and vegetables, and the preservation of fresh fruits and vegetables by the quick freezing process and what it is likely to mean to the fruit and vegetable industries. Dr. A. L. Shraeder of the University of Maryland will discuss the relation of pruning and thinning to orchard nutrition; and the time, amount and materials of nitrogen applications in the orchard. There is a program for florists and nurserymen featured by talks on propagation by P. W. Zimmerman of the Boyce Thompson Institute, and on the culture of florists' crops by Alex Laurie, of the Ohio State University. The florists and nurserymen will have a banquet on Friday night.



The Priceless Idol

Qualify for the Opportunity to Win $2600.00

Unknown to the owner of the quaint curio shop pictured above there is among a number of idols he purchased an ancient and authentic idol worth thousands of dollars. The rest are merely imitations with imperfections, duplicated in other idols on the shelves.

Each of the 12 idols in the tier of shelves is fully visible. The imperfections are in the head dress, eyes or teeth, each imitation idol having one or more idol which is exactly like it. There is one and only one which is actually different from all the others. That is the priceless idol. Can you find it? It will take the keenest of observation!

60 Grand Prizes including prizes of $2600.00, $1300.00, $850.00, $700.00 and $600.00 in value will be given in our newest advertising offer. First prize will be $1600.00 cash or a Chrysler De Luxe eight-cylinder Sedan and $1000.00 will be added to the first prize on the proof of promptness, making a total of $2600.00. There is absolutely no charge to you for trying for these prizes which will be given in accordance with the contestants' standings when the final decision is made. You get $2600.00 if you are prompt and win first prize so be extremely careful in your answer for this opportunity.

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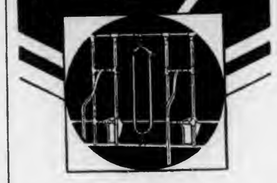

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A PENNSYLVANIA man in a non-limestone section writes me that he has tried alfalfa several times but failed to get anything like a stand. He does not give particulars, so his failure might be due to any of several reasons, or all of them.

Alfalfa demands a soil well filled with lime, reasonably fertile, a reasonably open subsoil and the alfalfa root bacteria. When these four conditions are right and you sow good seed the chances are as good for getting a stand as in the case of red clover.

Another inquirer asks if the second cutting of alfalfa is any better than the first. Yes, it makes a finer and more palatable hay, and analysis indicates that there is from two to four per cent more protein in it than the first cutting. It varies with seasonal conditions.

More Sudan Boosting

After sowing it a number of years on my farm I recommended Sudan grass very highly, but never as highly as the Oklahoma Experiment Station. There the Sudan pasture gave eleven times better results than the native grass pasture.

Cottonseed Meal for Hogs

Be cautious with feeding cottonseed meal to pigs, as it is easy to feed too much. The southern experiment stations have determined that eight to nine per cent of the ration may be cottonseed meal safely but no more. At the present prices of tankage I would prefer that for the extra protein the hogs need rather than take any risk on the cottonseed meal.

The Self-Feeder for Growing Heifers

For poultry and hogs the self-feeder is a success, but at the West Virginia Station when using the self-feeder for growing heifers the disadvantages over-balanced the advantages and it is not recommended for that purpose.

He Desires to Grow Turkeys

A man came to me to get information on turkey growing. I told him I was not a turkey grower but directed him to write to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station and ask for Bulletin 250 and all other information in that line they had. Then I directed him to a few of my neighbors who grow from a hundred to nearly a thousand turkeys annually. I assured him they were neighborly folks and would help him all they could.

Some one had told him turkeys can be grown for fifteen cents a pound. I told him that was the feed cost at our experiment station, but the labor cost was not included. Also there often is considerable loss in the early stages of growth, so he had better not figure on fifteen cents a pound as the cost of raising turkeys.

Would Churn Sweet Cream Butter

An inquirer who is churning sour cream butter asks if it is as easy to churn sweet cream butter. He says some folks ask for sweet cream butter. In the creamery equipped for the work it is as easy to churn sweet as sour cream. Creameries have learned that the butter will ripen and get the sour cream flavor to perfection while going to market and therefore sweet cream is largely churned in the northwestern creameries, but the average butter consumer can surely not tell the difference between sweet cream and sour cream churned butter. It is the advertising that brings the inquiries.

If you do not have the equipment and necessary information better not undertake sweet cream churning. The cream must be chilled to near freezing for a time and churned at a low temperature. Unless the sweet cream is handled just right the butterfat loss in the buttermilk is large and the churning is difficult.

Is Your Flock Ready?

THIS is a pertinent question addressed to every sheep owner. The answer to this query will serve as a basis on which one may estimate some of the losses in late winter and early spring. For losses will come to the flock owner and in greater numbers to the poorly nourished and poorly housed flocks.

It is a generally accepted fact that food is one of the predisposing or indirect causes of disease. When excessively fed it may lead to distension of the stomach, clogging of the digestive apparatus, and interfere with absorption. On the other hand, insufficient food, lack of balance in the ration, or irregular feeding affects the sheep more frequently than overfeeding. Insufficient food during the growing period may retard the growth to such an extent that even in later months on full feed, normal development of the individual may be impossible.

The old notion that sheep could exist on what they were able to secure by foraging has been supplanted, in good sheep practice, by a sound belief in a definite feeding program. This practice keeps the lamb growing from birth to maturity or until the owner disposes of the individual for slaughter or breeding purposes. A strong body is developed by this plan and these individuals are more resistant to germ infections and parasites.

As winter approaches check your feeding program with a view to increasing the resistance of the flock to disease. Numerous agencies have been set up as aids in solving the problem of management. If you are having losses, if your sheep are in poor flesh, your feeding program needs adjustment and revision. Consultation with all available agencies operating to protect the health of your flock is an evidence of intelligent management. J. F. Shigley.

Grain for Sheep

THE abundance of corn this year may lead to its abuse in feeding ewes. We prefer oats, but circumstances at times has led us to use a good deal of corn with safety. Ours is always yellow corn, which should be preferred to white corn for pregnant animals because of its higher vitamin content.

In feeding liberal rations of grain the danger of digestive disturbance is much lessened by allowing it in two feeds daily instead of but one for the mere convenience of the feeder. A gluttonous ewe is capable of bolting a damaging amount of shelled corn in a surprisingly short time. Oats prohibits extremely rapid swallowing, but corn slips down the gullet with very little moisture. It is a matter of fact based on numerous postings of foundered sheep that corn is found in the paunch with not one grain in a dozen even split, to say nothing of chewed.

An unwell condition of the body at the time grain is bolted may bring on a founder whereas if the animal were altogether "well" the overload would have been handled safely. A merely temporary case of constipation may "backfire" the vitality of the animal; lowered vitality due to lambing superinduces indigestion due to overfeed; a hard wetting if followed by a drop in temperature levies a danger from gorging with corn right then while the vitality is well below par. Water at will favors a safer digestion in sheep than water merely once or twice a day in heavy doses. G.P.W.

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Lime Leads to Profit

LIME is not fertilizer; neither is it seed, yet most crops suffer and some succumb without it. for lime serves a purpose in the scheme of things which provide the food we eat and the clothes we wear. Its functions have been listed so often that every farmer is familiar with them, but its need on many acres indicates that the importance of those functions is not always really appreciated.

The first function of lime is to correct acidity. Soil left to its own devices grows stale; it becomes sour through various processes of nature, and sour soil is unfriendly to plant growth. Yields decrease, weeds crowd out useful plants and farm profits decline. Lime by combining with acids in sour soil renders the soil neutral, in which condition it can do its best work.

A limestone association points out six other uses of this material; namely, lime supplies plant food, improves tilth, energizes humus, promotes nitrification, increases the efficiency of fertilizers and counteracts soil poison.

Lime is a laxative, a conditioner and a tonic for sick soils. It is a regulator of fertility, a balance-wheel in the machinery of crop production and a key to more profit from the land. Yet if you draw a line from the pole to the equator, cutting this country where Ohio and Pennsylvania meet, most of the farms east of that line need lime, while a lot of those west of it are in the same fix.

With Legumes

We link lime and legumes in our thoughts of soil fertility, because experience tells us that clover won't grow on sour land, and nodule-bearing roots take nitrogen from the air to enrich the soil for future crops. This idea of getting plant food from the air, which is our one remaining free and apparently inexaustible resource, sounds good, for it appears to be getting something for nothing. And in fact it is about the nearest to that desirable state the farmer ever gets.

But lime does more than let legumes grow. It puts the soil in good mechanical condition; loosens it up, and is needed for other crops. Besides it carries a plant food that is required, in small amounts, but nevertheless urgently, and that is calcium or magnesium, which is the base of lime. These things we know about lime, and there are a lot we don't know. Why cattle and horses thrive better on limestone pastures, grow better bone and put on firmer flesh; why farming sections in limestone territories are more prosperous than others, and why the people in limestone countries down through history have seemed more favored by the gods than other people, are some of the things we have yet to learn about this product.

Investigators are constantly asking crops about their appetites for lime. Experiment stations throughout the country have run tests by the hundred and printed reports by the ream on the relation of lime to agriculture. They are unanimous in one respect—they agree that crops prefer a sweet soil and pay for the application of lime by growing in greater abundance with than without it.

Back in 1900 the first tests were started by the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, and among the experiments was one on the relation of lime to corn production. Two kinds of tests were made; one with and without fertilizer, and one with and without manure. In the first lime increased the yield of corn 8.10 bushels per acre, while in the second the increase was 7.56 bushels. Not so much, but enough to show in which direction the wind blew.

Similar tests and similar results are legion, differences being in amounts of gain, due to the state of the soil; that is how much it needed lime. An extreme case may be one at Purdue. There a very light sandy soil extremely low in fertility yielded, out of its own goodness of heart, only 2.8 bushels of corn per acre. When this land was limed it yielded 15.6 bushels per acre. Even with lime this thin soil did not give a very good account of itself, but the percentage of increase blamed on the lime was impressive.

The University of Illinois recently put its findings about lime in the form of a bulletin. Among other testimonials to the high regard in which lime is held by crops is the report of an experiment where a dollar spent on limestone returned $10.78 in increased crop yields. This is a good dividend, better than our over-capitalized big business concerns are able to show. The crops involved in this 1,000 per cent profit were wheat, corn, oats, red clover and sweet clover hay. For lime, like a good deed, lives on to bless succeeding crops.

The march of progress—from lime to legumes and from pigs to pork chops.

This same bulletin says that "a 50-bushel crop of corn, for example, takes from the soil, for grain and stalks, 75 pounds of nitrogen. Drainage water may carry away 100 pounds or more in addition. These losses must be replaced if good yields are to be maintained." While it is not argued that all these losses should be made good by the round-about method of liming to entice bacteria on legume roots so that they in turn may pluck the needed nitrogen out of the air, the hint is plain that some of it can well come from this source, to the welfare of the land and the financial satisfaction of the farmer.

Eleven states have conducted experiments on lime. A summary of their results with sixteen different field crops shows that on the basis of one lime application in each four-year rotation a dollar spent on lime returned in added crop values $3.02. On wheat, corn and oats, which stand fairly strong acidity, the lime dollar brought back $2.12, $2.06 and $1.82, respectively. Even rye, which will endure more acid than other grain, returned $1.63 for each dollar the lime cost.

For thirty years the Ohio Experiment Station has run tests with lime on fertilized land in a five-year rotation. The average of this period is $6.39 in added crop value for each dollar spent on lime.

If we are looking for extreme and spectacular results we can find them in the case of vegetables. The Rhode Island and the New Jersey Experiment Stations have been looking into the lime question from the standpoint of such crops as carrots, peppers, Lima beans, cucumbers, beets, cabbage, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, string beans and egg plants.

We may call it succotash, or throw in a side of beef and label it hash. At any rate the average results on all these truck crops was the astonishing gain of $34.26 for each dollar spent for lime. At this rate, if there were enough people in the world to eat the succotash, Germany might buy a few trainloads of lime and pay off her war debt. But of course if the land is already limed and producing at top speed, as is most well-managed truck garden soil, the addition of more lime would not produce such results. There is a limit to lime, as everything else. The point is that if the land needs it, the land will pay for it. And a lot of land which is not paying taxes needs it.

The oldest soil experiments in the United States are at the Pennsylvania State College. There for fifty years under field conditions investigators have been studying the effect of various materials on the soil. This half century did not pass without lime getting its share of attention. During 49 years "both burnt lime and ground limestone gave marked increases in yield over the untreated plots. At first the effect was negligible; it increased as the experiment continued, and the soil acidity increased on the unlimed plots. While the yields were better with lime than without, lime alone did not maintain fertility. After 40 years without lime there was an increase from liming with every treatment."

Forms of Lime

The best form of lime to use is often a problem. It is easiest answered by the price and the purpose for which the lime is wanted. The best form is usually the cheapest form available; that is when we consider analysis with cost.

Burned or quick lime contains the most available oxides per ton. It is the most concentrated form. Being the most concentrated it usually costs most, and is worth most per ton.

Hydrated lime is burned lime which has been slaked by water. It is not so concentrated as burned lime, since 56 pounds of burned lime contains the same amount of available lime oxides as 74 pounds of the hydrated. One advantage of hydrated lime is its convenience in handling. Not being caustic it does not burn hands and irritate the breathing apparatus of the man who is spreading it. Hydrated and burned lime are powdered fine and give quicker results than ground limestone.

Ground limestone is the most bulky and the lowest priced. It gives slower results than the other two forms, and lasts longer, since not all of it is used so soon. This is because it is not so fine. The fineness varies according to the grade of the product. The fine particles dissolve first, so very fine ground limestone will give quicker results, and give out quicker, than coarse ground limestone. Thus the purpose for which a farmer wants lime will help him decide on what form to use.

Farmers often ask when is the best time to apply lime. W. D. Zinn says that there are 313 good days in the year to apply lime. The other 52 days are Sundays. M. C. G.

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FLORIDA—PANAMA

ANNOUNCEMENT about our winter tour appears on the opposite page. In many respects it promises to be more interesting and enjoyable than any of the four previous trips we have arranged for our readers and their friends. We consider ourselves fortunate to be able to sponsor an expedition of this kind. For it offers an economical vacation of absorbing interest with congenial companions, one which could hardly be duplicated at any cost by an individual traveling alone.

WOMAN HURT BY BULL

MRS. Charles Walter of Mills, Potter county, Pa., was crossing a field near her home recently when a bull attacked her. She was bruised about the face and chest and her left knee was broken. The report of this accident does not state how the victim was rescued, but says she is in the hospital and is expected to recover. The long way around is shorter than across a field in which a bull is at large, for no one knows when such an animal may turn vicious.

ACTUAL AND NOMINAL

A WORKER on a certain contract was surprised when pay day came around, for he found that his actual wage was much less than the scale in effect and which he expected to receive. He found that a labor organization had supplied the men for this contract and that by agreement with the contractor they were to be paid according to the union scale, but by further agreement a substantial percentage of that amount was to be rebated to the contractor. This is one way of actually reducing wages while nominally maintaining them, but it is not a good way.

NO ARGUMENT

THE profundity of some research leaves one gasping. For instance, an experiment station bulletin concludes that "The net yield of water from a watershed is equal to the total precipitation on the watershed minus the losses from the watershed." In other words, the rain that falls on a hillside runs down the hill, if it does not go somewhere else. This conclusion, we believe, will start no argument. Nor will this other profound statement, appearing in a bulletin from Washington a few years ago, that "fish live mainly in streams and other waters."

GOOD ADVICE

AN official employed in educational work came around with a petition. It was a protest against a reduction of eight per cent in the annual budget of his department. He struck the right man, the head of a department in a great industrial plant. This man said to the earnest and well-paid educator: "Your salary has not been reduced. Mine has been reduced, actually and by enforced vacation without pay, a total of 27 per cent. My taxes, through which your salary is paid and your work is supported, remain as high as ever. Tear up your petition and be thankful you fare no worse."

WHO OWNS THE WHEAT?

THE sudden rise in wheat prices this fall knocked the wind out of the defeatist and left him speechless for a while. But he regained his voice and cheeps up that the advance is of no benefit to agriculture, since other interests own the wheat. We are asked if this is true in our territory. "Who owns all the wheat?" asks our inquirer. We doubt if anybody knows just who owns all the wheat at any time, but it is general knowledge that wheat did not move off farms so rapidly this year as common, on account of the abnormally low price. So far as our territory is concerned, very little wheat has been sold. Most of it is still in farmers' hands, and a lot will not be sold even if prices go higher, for plans have been made to feed it on the farm. When wheat can be turned into eggs, pork and dairy products at a better price than when sold our farmers just feed the wheat.

A LENDER'S PROBLEM

AN insurance company has had to take over many farms located in several states. Not all its loans were made wisely. Some of the farms are not good and never can be worth much, but most of them are good. Those who are studying the problem have come to a few conclusions, which they state, and ask us for further suggestions. One of their conclusions is to let the bad bargains go and waste no more time or money on them. Another is to leave no man on the farm where he has failed to meet his obligations. If he wants and deserves another chance he is to have it on another farm. It is thought that with a fresh start on a new place he may do better than where he failed. Is this conclusion sound? The farms are now rented on a one-year basis. Our main suggestion was to give worthy tenants a long lease with an option to buy at an attractive price at the end of the lease. The company does not want the farms but wants to get rid of them without loss, and this appears to us the best way to work out of them and the best way for the tenant also. Can anybody make a better suggestion?

COOPERATIVE FEEDING

THE owners of cattle and the growers of feed are trying out a cooperative plan this fall which will be watched with some interest. It is the result of financial conditions whereby feeders are unable to get money to buy the cattle the growers need to sell. The cattle, in fact, are controlled by banks which have loaned money on them. The plan is to let the feeders have the cattle, feed them a minium of 120 days, then sell them. The grower gets that proportion of the fat-stock market price represented by the original weight of the cattle. The feeder gets the rest. In other words the feeder gets the market price for whatever gain he puts on. The cattle are weighed at the ranch, with a shrink of three per cent. Chicago weights and prices rule on the other end of the deal. Losses are shared, each party taking his own, but they are expected to be light. The cattle moved thus far are northern Texas yearlings. Under present conditions this looks like an arrangement equitable to both parties, even if it is not so good as actual change of owners. Lamb growers and finishers are operating on a similar basis. It has not proved highly satisfactory thus far but it is better than one party doing without a market and the other without feeder material. When conditions again become normal probably the old sell-and-buy policy will prevail.

SOME BIG CROPS

NINETEEN hundred thirty-one should go down in history as a year of big crops. In most sections farm yields have been up to or above average in quality and quantity. With work scarce and "depression" in the wind the crop of candidates willing to serve the public for steady wages has been of immense quantity, and doubtless of sterling quality. But for high mark in production we must give first place to the crop of propositions, plans, schemes and ideas for recalling, creating or reviving the dim but endeared state of affairs we call "prosperity." They range from storing products to destroying them, from plain and fancy price-fixing to elaborate proposals for changing the monetary system of nations, from martial law to killing cows, from directions for making straight garden rows to theories for straightening politics, and from eliminating cities to citifying farms. Some are noble, some selfish, some plausible and some absurd. Without exception they show a high state of ingenuity. And if they fail in their high endeavors to make life easier they still serve the purpose of taking the minds of their sponsors off the sordid thought of working out of a "hole." There is no question about the desirability of some magic formula that will make us all prosperous but while toying with these fantasies it is well to pin most of our faith on the methods of production and business practices which experience has shown will work for us.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

E. W. Sheets, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, believes the time has come when we should have a national record of livestock performance, a measure of excellence which would say with authority just how good a hog, a horse, a steer or a sheep is, as we measure the merits of a dairy cow by scales and test under official supervision. The advantages of such a record are plain. It would furnish the breeder with a working chart by which he might plan a constructive breeding program. It would provide a basis on which to compute value. And it would encourage efficient production and thereby promote profit. The reason why something of the sort has never come into practice is that the measures which could be applied to livestock are too complicated. We may have enough information on which to compute the standing of a beef animal, for instance, but it is so involved that only an experiment station or an exceptional breeder could bother with it. If some simple measure, like the scales and Babcock test, could be devised, that would turn out the answer in a few figures, the record of performance idea for livestock would be making headway. Lack of such measure is its present serious drawback; but with the increased attention such measures are getting it may be that a standard to measure performance of all farm animals may be available some day. It would bolster opinion with facts, and for that reason is to be desired, but with our present knowledge and different market preferences it is not yet practicable.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

NOVEMBER 17 and 18 marked the close of the fifteenth year of continued growth of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association when at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia they held the largest annual meeting during the history of the organization. Lack of open criticism of the organization's milk marketing during the past year, in spite of price cuts, indicates a very healthy condition throughout the Philadelphia milk shed.

President H. D. Allebach, in his annual address before the delegates, stated that "The association has progressed steadily in point of membership and in the volume of milk marketed through its sales program.

"In reviewing our past year's activities further, we can say that with the great depression, which became evident at the time of our last annual meeting, and consumption of dairy products started its downward trend, the consumption of milk in the Philadelphia area has been fairly well maintained."

In facing this situation of lowered consumption, President Allebach pointed out some necessary cooperative factors, "First, organize the farmer's group stronger than we have ever before. Second, study the needs of our market and produce accordingly. Third, produce a quality product, one that is acceptable by the consuming public. Fourth, advertise our product so the public knows what we have, and fifth, produce economically."

At the open meeting on Wednesday, Dr. Caroline Hedger from Chicago brought to light just how little information there is available concerning rural health and rural conditions related to health. She emphasized the need for a close study of rural health conditions and the vast need for a better appreciation of health measures in rural districts.

R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the National Dairy Council and former Secretary of the Philadelphia Dairy Council, stated that unemployment and lowered wages had brought about a definite educational program through the Dairy Council and other cooperating agencies to increase the consumption of milk and dairy products among adults. Up to the present time most educational activity has been concentrated among school children and marked progress has been made. Now families are becoming more conscious of the economic food value of milk in the daily diet.

The annual banquet on Tuesday evening was its usual moment of good cheer and better attended than ever. Over 700 were seated in the ballroom of the hotel. Credit for the entertainment goes to Miss Elizabeth Orr, who wrote the farce, "Pirates and Petticoats," and to the members of the Dairy Council who produced the show.

Elections brought about no changes in the directorship of the organization, all of the eight directors whose terms expired this year being re-elected. All of the officers of the association were also re-elected for the year 1932.

* * *

GLOUCESTER county boys and girls held their second annual 4-H Club round-up at Glassboro Normal School last Friday evening at a banquet sponsored by the Gloucester County Board of Agriculture. Nearly 285 club members and parents attended the banquet, about 175 of the group being 4-H Club members. The program conducted by the boys and girls was built around their project work during the past year under the direction of Club Agent J. L. Glass.

The annual project awards made at the round-up show some interesting records. Thomas Glendining of Richwood, who owns a herd of five dairy animals, received the dairy award for highest butterfat production. His three-year-old Jersey produced 7,500 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of butterfat during the past year. This is the actual production, the mature equivalent being considerably greater.

The other dairy award, given to the club member whose calf makes the best growth during the year at the most economical cost, went to Emerson Lovegrove of Harrisonville. Emerson's 22-month-old Holstein, his first animal, gained weight at the cost of 11 cents per pound.

Edward Samoyan of Cecil carried off the poultry honors for the year with his flock of 155 White Leghorns. The production of this flock, based on the number of birds with which he started, was 177 eggs per bird.

Thomas Glendining came in for honors again when he won the tomato production award. His half-acre of Break of Day tomatoes yielded at the rate of 17.1 tons per acre. This half-acre crop was sold on the open market this year and netted him above cost, with the exception of labor costs, $147.

Second high yield was grown by Ogle Lentz of Thorofare. He grew an improved variety of Marglobe at the rate of 14.2 tons per acre, and the half-acre netted him $141 above all costs, except labor.

The champion county 4-H Club sweet potato producer was Byron Shaw of Swedesboro. His half-acre project yielded 155 bushels of firsts and 58 bushels of seconds.

Russell McClure of Sewell received the swine award for the most profitable growth of any litter. During the past year his litter of five Berkshires gained weight at the rate of 1.6 pounds per day and at a cost of 3.3 cents per pound. This fall he won $58 in prize money on this litter and recently sold them for $92.

* * *

THE Thanksgiving market for eastern turkeys did not look very promising last week because of unusually warm weather. Unless cooler weather sets in during the early part of this week the market is not expected to pick up. The few eastern birds on the market last Saturday were of poor quality, and the demand called for western birds.

Eastern producers have few facilities for quick cooling of the dressed birds, a necessity in the marketing of a quality turkey, and continued warm weather will force them to market their birds alive. The market for good quality turkeys is about two to three cents above market prices last year. Western producers have facilities for quick cooling of their dressed birds and they are arriving on the eastern market in fine shape.

RECENTLY in wandering through the Dock street market in Philadelphia I saw a freak sweet potato in the store of Earl Roberts. In a shipment of South Jersey red skinned sweets one potato was found which had half red skin and half yellow skin. The sweet was perfect in shape without any signs of mottling. As yet I have found no one who could explain the cause of this freak.

* * *

UP North we consider holly a Christmas necessity but give little thought as to where it is produced. Most of our holly is gathered by farmers from Maryland on southward. Most of the holly which we receive on the northern Christmas market show signs of being harvested in a haphazard manner.

Maryland State Forester Besley advises farmers to exercise proper care in the gathering and handling of holly in order to insure future crops and a better market. In order to accomplish this two things are necessary: First, stop vandalism by enforcing the law against trespassers, and, secondly, cut with pruners the ends of twigs and branches without mutilating the trees.

* * *

THE first official Pennsylvania Egg-Laying Contest opened at Harrisburg on November 1st. There were 80 pens containing 1,040 birds of five different breeds entered. The pens were divided among the breeds as follows: Sixty-four Single Comb White Leghorns, eight Barred Plymouth Rocks, four Rhode Island Reds, two White Plymouth Rocks and two Australorps.

* * *

DON'T forget to plan to attend New Jersey Agricultural Week at Trenton on January 25th to 29th.

* * *

A BILL providing for a minimum standard for milk sold in New Jersey may be introduced at the special session of the Legislature next month through the recommendation of the state milk investigating committee, is rumored about the state. The investigating committee has held several hearings with dealers, health officials and consumers.

* * *

FACILITIES for a better show at the sixteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, which is being held at Harrisburg during the third week of January, will be available this year, according to a report from John H. Light, director of the show. The new show building was opened for the first time last January.

"The construction of the addition which will add 15,000 square feet to the livestock departments of the exhibits is well under way," Mr. Light states. Last year showmen were very much handicapped and inconvenienced because of lack of needed space.

"Thousands of tons of cinders have been spread over the grounds in the rear of the building so that satisfactory parking will be available for at least 3,600 cars."

The plots in front of the building have been graded and the Farm Show Commission has approved a plan for landscaping which calls for attractive plantings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. It is expected that some of this landscaping will be done before the January show.

Only 60 out of 725 booths remain unreserved, according to the report.

* * *

OVER 100 farms in one northern New Jersey township may be put up for sale to pay back taxes, is a bit of information which I picked up in my travels last week. In this same township there are about 80 other farms from which the taxes for the first half of this year have not yet been paid. Such a condition is serious and can be attributed only to taxation beyond the ability to pay from the incomes derived from these fertile farms in a good agricultural section of the state. Diminishing returns from these farms this year because of the low prices received for agricultural products coupled with increasing expenditure of public funds has aggravated this condition.

Farmers are not prone to let their tax payments lag. In this township some change in taxation is necessary, but emergency may first demand a more efficient use of the funds now available.

ANNOUNCING
The Pennsylvania Farmer
Florida-Panama Tour
January 30 to February 16, 1932

PLANS have been completed for the fifth tour arranged for readers by the editors of Pennsylvania Farmer. Here are a few of the points to be visited on this winter's expedition which will be similar in plan and management to former Pennsylvania Farmer tours in which 700 men and women have participated:

FLORIDA We shall tour Florida from end to end, visiting principal points of interest on the East Coast, the West Coast and the beautiful central ridge section.

CUBA We shall explore romantic Havana and the surrounding countryside of what Christopher Columbus called "the most beautiful land that human eye has ever seen."

THE PANAMA CANAL We shall inspect the canal from Atlantic to Pacific, and visit the many interesting points of the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

HONDURAS By special train we shall visit the interior of this tropical Central American republic, with its vast banana, pineapple and sugar plantations, its thatch-roofed villages, interesting natives.

Our own special train will take us to and from Florida where we shall board one of the Great White Fleet—a palatial ship for the exclusive use of Pennsylvania Farmer tour members. Automobiles, motor coaches, launches and other special trains will be used for side trips in Florida and the three foreign countries to be visited.

As on previous Pennsylvania Farmer Tours, all accommodations and all meals will be the very finest, but the cost will be low, due to the many economies of cooperative travel. Tour members will have nothing to do but enjoy themselves, for all details about making arrangements and paying bills will be handled by the Tour Manager. Just board the special train at your nearest starting point.

Booklet describing the tour in detail will be ready in a few days. Copies for yourself and friends will be mailed on request to

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What Our Readers Say

MUCH ado is being made over the abundance of foods, wool, cotton and fruits in the United States. The "wise" people call it "overproduction." There is a vast horde of unemployed, sick, disabled people who are in want, so we must find another name for this "overproduction." Suppose we name it "faulty distribution."

Everything is organized into unions from window cleaners to manufacturers of steel and politics. None of them wish to work for a fair wage, so they try to eat the farmer's product at the least possible price and sell goods to him at war prices, making him in the final analysis of things pay all the costs of government. Along with the increased cost of government the cities have grown out of all bounds until they are a menace to our nation.

The foundation of any good, useful national life is in agriculture, not in steel, automobiles or other manufactured things. Each has its function and fills a need, but agriculture is the foundation upon which all the rest must be built.

Some people talk as if the government at Washington, with its imperfect make-up of men whom we select from time to time to represent us, could work miracles out of hand. We picked them to get us something. They play politics, work for the tax money, listen to vain ideas about how to get money, somehow, and make the nation rich without doing any work, or the least possible. And when something goes wrong, and something always does doing things after this manner, they blame it on whomsoever is President.

We tie the government's hands with our eager demands for ease and amusement. We want this improvement and that improvement and the cities want most and make the most demands. The cost of government has multiplied until it is a back-breaking affair. We have too many township officers, too many townships, too many counties in each state and twice as many states as we need. The cities are all over officered, men doing nothing but drawing their pay.

Queer Ideas

The plan of distribution of products is to load it with all the profits and steals that the producer can live under. Listen to Mr. Green and his demands, to the Henry Georgeites and all the other ites, isms and wise crackers. They have the brazen effrontery to try to annex the farmer to the labor unions.

We have gone far wrong when what should be "good, sensible men" advocate plowing back every third row of cotton, and passing laws to decrease production. Sabotage on a nation-wide scale to increase prices is about as wise as labor unions ever get. It is a new philosophy "getting rich by destroying the results of your labor" and being lazy.

How about some new lines of endeavor, some new crops to replace the ones destroyed? If the farmer was mean enough, low enough to do that thing the city man would "roll his own" or starve. The granaries would not be full, the cellars would hold no stores of food and we would hear the word "famine" while little children would cry for food and there would be none. The world is filled with many foolish doctrines.

Ancient Fundamentals

How are we to trade on an even basis, pound for pound, ton for ton, with any nation that permits its subjects to be put upon the auction block and sold into service for from six to nine months slavery? The difference between slavery such as we knew it in times prior to the war of secession and this new form of slavery is only one of duration. We are supposed to be a land of "free labor," where the under dog has a chance to lead the pack. We had our Washington, Lincoln, Patrick Henry, Clay and other men of high honor and integrity whom we honor. Let us not depart from what they believed. Some say the times have changed, things are not suited to their ideas. But why have they changed?

When the times do not admit of the ideas of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, it is up to us to change the times, not the ideas of such men. They were true men, took their lives in their hands and went forth to change the times of their day for the common good. They, too, fought taxes, extravagance and laziness. Our George the III is not now in England; he sits by our fireside, is intrenched in each state capitol and the Capitol at Washington.

One feels sometimes that Congress should be sent over along Rock Creek with the rest of the National Zoo. S. E. Lenkerd.

Have We Hit Bottom?

AN editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer of November 7th in part says: "Any day and in many places men and women may be seen digging into garbage cans for food. They wait at the bakeries hoping for stale and unsalable bread. They cut out the sound portion of half rotten fruit that is sent to the dump."

This is not only occurring in "a great city," as the editorial said, but in hundreds of smaller towns, cities and mining towns. Now while this is going on, we read and hear of moves on foot to plow under a part of the cotton crop to force the price up, and thousands will not have clothes enough this winter to keep them warm.

Another move was for each farmer in the Corn Belt to burn one bushel a day to boost the price—and thousands are hungry. The same with wheat, to feed to stock, dump, and use any way to keep from market to send the price up—still thousands of men, women and children are begging for bread.

This country has been blessed with one of the most bountiful crops of different grains, feed, fruit, etc., it has experienced for years, if ever; and yet a big percentage of people are hungry.

Lord Laet, grand champion Percheron Stallion at the 1931 Eastern States Exposition. He is owned by the Pennsylvania State College.

If this is not put to good use and not wasted, can we expect to be blessed with good crops next year? Can man produce a crop alone without the help of God? I say, no! We must have sunshine and rain and the proper conditions.

"Have we hit bottom yet?" Let us hope so. In crossing a ravine on foot we must first go down to the lowest point, before we can hope to ascend. Let us hope we are going up the other side now.

Marion county, W. Va. E. R. Freeland.

Taxes and Public Expenses

OUR township consolidated all its schools into one modern building. Six buses each of 50 capacity transport the pupils. One pays $44 for license, two pay $76 and three pay $216 each. I am one of the unfortunate ones who pay the big price. We put in our protests and they sent a state patrolman from Harrisburg. He looked the lower priced bus license over and okeyed them. We three $216 men went to the State Capitol to have some of the money refunded, but all to no avail.

We use our buses only for school children eight months a year, about five or six hours a week. We are charged more than these great through buses which run all over the state every day of the year, day and night. Most absurd! Common sense will tell anybody that this is radically wrong.

When we were in the Capitol we were surprised at the numerous employes, and many seemed to do nothing. I am told that they are increasing the number of employes and boosting their salaries. High taxes? Yes, but no wonder. When employes are losing their jobs or taking drastic cuts in pay elsewhere, why should the state go in the opposite extreme and multiply its employes and boost its salaries.

The cost of living is down one-half, and it is not necessary that the state pay its employes wartime wages. It comes pretty close home when the state road repairmen get $4 a day and just across the fence are our boys working on the farm for $1.50 a day. If the state would give them $2 a day it would be enough, and if one would quit, half a dozen would be ready for the job. That way the tax would be cut in half.

It is asserted that there are eight times as many employes in government offices at Harrisburg as there were before the World War. These men tell the rest of us how we shall live. They spend our hard-earned tax money liberally. How long can these things continue? What will happen if they do continue? I think the time is ripe to take some action to correct this injustice. C. R. Bashore.

Berks county, Pa.

A Community Fair

IN Potter county, Pennsylvania, in the little town of Millport, from which valleys radiate like spokes in a wheel, a new venture is meeting with unexpected success.

It began, I believe, with the making over of an unused schoolroom into a community hall. A community club held meetings there and three years ago the several schools of the township staged a farm products show. This was omitted last year because of the drouth, but in the spring and summer of 1931 plans were made for a permanent fair association to be known as the Oswayo Valley Rural Community Fair.

A foreword printed in the neat booklet put out early in the autumn gave the purpose of the fair in these words: "To encourage agriculture and homemaking and the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to the same, especially to encourage the holding of an annual exhibition of general farm products and products of the home... and to stimulate interest in rural community life by friendly mingling, wholesome recreation and the matching of our abilities to produce fine farm products."

Twelve schools, garden clubs, Four-H clubs and farmers organizations combined for the success of the venture.

Everybody Helped

Next door to the community club two acres of ground, a large barn that had once been a livery barn, also the long porches of the Cottage Hotel of other days, now a private residence, were donated to the fair association. Carpenters erected suitable places for housing poultry and the like, stalls were built in the barn and long shelves in the porches of the house; a large refreshment tent was pitched near the entrance.

The people responded eagerly. The barn was filled with pure-bred cattle. Farm horses were on exhibition with nearly all kinds of farm fowls, sheep, grains, garden products, etc. Within the community hall the schools had booths erected where the work of each school was proudly displayed, and fancy work, baked foods, curios and antiques all found place.

The flower exhibit was said to surpass that of long established fairs. Even the judge of the county court was interested—he admits being garden-minded and is a grower of glorious glads.

All this goes to prove that if a community wishes to bring its people together in real cooperative effort, keep the young inspired with the beauty and dignity of rural life and occupations, surely it can do so by beginning community activities with just the material at hand. It is surprising the way help springs up unexpectedly, doors are opened, ways made plain. Our fair was largely attended and we are free from debt.

We have proved the truth of the Chinese saying "Can do." Spectator.

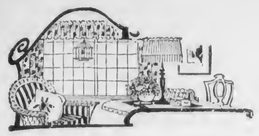
For Quality in Nuts

SOME time ago a writer in your paper said when planting nuts for trees, why not plant the best nuts and get the best nuts? Here I fear he's going to be fooled. Nuts seldom come true from seed and ten to one he will get inferior nuts from the trees that grow from his good seed.

I have a young grove of 800 grafted black walnuts that just came into bearing this year at four and five years old. For any one to see the development of these trees and crack these beautiful easy-cracking nuts is enough to make him enthusiastic to want to plant a real walnut tree or grove.

Wouldn't it be better for any one, boy scout or other tree planters, to pay a little something for a grafted tree and have something to be proud of rather than plant historical nuts and give as a heritage to our children nothing but squirrel food?

Lancaster county, Pa. C. F. Hostetter



The Farm Home

Winter Flowers

By ANNA E. SHARPLESS

THE paper white narcissus is one of the very best bulbs to give us flowers in the house during the winter. The bulbs cost very little.

The equipment needed to grow these bulbs is very simple, a low bowl, pebbles, water and the bulbs themselves are all we need. The low bowl which we have used for flowers during the summer will be fine. Children will love to get pebbles or small stones and these may be used from year to year. The bulbs should be good size, brown in color and firm to the touch.

The pebbles are first put in the dish and the bulb or bulbs depending on the size of the dish are placed in the pebbles which are placed close to the base so the bulb won't fall over as it grows. I have seen the roots almost lift the bulb from the dish, pebbles and all, during the growing time. The water is added until it comes just to the bottom of the bulb. The bulbs should never stand in water as there is danger that they will rot and of course they must never dry out until the blooming season is over. As a rule it is well to set the dish away in a cool, dark place for some days till the roots are well started, then bring to the light slowly, but I have had just as good results when I have kept the dish on a table or behind plants in a window till the roots were started and then give it full light.

They Grow Anywhere

After growth is well started I have never found anything they object to, shade, full sunshine, warm rooms or cool ones, or even warm rooms in the daytime and cold at night seem to be all the same to this narcissus. I have even grown them in a chemical laboratory and that is some test for any plant. About six weeks after they are planted they should start to bloom. Ten or twelve flowers on one bloom stalk is not uncommon and from the time the first one opens till all are done will be about two weeks. By starting them every two or three weeks during the fall and winter blooms may be had all the time.

Since they have grown in water there is little use in trying to grow them a second year but the first cost was so little and the pleasure they give so great that one does not need to feel extravagant when they buy new bulbs each fall.

Let Them Help

IT was a dreary fall day and Janet was through with her picture books. Her own large family of dolls seemed tiresome. And it would be another six months before she could go to school! Mother seemed slightly annoyed to have the child tagging at her heels while she collected and washed the breakfast dishes. But when Janet asked, "Please, mother, can't I help?" mother became thoughtful and said she didn't see why not.

A few minutes later, Janet was standing on her own little stool, polishing the bathroom wash bowl with a big soapy cloth. She was just about to attack a soiled spot on the marble baseboard when mother said that was enough for one day. Splashing about in the rainbow suds was so pleasant, she hated to stop.

But there were other days when Janet helped with the dusting, swept up the crumbs from the dining room rug, and cleaned away smudgy finger prints on the low kitchen cabinet and other woodwork. She learned to stack the dishes in neat piles after carrying them from the dining room to the kitchen, and to rub the washed silver until it was shining and dry.

There was new pleasure now in playing with dolls. Since she had become a real housekeeper, she often lined up her children and gave them good advice. On her birthday she received a dust pan, a broom, and a complete laundry set. Besides helping mother she could keep her own playthings in apple-pie order now.

Mother told her how much she was pleased with her help. She saw that Janet was developing good habits and enjoying them, too.

Choose Jewelry with Care

EVEN jewelry can do much to make a person appear tall and slender or short and plump. It can emphasize the good points in a face or a figure and hide the poor by calling attention only to the best; it can make a line seem longer or shorter, and it can add a note of interest to the gown.

Jewelry should be selected for texture, color and line. It may be chosen to complete a costume or to emphasize or to give the keynote on which the costume is built. Proportion and unity are important in selecting correct jewelry. For instance, a delicate, finely wrought necklace would be entirely out of keeping with large, heavily set earrings; or a delicate chain on a person of generous proportions.

Rings should be selected to emphasize the line of the hand, to make it look more slender and artistic. Even so small a spot of color as a ring may serve to emphasize by repetition the color in a costume. Fat fingers seem shorter and fatter when wearing any kind of ring.

I HAVE an index file for my recipes, but I have another little file which is very useful. The guide cards are marked, "breakfast," "lunch," "tea," "dinner," etc., and behind each of these I have filed complete menus for these meals so that if I have guests for dinner, for instance, I may refer to this file and find a menu quickly which appeals to the occasion.

The breakfast list is especially convenient, for this is a meal over which we as a nation, do not spend so much care and thought in preparing as over other meals, but a variety for this meal is appreciated and easily managed with the aid of this handy little file. Arlene Putnam.

Uses for Newspapers

By ELLEN JOHNSTON

MANY are the uses to which old newspapers are put in our household. I could scarcely keep house without them. Indoors and out they are most useful. When washing I lay a thick carpet of newspapers on the floor of the wash room. They quickly absorb any water that may be spilled, and save the work of mopping up the floor when I am done. On muddy days several layers, laid where we walk on the porch and in the kitchen, save much scrubbing. At housecleaning time I find them indispensable, especially if there is papering or indoor painting done.

Before I take off the old wallpaper I lay newspapers thickly all over the floor. Wallpaper usually has to be wet and scraped off the wall, and if this wet paper is allowed to fall on the bare floor, and is tramped on, as it cannot help but be when you are working, it is a hard task to clean the floor later. In the same way when the room is repapered, pasted bits of paper stick to the floor and it requires real scrubbing to loosen them. It is but the work of a few moments to lay the newspapers down, and all the waste paper can be very quickly gathered up with them when you are through. When painting walls or woodwork, by covering the floor in this way you can save unsightly splatters on it.

Substitute for Dust Pan

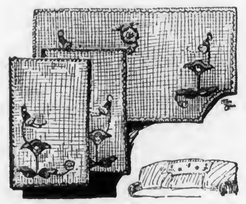
A single sheet of newspaper wet on one edge and laid smooth on bare floor or linoleum makes a very good dust pan. The damp paper adheres very closely to the floor, and no dust or dirt will sweep under it. It often saves a trip up or down stairs for a dust pan.

I learned a method of lining a garbage can or waste basket, which I have found helpful. Two newspaper pages are spread apart and the top or bottom is folded down to a depth of eight or ten inches. The paper is rolled in cylinder form and put in the can or basket. The part that has been folded up is pressed down in the bottom, and the wider part of the paper forms a lining for the sides of the container. The knack of lining the basket in this way is very easily acquired, and certainly saves work later when the receptacle is emptied.

When raising young chicks, the unpleasant task of cleaning the floor of the brooder house can be avoided if the floor is thickly carpeted with newspapers. Spread them over the floor, four or five papers thick—this makes twenty-five or thirty single sheets. In the morning the top papers can be taken off, and the contents shaken in the garden, and the paper burned. By removing the top papers only, fresh ones need not be put down more than once or twice a week.

Looking Toward Christmas

IT'S the little, individual touches that make Christmas gifts worth while—tissue paper, a gay ribbon, a bit of holly, and the gift itself with a bit of embroidery or dainty stitches. Mary's new living-room furniture needs just that davenport and chair set to set it off. The chair set, including back piece 14 by 12 inches and arm rests, is of monk's cloth with crewel embroidery. Flowers are to be done for the most part in blanket or button-hole stitch. Shades of blue, rose, tan and green are used with a bit of orchid and copper-orange—eight hues planned to harmonize with living-room furnishings. This set of three pieces for a chair with thread for embroidering is number 694-C.



For a davenport set, number 694-D uses the same pattern motifs, only more of them, on the back piece, which measures about 22 by 12 inches. This set of three pieces, including the back piece and arm rests, comes with embroidery thread included. With these numbers enough brown thread is supplied for finishing the edges.

Number 694-C.—Chair back and arm rests in monk's cloth with floss costs 45 cents.

Number 694-D.—Davenport set with floss—45 cents.

Address Embroidery Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frisky Lamb Blanket

Materials should always be of the best when we spend our precious hours on handwork, and certainly so should the designs. Certainly this new frisky lamb design is adorable!

Each lamb is about four inches "square;" they come stamped on muslin to stretch into an embroidery frame and work solidly in white wool, French knots, hoofs, noses, eyes and a bit of the ears is in mercerized black floss. When this is all done they cut out a seam larger, fold back and applique onto a woolly blanket, a cambric spread, or perhaps onto a wee bathrobe. Just one would be lovely on Sonny's wool suit.

The stamped pair with instructions for making, three ten-yard skeins of white wool yarn and black boilproof embroidery thread is No. 363A at 50 cents. An eiderdown crib blanket in pink or blue, size about 30x40 inches may be ordered separately as No. 363B at $1.00.

No. 363A Stamped pair of lambs with thread	$ .50
No. 363B Elderdown baby's blanket	1.00
No. 363X Appliques and blanket	1.25

I Wonder

I WONDER why so many women keep their kitchen aprons upstairs in a bureau drawer when in the kitchen cupboard would be so much handier.

* * *

Why do so many women place the tea towels—always used in the kitchen—in the middle drawer of the dining-room buffet?

* * *

Why does the average country woman wear a dull grey or black sweater around home doing the chores? The bright colors would have a livening effect on the woman herself and likewise on the neighbor who might be passing.

* * *

I often wonder why country porches usually have no floor mats or rugs to catch the sand and gravel and keep it on the outside. I wish we could revive the old custom and thrifty practice of making corn husk mats. Don't you?

Gertrude S. Stewart

Allow for Growth

WHEN you are making or selecting clothing for children, you must face the fact that they will grow. The best you can do is to choose designs whose style depends on their ample cut and features that can be adapted to some expansion. Fabrics should be firm and durable, but soft and comfortable.

If you are buying girls' clothing, ready-made garments should be chosen that will adjust themselves to the growth of the child with little alteration. When a dress must do duty two or more seasons, raglan sleeves will not restrict, and will be better both years than set-in sleeves with a shoulder line that drops off the child when she first wears the garment. Dresses can be shortened by turning up a large hem.

When you are making the little girl's dresses yourself, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, always allow for a wide hem of six to eight inches. Stitch the first fold an eighth of an inch from the edge and then turn up the hem. Slip stitch it in place so that the stitches do not show from the right side. It will then be easy to let down next year.

Elbow length or shorter raglan sleeves require no alteration while the dress lasts. Choose a design that has pleats or gathers across the back and front. They allow room for growth and free activity. A narrow, round yoke in place of a collar, is good, but a straight yoke that limits the width between the armholes does not allow for growth. Sometimes a dress that is a little close across the chest can be used another season in hot weather if the sleeves are taken out and the armholes bound.

All necklines should be cut out sufficiently to permit unrestricted movement and to make the child feel comfortably cool during play. Bound or faced necklines or simulated collars are desirable. A shaped facing cut like a becoming collar gives the same effect as an attached collar, but it is neater, easier to make, more simple to launder, and less trouble when wraps are worn. This is also much better on boys' blouses than the turnover collars or tight bands that sometimes shrink.

Boys' clothing is not as easy as girls' to adapt to growth. For very small boys who wear their trousers buttoned to a blouse or sun suit top, the waistline on the upper part can be arranged to move downward as the child grows taller. This is done by turning up a wide hem on the bottom of the blouse at first, and using it as a stay for the buttons, or by sewing a twilled tape on the underside of the blouse around the waistline for the same purpose.

Will Someone Help?

WHAT can I do to rid my kitchen of cockroaches? This is my first and only experience with these pests in ten years of housekeeping and I am at a loss to know how to kill them. I have tried sprinkling powdered sugar and borax around places where they have been seen; also plaster Paris and sugar but have been unsuccessful so far. I shall be grateful for any help. Mrs. G. B. C.

* * *

WILL you please give directions for making a "toad castle" like is used in gardens in France? Also, can they be bought in the United States? No cat or dog can harm a toad if it is in such a "castle."

Mrs. W. T. Lippincott.

* * *

Editor's note: If you can help these readers please address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Easily-washed curtains which let in every available breeze and are not harmed by sunlight are best.

* * *

To keep the natural color and flavor in green string beans, cook them in boiling salted water from thirty to thirty-five minutes.

Dresses and Toys for Sister

No. 7258.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5¼ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6718.—Misses' dress. Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material. The collar of contrasting material requires ¼ yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the lower edge with fulness extended is 2¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7358.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7236.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3⅞ yards of 32-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6678.—Girls' dress with bloomers. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material. For collar, cuffs and leg-bands of contrasting material ¾ yard is required 35 inches wide, cut crosswise. For frill or plaiting on the collar 1⅞ yards 1¾ inches wide, is required cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7364.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1⅞ yards of 29-inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 5 yards of edging, and 3½ yards of banding or insertion. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7362.—Dolls' pajamas. Designed in sizes for dolls—16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. Size 20 requires ¾ yard 32 inches wide. To finish with bias binding or piping requires 2⅛ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 4579.—A new doll and garment outfit. Cut in three sizes for dolls: 12, 16 and 20 inches in length. To make the doll in a 16-inch size requires ½ yard of 36-inch material. The dress and cap require ⅜ yard. The cap alone requires ¼ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 4692.—"Peter Rabbit" and his winter suit. Pattern includes "doll" and garments and is cut in three sizes: Small 12, medium 16, large 20 inches in length. A 12-inch size requires ½ yard for the "doll" and ⅞ yard for the jacket and overalls. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 5536.—A new doll set. Pattern comprising the doll and garments, is cut in three sizes: Small, 12 inches; medium, 16 inches; large, 20 inches in length. The doll requires for a medium size ½ yard. The rompers ⅞ yard. The suit and hat, 1⅛ yards of 27-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6991.—Nursery toy. Cut in one size, about 16 inches from the head to the tail. It will require ½ yard of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Over the Back Fence

I WAS reading your onion recipes and noticed you did not say anything about French fried onions. We like them very much.

Select rather large onions and parboil them in salty water. Then separate into rings and dip each ring in batter and fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Drain and serve. Sprinkle with a little salt.

For the batter, I use one cup sifted flour, one teaspoon baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt and three-fourths cup milk mixed with one well-beaten egg.

* * *

This is the season of the year when it seems to me baked beans taste better than at any other time. I like to serve with them that easiest prepared of all pickles—pepper relish. I suppose nearly every one knows how to make it, but in case some one who reads this does not know, I will give the recipe.

Twelve sweet red peppers, twelve sweet green peppers, twelve medium size onions.

Wash and seed the peppers and peel the onions. Run them all through a meat grinder; then cover with boiling water for about ten minutes. This is necessary else the mixture will be bitter. Heat one quart cider vinegar, two cups sugar and three tablespoons salt. Add the well-drained peppers and onions and cook (do not boil) for about 40 minutes. Put in jars and seal. V. D. S.

Why Not Cider?

WHEN plain apple sauce palls on the family palate, why not try cider? Cider apple sauce has quite a different and appetizing flavor. A few tablespoons of sweet cider added to fruit cup, cider sauce with baked ham or roast pork, cider jelly in the salad, or hot spiced cider poured over baked apples, all lend a zest quite their own to the meal.

To make cider apple sauce, says the state college of home economics, prepare apples as for plain sauce and cover them with cider reduced one-half by boiling. Cook them slowly until they are tender, and serve them either hot or cold.

Use any lemon jelly recipe for cider jelly, substituting hot sweet cider for the boiling water, in the recipe. The liquid jelly is poured into molds and set in a cool place to stiffen. To serve, the mold may be turned out on a bed of crisp lettuce and fine cut fruit or green peppers, celery, or pimento cut in thin strips may be sprinkled over it. If vegetables are to be used, only one-fourth the sugar should be used in the jelly and some salt should be added.

To a gallon of sweet cider add one and a half pounds of brown sugar, six two-inch strips of cinnamon, a tablespoon of whole mace, half a teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Boil this mixture for fifteen minutes, and after straining it, serve it hot as a sauce over baked apples.

To Clean Pig's Feet

A READER from Maryland says the way to clean pig's feet is as follows:—At the place where you wish to separate the foot from the shoulder, cut around with a sharp knife; now split the skin on the under side of the foot, and you can skin the foot out in a jiffy. This is much better than trying to clean them.

New Use for a Sponge

I WANTED to do some papering the other day but when I went to get my paste brush, it was worn out. Beside it was a discarded sponge used to wash the old buggy and I said, why not try that? I did and it worked fine.

An old plate to lay it on kept it from getting soaked too much. I really like it better than a brush.

A sponge is better than a brush or cloth to loosen wall paper in removing it from the walls or ceilings.

Arena A. Kern.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
UTICA-KNIT

If it's comfort you want in winter underwear get yourself into a suit of Springtex. It's so soft and springy you won't know you have it on. And it molds so trimly to your body it almost seems part of your skin. You'll like it and so will your whole family. Your favorite store is showing Springtex for men, women and children.

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Double thickness in feet and crotch — reinforced Bodygard, flat-locked seams — reinforced button holes — wringer-proof, hard rubber buttons.

In Colors—Blue, Pink, Peach. Also Natural as usual.

To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To quickly end stubborn coughs, due to colds, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, saves money, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the obstinate coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

PINEX for Coughs

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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE last week in October egg prices took a drop in the New York market, which was reflected in the local prices and also in the prices at the New Jersey auction markets. It is very unusual for eggs to drop at this season, and there are several explanations offered. Probably the open fall has helped production, and there is also a tendency to hatch chicks early so that they will come into lay as pullets in October or earlier. Then too storage eggs were being put on the market in quantities, and finally owing to the general situation people would not or could not pay high prices for the best grade of eggs and turned to cheaper grades instead.

* * *

A RETAILER of eggs, who buys from farmers as well as from one of the auctions, tells me that he likes the auction very much, because he can go there and get whatever he wants in both quantity and grade, whereas in buying from the producer direct he has to agree to take all his eggs, whether few or many, and whether they are of the grade his customers prefer or not.

* * *

WITH pullets in heavy production, the task is to keep up the body weight and also to get as much feed into them as possible. More grain must be fed when they are laying heavily, and if they do not keep plump, a fleshing mash composed of equal parts of condensed buttermilk, rolled oats and corn meal, three pounds per 100 birds, can be fed at noon. A moderate amount of green feed will stimulate the appetite, while if the mash in the hoppers is stirred up several times a day, they will be tempted to eat more.

* * *

BE sure that the pullets have plenty of hopper space and clean drinking water at all times. Such points are very important if good production is to be secured.

Poultry Exposition

RARE fowls, as well as large numbers of the popular breeds of poultry, are coming to the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Exposition, December 1st to 6th, 1931.

Not only fine specimens and fowls of beautiful colors, but the drab, hard working hens in the Record of Performance classes will be there. The Four-H poultry judging teams will compete the first day. The North Hall will have large displays of hatchery flocks, baby chicks of many varieties and colors, and a comprehensive and educational exhibit of commercial eggs. There will be a complete display of dressed poultry—broilers, fryers, roasters, stewers, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas; also dressed rabbits, which will be judged first in the carcass, then cooked and judged again.

This year a new development has been added—a class for game birds—pheasants in all varieties, and quail. There will be a large and instructive exhibit of wild and ornamental fowl from the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary, in addition to a pet show, wherein you will find canaries, parrots, monkeys, owls, foxes, fuzzy dogs and ponies.

The entire Exposition is designed to be entertaining as well as instructive. Every phase of successful poultry breeding will be represented by exhibits, and, in many instances, lectures on the subject. Farmers who are interesting themselves in the new project of propagating game birds will find plenty of information on this subject.

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Aladdin
MANTLE LAMP

Hail to the lowly kerosene (coal-oil). Now by means of the new instant-light Aladdin Mantle Lamp it has come unto its own. Aladdin turns it into light the closest approach to actual daylight of all artificial lights. Its light is soft, white and beautiful—so easy and restful to the eyes. Then, too, it is done so economically that it saves its cost in the lesser amount of oil consumed in a few months' time. It takes ten ordinary oil lamps to equal it in strength of light, but they cannot and do not even approach Aladdin's pure white light in quality. Absolutely safe—no noise—no smoke—no trouble.

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Colds in Poultry Quickly Banished
Wheezing, Rattling, Choking, Ends. Trouble Stopped In 48 Hours
Readers with colds in their flocks should read this letter from Thomas Pulliam, Shively, Ky. He says:
"I have had birds with their eyes closed from colds, and have saved them all. One cockerel was nearly dead. He lost 5 pounds. I gave him Group-Over and in two weeks he was full of pep and fighting every rooster on the place. Why do people let their birds die? It's so easy to save them with Group-Over."
It is amazing how quickly Group-Over ends colds in poultry. A few drops in the nostrils usually banishes every symptom overnight—while a little in the drinking water, as a preventive, guards the whole flock. For a liberal supply, send 50c (or $1 for the extra large size) to Burrell-Dugger Co., 674 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. As Group-Over is guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try.

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WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Return made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
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Also fine selection of Pullets. America's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Rocks. Selected. Trapnested and Pedigreed for Eggs since 1880. Get FREE Catalog. Hatching Eggs half price.
10% Discount on 1932 Chicks. J.W. Parks & Sons, Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

HEALTHY, PEPPY BABY CHICKS
Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Plymouth Rocks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$48.50	$95
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85

Postage paid and full delivered count guar. Order now. For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks Ulsh Poultry Farm & Hatchery Box F, Fort Trevorton, Penna.

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WANTED—Farm Products
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GIBBS & BRO., 321 N. Front St., Phila., Pa. Dept. A.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

Poultry Project Proves Profitable

DONALD EWING, a freshman in the Charleston Township Vocational School, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at the time the school was organized, decided on a garden project his first year because it took very little cash outlay, and besides he was going to see how the other boys made out with their projects. His garden project was only a fair success as ideal local markets are missing in Tioga county which is strictly a rural county. Usually everybody has a garden in this section.

The second year he decided on poultry. In early spring he remodeled an old storage house to accommodate 400 accredited White Leghorn chicks. A one-thousand-chick capacity size brooder stove was bought and installed. The stove was run for a few days to control the temperature and become familiar with the operation of the stove. The temperature was kept at 100 degrees at the edge of the hover.

Donald Continues

The vigorous peeps arrived April 18th in fine shape. They were fed a small amount of pin-head oats and wheat bran on paper at forty-eight hours of age and also had access to sour milk to drink. At first they were fed five times a day, gradually changing to three feedings a day, until the end of the second week when chick starter was kept before them all the time and scratch grain fed twice a day.

The temperature of the stove was lowered from time to time to harden off the chicks. When four weeks old perches were placed in the house to encourage early roosting. At six weeks of age they were put on growing mash gradually and given an outside run which was enclosed and changed from time to time. The cockerels were separated when seven weeks old and fed a fattening ration at the age of eight weeks. The cockerels averaged two and three-fourths pounds at ten weeks when they were marketed. The mortality was five per cent up to twelve weeks of age.

The first egg was received when the pullets were four months and twelve days old, at which time 180 pullets were housed. The production of the flock was 206 eggs per bird.

Having made a success with his

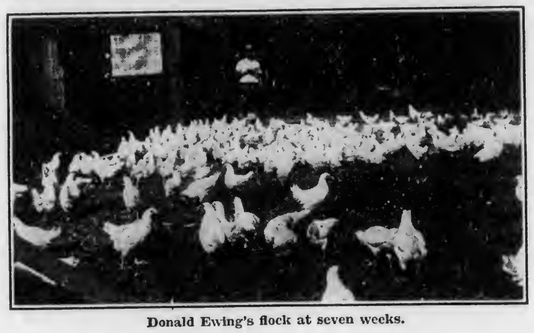
See how this fellow tips the scales at eight weeks, four days.

first poultry project, Donald decided to continue his poultry work the third year, 1929-30. He bought 500 accredited White Leghorn chicks of the same quality he had before, raising 490 out of 500 to twelve weeks of age. The fall of 1930 he had 144 old hens and 240 nice pullets which began laying at the age of four months and six days.

During the senior year, 1930-31, Donald decided once more to continue with his poultry. At present he has 350 hens and 1,000 baby chicks. During the past year he sold hatching eggs to a local hatchery, thereby increasing his profits. His chicks this year are of higher quality than previous years. The viability up to six weeks of age has been 100 per cent.

Donald has been a winner in the State Project Contest the past year and was also elected a Keystone Future Farmer at Harrisburg during the Farm Products Show—the highest honor that can come to any vocational boy.

The projects were carried on a father and son partnership basis. The partnership has been so successful that Donald will remain on the farm and help expand their dairy and poultry business.



Donald Ewing's flock at seven weeks.

Two Good Turns

SCOUTS of New Castle, Pa., recently participated in the dedication of a marker on the outskirts of the city at the point where Corporal Brady Paul of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol was shot down by bandits two years ago. Troop No. 10 of New Castle, through Scoutmaster C. W. Hicks, presented a United Stateg Flag to be flown beside the marker and pledged as a matter of Troop service, to take charge of raising and lowering it upon all occasions when it is flown.

* * *

DEATH called a halt to the good turn of Troop No. 4 of Everson, Pa. Two years ago the Troop adopted Mrs. Mary Wisniewski as Troop mother. She died a few days ago on the eve of her 106th birthday.

During the two years the Scouts made regular calls at the cottage where she lived alone. They brought in coal and wood, built fires, ran errands and did the heavier work. Later the Scouts had electric lights installed and paid the bills.

Ask Your Banker

Deposit $50 in your bank and make the following withdrawals:

First:	$20,	leaving balance of	$30
Second:	15,	leaving balance of	15
Third:	9,	leaving balance of	6
Fourth:	6,	leaving balance of	0

Now add them up: $51

Then go around and try to collect that extra dollar.

Useful Bulletin for Boys

BOYS who like to make things out of wood will find a host of ideas and information in a bulletin published by the U. S. Department of Commerce. It tells how to make a hundred different articles, ranging from a boat to a bob-sled and from a workbench to a dog house. The booklet costs a dime and may be had by sending that amount to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and asking for the wood utilization bulletin called "You Can Make It for Profit."

Do You Use Correct English

CAN you find what is wrong in each of the following sentences?

1. I expect that you had a pleasant time yesterday.
2. Mary and Joe sat next to one another.
3. The three sisters are devoted to each other.
4. I think that will be real nice.
5. Neither he or I was there.
6. She feels badly.
7. Let's you and I go.
8. Who do you wish to see?
9. I don't know nothing about it.
10. She is dark complectioned.
11. I heard you was at the party.

I wonder how many can find the mistakes. To the four boys or girls who correct them and write the best letter on the subject "It Pays to Be Educated" there will be prizes.

Address your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT IS YOUR SCORE WINNERS

J. Natalie Porter, Beatrice E. Brimer and Mary V. Kundra scored the highest in our recent contest "What is Your Score?" Prizes have been sent to these girls. Watch for the next contest and be sure to send in your answer. It may win a prize. The answers to the questions are as follows:

1. Thomas Jefferson. 2, Eagle Scout. 3, Pegasus. 4, In Ur of the Chaldees. 5, Five on each foot. 6, Damascus. 7, Karl I. 8, Chicle, a gum derived from certain trees found in Central America. 9, Mt. Whitney in California. 10, Ford's Theatre, Washington. 11, On the left. 12, Five. Mary, Elizabeth, Mary (with her husband, William of Orange), Anne, Victoria. 13, In cabbage. 14, They were all sculptors. 15, Belgrade. 16, It was the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, surveyed by Mason and Dixon. 18, Commander Richard E. Byrd. 19, Port light is red. 20, Thomas Hukbes.

Little Folks' Corner

LITTLE Theresa Letitia Weston hated her long name. She dearly loved the two grandmothers who had handed part of it down to her, but she did not like to be laughed at and whenever some well-meaning person who had inquired her name would listen in amusement and then remark, "Well, you certainly have a long title," the little girl would wriggle and flush and run away as soon as possible.

"My name is too long," she told her cousin Lena, "That's why all my own children have very short names, and the one I love the best the shortest name of all."

Cousin Lena looked smilingly at the big armful of dolls Theresa Letitia carried. "What is this favorite dolly's name?" she asked.

"Her name is T," Theresa Letitia answered. "It's just a letter, but it stands up so nice and straight with a pretty top that hangs over like a tablecloth. And it's so easy to say. That's why I named her T. I always take her wherever I go."

But one day something very sad happened to Theresa Letitia. She had taken her favorite dolly with her on the trolley. Just beside her sat a poorly-dressed little girl. Theresa Letitia's arms were full of packages and bundles, so she put T down on the seat while she straightened things out. When she turned the next moment to pick up T the poorly-dressed little girl and the beautiful doll were both gone!

Every one on the crowded car was startled by the wail of anguish which rang through the air.

"Oh! my T!" sobbed Theresa Letitia. "I've lost my T!"

A motherly-looking woman patted her on the back. "Don't cry, my dear. We'll all help you find it," she said. Then she and all the other passengers searched and searched while poor Theresa Letitia, broken-hearted at the loss kept right on screaming, "My T! my T! my dear, dear T!"

"She must have dropped it before she got on the car," a kind old gentleman assured the rest. "There! there! my dear. Don't worry over it. Your mother will not whip you. She will know it was an accident."

"Of course she will not whip me," poor Theresa Letitia said. "But I want my T! I love my dear, dear T!"

"The strangest thing I ever heard from a child of that size," the old gentleman told the conductor.

"She lives in that house on the next corner," the conductor replied. "I know her very well, for she often rides on this car. She is usually happy and smiling. But she surely has a broken heart today."

He helped the child off at the next corner, while the other passengers with mingled sympathy and amusement heard her still sobbing as she rushed through her own home gateway.

Late that afternoon the motherly-looking woman rang the doorbell at the Weston home.

"I've been thinking of your little girl all day," she told Mrs. Weston. "I don't know how much tea she lost, nor what kind it was, but here's a pound of the best Ceylon and India, and I hope she will like it."

And while Theresa Letitia's mother, amazed and puzzled, stared at her guest, a kind old gentleman very much out of breath hurried up the steps and handed her another package.

"It was your little girl who lost the tea this morning, wasn't it?" he asked. "Now I don't believe at all in letting little children drink tea. They'd much better drink milk. But the child felt so heart-broken that I've brought her a half-pound of China tea."

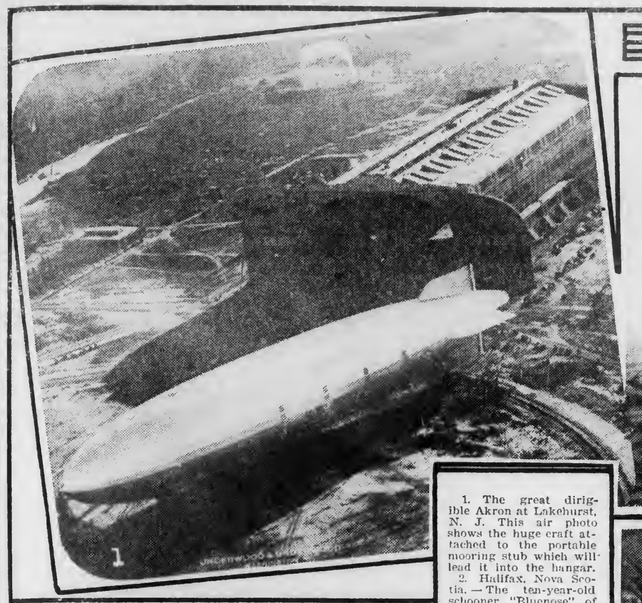
"Theresa Letitia never drinks tea. She didn't lose any tea this morning. It was her dolly she lost," Mrs. Weston started to explain, but just at that instant a poorly-dressed little girl came running up.

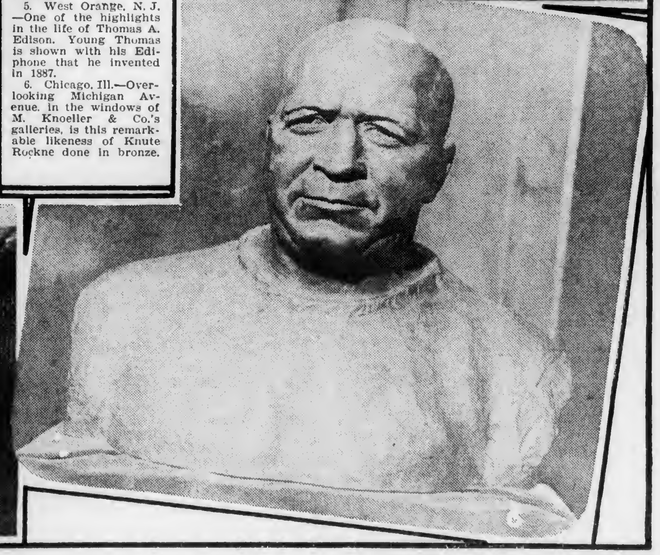
"Oh!" she cried. "Is this where Theresa Letitia Weston lives? Here is—"

What did she go on to say?
Did she have the lost dolly?
Had she taken it?
If not, did Theresa Letitia ever find it?

Finish the story and send it to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be a fine prize for the best ending.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES





1. The great dirigible Akron at Lakehurst, N. J. This air photo shows the huge craft attached to the portable mooring stub which will lead it into the hangar.

2. Halifax, Nova Scotia. — The ten-year-old schooner "Bluenose" of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, sailing champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, humbled the United States challenger, Gertrude L. Thebaud, of Gloucester, Mass.

3. Englewood, Cal.—A light that can really pierce fog has been sought by lighting engineers for years. Harold G. Fitzgerald, engineer, has finally perfected and demonstrated a light, especially adapted for airports, which on its recent tests could readily be seen a distance of eight miles through a dense fog along the Southern California coast.

4. "Van Duesen of the Redwood Empire," owned by F. A. Pierce, Humboldt county, Cal. Mohair clipped from "Van Duesen" was 60 inches long, a world's record.

5. West Orange, N. J.—One of the highlights in the life of Thomas A. Edison. Young Thomas is shown with his Ediphone that he invented in 1887.

6. Chicago, Ill.—Overlooking Michigan Avenue, in the windows of M. Knoeller & Co.'s galleries, is this remarkable likeness of Knute Rockne done in bronze.

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FOR SOUND INVESTMENTS

The FEDERAL LAND BANK of Baltimore has a few exceptional values in farms located in . . . . Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and . . . . . West Virginia

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS

Reasonable cash payment and balance in convenient monthly or annual payments.

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FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* BALTIMORE, MD.

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter. Costs Nothing to Try

Mrs. C. H. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold $75 worth in December, and $106 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 136 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or $1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

TRAP TAGS with WIRE — WILLIAM BIVINS SUMMIT, N. Y.

Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags $1.00; 100 tags $2.00 post-paid. BIVINS, Printer, Box 502, Summit, N. Y.

SWINE

EASTERN CHAMPION DUROC HERD
49 Champion, 132 First, 52 Second, 35 Third, our winnings this season at the largest Eastern Fairs. We are pricing real spring boar prospects and bred gilts at today's value.
Our herd represents the best blood lines able to obtain in the Middle West. Satisfaction guaranteed. LAUXMONT FARMS, Wrightsville, Pa.

—DUROC BOARS AND GILTS—
$20.00 each, reg. All Stock Immuned.
B. H. JOHNSON, West Liberty, Ohio

"Gallant Special and The Exceptional" representing the highest Standard of Poland-China Perfection. Am offering a great buying opportunity. Fall and spring boars, real herd boar prospects. C. S. Eppley, Zanesville, Ohio

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.—8 to 10 wks. old pigs, $8.50 either sex. Sold out of older hogs. A. M. Kennel, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.—Choice Pigs all ages, for sale. Thrifty and nice. Write for special low prices. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, N.J.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

PENNS VALLEY BERKSHIRES.—Spring Boars ready for service. 8 to 16 wks. old pigs. W. F. RISHEL, Centre Hall, Pa.

O. I. C. PIGS, priced reasonable, true type, best quality, pedigree furnished and shipped on approval. Hollis Calvin, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE grain market has been marked by rather wide fluctuations this week, culminating in a decline of up to 4 cents on wheat yesterday. These price swings are to be expected following the rapid advance of prices and the later movement downward. In spite of these price changes, however, the market is still well above the low spot, and feeling among farmers is very materially improved. This is a common comment among those who have reason to know. It is now felt that the worst is over, so far as the farmer is concerned, and that those who have weathered the storm so far will pull through. Grains are selling at a level that doesn't look so bad when comparison is made with early in October, and it is believed that hogs are at or near their low point. Good cattle are making a fair return, lamb feeders so far have been breaking about even, poultry products bring in some much needed cash, and while the dairy return for many is meager, it, too, is cash.

Steady Trade in Lambs

Following a midweek dip, the lamb market closed this week about where it opened, and the average price for the week, at $5.55, was the same as last week. Only a material let-up in the total receipts at leading markets made it possible for tops at the weekend to sell up to $6.40.

New Low in Hogs

Hogs made a new low this week, the average being $4.55, this being a dime below the previous low two weeks ago. It was a week of liberal marketing, eleven points having 657,000 hogs, this number comparing with 622,000 a week ago, 593,000 a year ago, and 667,000 two years ago.

New Top on Cattle

Another new top on the cattle market this week—$12.75 for heavies, a gain of 60 cents over last week, and $12.25 for yearlings, 25 cents higher. The gain was mostly on the strictly choice kinds, however, and some feel that it is a bad thing, as it will encourage some feeding not properly based on the general market run of sales. The steer average this week was $8.85, a gain of 25 cents over last week.

At Kansas City this week the American Royal champion load of cattle brought $15.25, against $25 a cwt. a year ago. The champion club steer brought $1 a pound and the champion steer in the open classes 87 cents a pound.

Milk Trouble

There is trouble in the Chicago milkshed, manifested in the burning of barns containing dairy cattle. The victims are those selling outside the producers' association. The same thing has happened in the St. Louis district where a fight for recognition of the producers' organization has been on for some time, with a strike by producer members in effect.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1931. Watson

Produce Market Review

THE fresh egg market in Philadelphia was firm during the week with light receipts. Daily truck receipts are running about 50 per cent lighter than at this time last year. Mid-western receipts have also declined. Average firsts are selling around 38c. Quite a volume of fresh eggs is coming from the Pacific Coast and chain stores are featuring mediums at 39c a dozen.

In New York closely selected white extras were quoted at 46@50c, average extras at 40@45c, extra firsts at 32@37c and the other grades of white eggs at 24@31c. Brown eggs from the nearby sections sold at 42@47c and mixed colors at 18@40c.

The New York live poultry market was firm. Nearby colored fowl sold at 21@23c, Leghorn fowl at 16@19c, chicks 15@23c, broilers at 20@24c and pullets 16@26c. Dealers report that a good many broilers arriving from nearby states show indications that fish has been used for feeding and unless the feed is dropped about ten days before they are shipped the broilers give off an odor that is detrimental to their sale.

Turkey Receipts

Warm weather has been holding up activity in the turkey market, but receipts in both Philadelphia and New York are running lighter than last year. The market in general was firm at the close of the week and fancy nearby dressed stock sold at 35@37c in Philadelphia. Receipts of live poultry were fairly liberal and top quality stock ranged from 28@30c. Nearby turkeys were moving rather slowly in New York with the best dressed stock selling at 36@38c per pound. Live turkeys in New York moved at 27@33c.

Butter markets were unsettled during the week and prices fluctuated, but closed showing a decline of 1½c per pound. The trade lacked confidence and worked to prevent stock from accumulating. Reports of increased production were the chief weakening factor.

Pennsylvania potatoes in Philadelphia ranged from 60@90c per 100-pound sack, with the majority of good stock selling around 85c. Rail receipts of Maine potatoes moved very slowly at $1@1.10 per 100-pound sack, while the boat receipts sold mostly at 95c. Shipments from all sections are running lighter than last year, as growers and shippers are not satisfied with the present price level.

Potato production is estimated about 11 per cent larger than last year, but shipments have been 23 per cent less, which means that most of the crop is still in the country warehouse awaiting stronger markets.

Apples Quiet

The apple market in Philadelphia continued quiet. The best nearby Smokehouse sold at 75@$1.10 per bushel, Delicious 90c@1.40, McIntosh 1.25@1.75, Stayman 75c@$1.10, Romes 75c@$1.25, Yorks 60@80c, and Nero 50@75c.

Combined stocks of apples in cold storage this season were equivalent to 10,345,000 barrels, or 14 per cent more than last November and 33 per cent above the five-year average. Holdings were reported at 2,263,000 barrels, 14,670,000 boxes and 9,575,000 barrels.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 34@37c; 92 score, 33c; 89 score, 31½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 48@50c; nearby white extras, 42@46c; nearby brown extras, 42@46c; nearby mixed colors, 33@38c; nearby current receipts, 30@32c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@22c; broilers, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@16c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 20@26c; ducks, 17c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ¾ bskts., various varieties, 35@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ½ bbl. boxes, $1@2.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 8@12c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa., crates $1.50@1.75. BEETS, N.J. & Pa., 16@2½c bch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 16@2½c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ¾ bskt., 20@30c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1@1.25. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bunch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 20@25c. bus. LETTUCE, N.J., crates, Big Boston, 50@75c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. baskets, 40@60c. PUMPKINS, N. J., ¾ bskt., 25@40c. PARSNIPS, Pa.& N. J., 25@40c ¾ bskt. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 30@65c bus. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ¾ bskts., white, 10@30c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ¾ bskts. reds & yellows, No. 1's, 35@60c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, 70@90c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 31½c standards, 29½c; 89 score, 27½c; 88 score, 27½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 27@30c; fresh, extra firsts, 32@33c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 39@42c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 21@23c; medium, 18@20c; Leghorns, 15@17c; springers, 15@17c; colored springers, heavy, 19@21c; small, 17@19c; old roosters, 12@14c; ducks, 17@19c; geese, 15@18c; turkeys, young toms and hens, No. 1's, 25@28c; No. 2's and old toms, 20@23c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 57@59c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 44@44½c; No. 2 yellow corn, old, 55¼@55¾c; No. 2 white oats, 27@27¾c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's receipts were very light, only a dozen carloads. Light receipts are usual Thanksgiving week but we cannot remember so meager a supply as this. There were hardly enough cattle to make a market. Nearly all kinds sold higher than last week. A few steers brought $8 per cwt., and more of the same kind could have found buyers at the same figure. A few good fleshy steers of around 1,200 lbs. brought $7.25@7.75, not many here. Decent light and handy weight steers went at $6@6.25, good ones being few. Ordinary light steers and plain handyweight steers brought $5.25@5.50. Heifers were stronger, few good ones here. Fair fleshy kind went at $5@5.25. Fat cows were stronger, a few selling up to $5, bulk of good ones $4.25@4.50. Bulls showed little change. Prices were irregular and influenced by the need of the buyer.

Choice dry-fed steers	None here
Choice grass steers	$7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 25
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

Last week for the first time top hogs sold at $5 at this point. Monday's supply was about 35 double-deck carloads, or 5,250 head. Last week's closing prices ruled, all the sorted handy-weights going at $5. Demand was good at this price and more hogs of the right weight could have been sold. Heavy mixed lots brought $4.80@4.90 depending on the number of weighty hogs in them. Heavy hogs were slow and $4.75 represents about the top in this line, weights of 300 lbs. or thereabouts not being salable at this figure. Good light hogs brought $4.75 and so did the best of the pigs. Sows were weak, with $3 obtainable for desirable weights, others less.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 75
Heavy mixed	4 75@ 4 90
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 00
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 00
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 70@ 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 50@ 4 75
Roughs	3 75@ 4 00
Stags	1 50@ 2 00

Sheep and Lambs

The supply was light on Monday, not over eight carloads in the pens. Demand was not urgent for anything and prices showed little change. Sheep were slow on the basis of $3 for good handy wethers and very few of these here. Lambs were steady at $6.50 for those going into the top sort, medium kind $5@5.50 and others downward from $5. Weighty lambs are not wanted except at a discount and those of 90 lbs. or over are likely to be thrown out. Coarse buck lambs sell around a dollar below ewes and wethers of corresponding condition.

Good to best wethers	$2 75@ 3 00
Good mixed	2 50@ 2 75
Fair to good, do.	2 00@ 2 50
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 450 head. Good veal calves sold at $8, seconds $6@7 and others on down to $3. Inferior calves very slow at $3@4.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS.—All ages, backed by excellent production, carrying most popular blood lines, showing very desirable individuality. Will sell at sacrifice prices. Herd T.B. and Blood tested. Mr. Brenneis, Dairy Department, National Farm School, Bucks County, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Young stock, male and female. BARGAINS. Accredited — Blood Tested
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

For Sale Five registered Jersey cows, fresh or springers, also a few heifers, at farm 2 miles north of Harrison City.
W. F. WAGNER, R. 2, Irwin, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and springers. Herd fully accredited.
GILFOYLE BROS., Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa.

SHEEP

SOUTHDOWN EWES bred to Imported Lady Fitzgerald Ram, priced especially reasonable. Ewes can be seen at farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. EARL JENKINS, Ashley, Ohio

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please.
HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES—
Several bred ewes for sale.
L. M. HEIGHWAY, Bluffton, Ohio

For Sale 55 head large grade ewes, bred for spring lambing at $5.00 per head
HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

For Sale C Type Delaine Merino Rams, 1 and 2 yrs. old. Good ones.
Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

CHEVIOT EWES bred to International Cheviot ram, rams: Dorset ewes and rams.
MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mertenville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

MONEY-MAKING FARM.—110 Acres fronting macadam highway, 105 acres tillable, has cut 100 tons alfalfa, timothy and clover in season, over $7,500 receipts one year from cattle and poultry. Splendid buildings, insured $10,000. To settle quickly price reduced to $10,000, third cash. Easy long time terms. If taken soon includes 4 mules, tractor, truck, 2 gas engines, binder, machinery and farm equipment. C. A. Helges, Bonded Strout Agent, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

MONEY-MAKING FARM.—$500 to $800 saved every year above living expenses for 17 years. 50 Productive acres. 200 Bushels corn in single year, 300 bushels potatoes acre. Excellent assortment fruit, ½ acre raspberries. Replacement value splendid buildings appraised $10,000. (Write for picture.) Feeble owner's low price $5,000. If taken soon he includes pr. mules, 2 cows, 3 heifers, tools, machinery, some potatoes, oats, hay, corn, wheat, rye. Clayton Mead, Bonded Strout Agent, Hanover Road, Spring Grove, Pa.

LAKESIDE FLORIDA FARM $550.—Pleasant winter home and money-making 9-acre farm; orange trees, roses and shrubs, 4-room bungalow, large porch, garage; land all fenced, near city, borders lake. $550, part cash; picture pg. 93 Free catalog. Strout Days a Buyer's Fare. Strout Agency, 1422-HE, Land Title Bldg., Phila. Pa.

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature, mention state. H. W. Byerly, 35 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

IF INTERESTED in Southern Florida, write R. A. French, Fort Myers, Florida. Realestate and Insurance Since 1902.

RAW FURS WANTED

TRAPPERS—CASH for your Raw Furs. Circular Free—Tanning, Taxidermy. Firko, 426 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, near Joseph Horne's.

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS. Ship to or write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

GEORGIA PAPER SHELL PECANS: 6 lbs., $1.00; Choice seedling Pecans; 12 lbs., $1.00; Choice Spanish peanuts; 20 lbs., $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Georgia.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT FROM GROWERS. Special 10 pounds $1.00; 100 pounds, $5.00; 500 pounds, $20.00. Large Unpeeled Pecans, 5 pounds, $1.75; 10 pounds, $3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. Farmers' Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

JUMBO PEANUTS.—New Crop—Good Quality. 25 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs., $3.00; 100, $5.00. R. J. Council, Franklin, Va.

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

PECANS.—Large size, best quality, new crop, 20 cts. lb.; 10 lbs. and over. Delivered your place. A. B. Kirby, Gaffney, S. C.

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS and Folders. Fancy tissue lined envelopes, $1.00. George Leavitt, 411 Cue, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

HONEY

HONEY.—Extracted clover or buckwheat, 5 lbs., $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.75. Postpaid. E. D. Ely, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

LONG'S PURE HONEY.—Clover or buckwheat, 5 lb. pail one dollar postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. Long, Milliville, Pa.

HONEY.—Ten lbs. bulk comb, $2.00 Postpaid. Pricelist free. Ed. Mitchell, Castalia, Ohio.

Farm Conditions

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

Nov. 6: Wild geese flying southward and a light fall of snow. Crops well cared for and farmers are plowing. Threshing recited light yields of oats and barley, but the buckwheat is good. Potatoes a large crop and of excellent quality. Price range from 25c for field run to 40c. Many apples rotting in orchards. Many miles of new roads. Silk mills resuming operations. M. C. Smith.

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.

Nov. 12: Farmers almost through with fall work. Too dry to plow. A good bit of hunting done, but not as big a success as expected by the amount of rabbits seen through the summer. Hunters are careful and not many woods fires.

Oats 28c, wheat 70c, rye 55c, potatoes 40c, eggs 32c. Mrs. Harry W. Brant.

Lucas Co., N. W. Ohio

Nov. 12: Ideal farm weather. The farmers are taking advantage of it in getting their husking done. Wheat is looking fine. The price increase of farm produce is causing the farmers to rejoice. They only hope it will continue. Let's hope so. Some farm sales. F. H. S.

Tioga Co., Northern Pa.

Nov. 10: Frost held off so long all crops had a wonderful chance to mature. Weather has been very mild and dry. Many farmers are already feeling a water shortage. Plowing difficult and in some cases impossible, ground is so hard. Reports of forest fires have been frequent, especially since hunting began. Most of them promptly extinguished. Buyers offered 80@85c per cwt. for buckwheat last week. Eggs 36c per doz. Mrs. P. W. Lawton.

Cumberland Co., Southern Pa.

Nov. 10: Fine weather for the time of year up till about a week ago, which is very favorable for getting the corn crop away. It is the best crop for many years. Low in price, from 40c to 50c per 120 lbs. Fruit of all kinds very fine. Hundreds of bushels left to rot in the orchards. Good milling wheat is 55c. J. Brown Kelley.

Crawford Co., N. W. Pa.

Nov. 9: Our county farmers marketed approximately $9,000,000 worth of produce last year; $3,500,000 was derived from the 32,000 milk cows listed. Ninety-five per cent of the farmers own their own farms.

Large acreage of potatoes. Growers are still digging and selling at 40c or less in quantity lots. Apples are bringing 50c. Wonderful weather is still with us, too warm to store garden produce in cellars. Some few even have green flowers and tomato vines yet. Elnora V. Lowther.

Morgan Co., N. E. Colo.

Nov 4: Weather continues dry. But little frost and ice and no snow. The harvesting of the sugar-beet crop is nearly finished. Mills will have a run until about January 1st. The Pinto bean crop is much below normal, and prices are advancing. The Bean Growers' Association through the aid of the Agricultural Marketing Act is proving a boon for the growers. The past season has been one with the least moisture in many years. The corn crop is much below normal. Prices of most farm crops are advancing. S. S. Hinerman.

Bradford Co., Northern Pa.

Nov. 16: Except for a few snappy fall days the mild weather still holds. A few nice showers the last few days, but we need a good soaking rain. Less than normal fall planting. Farmers finishing corn husking and getting in winter fuel. Some butchering done; pork prices low. Prices on grain and eggs slightly advanced. Lots of hunting and much small game killed. Small apple crop, so not much cider being made. A. W. V.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Nov. 15: Weather has been very dry, wells are low. Grain not looking so good, too dry. Corn nearly all husked and hauled in. No fall plowing being done yet, as it is too dry. Roy J. Wivell.

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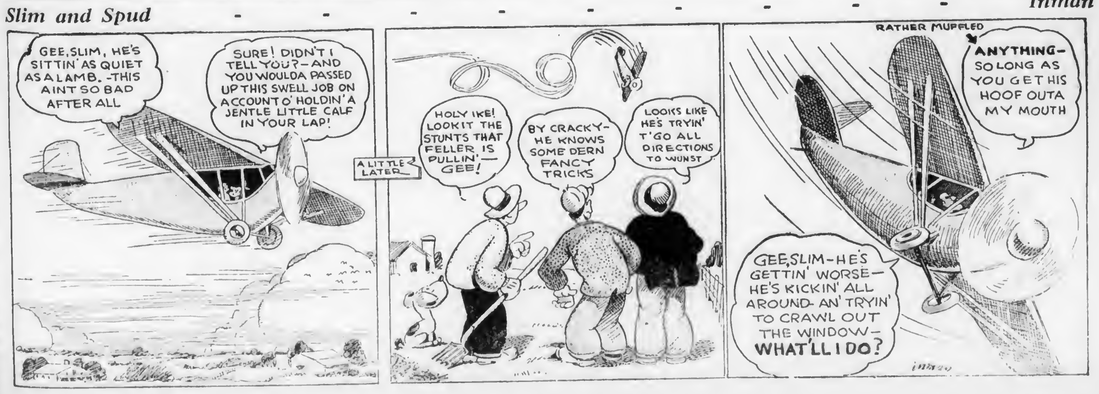

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Published Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

December 5, 1931

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

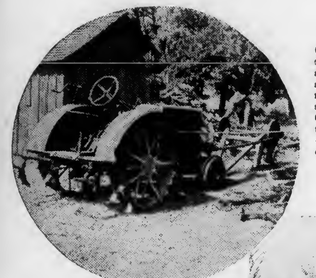
WARNING!

Watch your transmission lubrication on stationary work THIS WINTER!

The strain of stationary work on your tractor transmission is every bit as hard as that of plowing on the engine. Check back and see how long it's been since you put in fresh oil. Then look up the manufacturer's instruction book and find the recommendations for draining periods. Don't risk worn gears and repair parts.

And don't risk the dangers caused by cheap oil! Cheap oils can't stand up! But Mobiloil is built and tested for toughness and durability. It's a fighting oil that *stands up* to the hardest grind you can offer. Mobiloil's rich, tough lubricating body protects gears and bearings. It holds its body right up through the last hour before draining . . . because Mobiloil is built to *stand up.*

See your local Mobiloil dealer for the complete Mobiloil chart. It shows the right grade of Mobiloil for your tractor. Also ask him for Mobilgrease for use through pressure fittings.



(*left*) Transmission oil is subject to changes through use much the same as engine oil. It is subjected to heat and cold, pressure and agitation, and metal particles worn away by hard service or over-loads. Drain every 600 or 700 hours as recommended by the manufacturer's instruction book —*and fill with the correct grade of Mobiloil.*

(*right*) Here's a job that requires careful attention to *greasing.* Mobilgrease on beater bearings lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and gives full protection against acid and dust conditions.

(*left*) For feed grinders you need a grease that sticks on the job and gives complete lubrication without throwing off. Use Mobilgrease through all pressure fittings. It creeps quickly to all friction points and supplies a smooth, tough lubricating film—lasts twice as long as ordinary greases.

Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Inc.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

H. A. HUSCHKE, director of the agricultural department of the National Lime Association, says that one of this paper's staff once said that "every farm paper should carry some comment on soil liming in every issue until such time as the farmers have fully adopted the practice." He adds that the Pennsylvania Farmer comes nearer to living up to this statement than any other farm paper he receives.

The National Stockman and Farmer began to urge the liming of acid soils over thirty years ago, and now our paper remains true to the old belief that the surest way to help a man who is struggling to make a living on an acid soil is to induce him to apply some lime and grow a legume. There was much doubt in that early day, and many were held back by the fear that lime injured land, but this paper doubtless has made friends of thousands who found their way out of helplessness by the simple means of correcting the soil's acidity.

Profitable Investment

While the right use of lime on lime-deficient land pays nearly every time, the beginner may not be sure of it. Then, too, he may have little money to risk. Liming has the advantage that it can be undertaken on a very small scale, and the application pays as much per acre on a single acre as on a field. It tells its own story plainly and does its own convincing. When a field is to be seeded down and red clover usually fails, the liming of an acre does not cost much and nearly insures a growth of clover while the adjoining land produces little or no clover along with the timothy.

The lime or limestone is mixed in the surface soil when the land is being prepared for the small grain crop with which the seeding to grass is made. As a rule, some phosphorus should be applied. The test is simple, and the profit is easily enough figured out. Then there is courage to make a heavier investment and to get whole fields on a clover basis so that the soil can help itself while making money for its owner. There is a lot of land still needing lime.

Potato Seed Certification

The potato is an important crop of New Jersey. Probably no one has done more to promote the interests of its growers than Dr. W. H. Martin, state plant pathologist. One of his lines of work has been the promotion of seed certification, and there is now demand for the product of over five hundred acres of certified late-crop seed, which is known locally as "second crop." The state Department of Agriculture has published a circular of forty-four pages by Dr. Martin and Paul B. Mott, giving a history of potato-seed certification outside and within the state, results of seed-source tests and much other information.

Late-Crop Seed

The circular states that no one seems to know when the practice of growing late-crop seed was started in New Jersey, but mentions 1914 as a date when Minch Brothers and J. H. Kandle were growing it. I can go back to an earlier date in this matter, recalling that I attended a farmers' institute at Bridgeton and saw at the meeting an exhibit of Minch late-crop seed. I wish some one would clear up the date of the beginning of this important industry. My memory may be tricking me but I believe that meeting was very shortly after the year 1900.

"Second-Crop" Seed

True "second-crop" potatoes are those grown from seed out of a spring-planted crop. New Jersey was producing a limited amount of such potatoes in the last decade of the past century. I find in a bulletin on potato culture, published in 1902, that I had five acres planted on my Ohio farm with this true second-crop seed that year. The first lot of such seed I bought in New Jersey and shipped to Ohio. The vines were exceptionally strong and the yield fine.

It may be interesting to note that Prof. W. F. Massey, formerly of the North Carolina Station, dates this true second-crop seed back another quarter of a century. Writing somewhere near the year 1900, he said: "About twenty-five years ago, by reason of an early and favorable spring in northern Maryland, our early crop matured much earlier than usual. Many cullings were left in the ground....we found so many volunteer potatoes coming that we concluded to let them grow. The weeds were pulled and chopped out by hand, and in November we dug a fine crop of potatoes from these broadcast volunteers."

Jersey's Late Crop

The production of the old-time second crop was not a success. Some of the tubers would not germinate, and the yield was further cut by the short season of growth. The amazing thing was the big single bud that would be sent out by a tuber no larger than a marble. It has been found much more practicable to hold seed in cold storage until, say, the middle of July, then expose it to the sunlight and plant about the first of August. This gives the potato a chance to make its growth in the more favorable temperatures of the fall, and to make a satisfactory yield without reaching maturity. Such seed, grown under the stringent rules laid down for certification, is just about as good and dependable for the commercial grower the following spring as science and the skill of man can provide. Its use takes away part of the risks that lie around, dogging the potato grower.

The Taxing Power

Governments must have the power to tax so that they may have revenue. The use of this power not for revenue but to favor one group to the disadvantage of another is a temptation to legislators. Personally I should like to see small distributors of goods so efficient that chain stores could not supply us more cheaply than the smaller merchants, but seven states now have put an excess tax on the chain organizations because they have reduced the spread between producer and consumer. Such taxation has been decided by the courts to be constitutional, and other states will consider such taxation this winter. The reasoning in this case is puzzling.

Readers' Views

I READ in your November 14th issue where a woman raised a carrot that weighed one and one-half pounds. Well, I have one that will beat it; it is 14 inches in circumference and seven inches in length. It weighs two pounds and four ounces. Let's see if somebody can beat it?

Thomas Konderchek.
Luzerne county, Pa.

* * *

YES, I can beat the big carrot. I raised one this year that measured 13½ inches in circumference and eight and one-half inches in length. It weighs two and one-half pounds.

Mrs. LaFayette Ivins.
Monmouth county, N. J.

* * *

IN your paper of November 14th Hubert Dunkle of West Virginia tells of his mother's big carrot weighing one and one-half pounds, 12¾ inches in circumference and nine inches long. My grandmother raised one this summer 15 inches in circumference around the top and 17 inches in circumference around the largest part. It weighed three and one-half pounds. Can any one beat it?

Dorothy Farabaugh.
Cambria county, Pa.

The Human Element

AN editorial in the November 14th issue, "The Human Element," says: "If men can't reap the rewards of their work they will cease to work more than is absolutely necessary for existence." This I think is absolutely true. I also think it is true that many have not received a just return for their work in the last ten years and the human element has at least in part been left out of our economic scheme. Give us fifty years of honest and clean government and business, and communism would fade away like snow before a July sun. The future generation would have to look up the pages of history to find out what communism stood for.

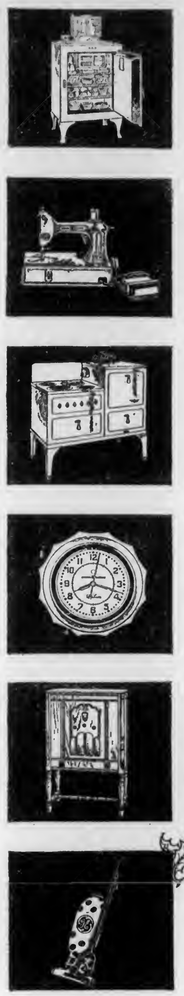
William F. Doyle.
Carroll county, Md.

Hint to Huskers

I WOULD like to hand my discovery on to other readers. I bought a pair of goatskin gloves in which to husk corn, as they keep the hands soft and prevent soreness and cracking. In a few days the thumbs were worn through and so I decided to patch them. I took a piece of tube patch and cut it so as to cover the worn places well, then I applied patch cement to the glove and put the patch in place, rolling it firmly to the glove with the can in which the patches were bought.

After drying for a few hours they were as good as new. By patching them as soon as small holes appeared I was able to use them all through corn husking and will be able to get a lot more wear too. Besides my hands are in better condition than ever before after corn husking.

Jeffries W. Freeman.
Chester county, Pa.



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SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

IT seemed for a good while this fall as if apples would not color well. The dry weather and lack of rain seemed to hold back the maturing of fruit and foliage. But coloring came at last and suddenly. Never were there finer apples on display than those on the market now. But I notice that the apples which the unemployed are selling in Philadelphia are western apples, as they were last winter.

* * *

I sometimes amuse myself by carrying the "protective tariff" idea to its ultimate and logical conclusion. If that were done, Pennsylvania markets could be reserved for Pennsylvania farmers, orchardists, gardeners, poultrymen and dairymen. We would admit only such products as we do not produce. If each state could erect a tariff wall for the protection of its own farmers, manufacturers, etc., would it, or would it not, be just and profitable? If not, why not?—based on the reasoning of national tariff protective laws.

* * *

A generation ago distance acted in lieu of a tariff wall between the widely separated states. A hundred miles was about as far as milk could be transported successfully. Vegetables for eastern cities were all grown in the Atlantic states. The same was true of all highly perishable products, and the Middle West was the outpost of the egg producing section. But modern methods of transportation and refrigeration have wiped out distance. Now, there is no section of the United States which is prevented from competing with the most distant state.

* * *

All this is, of course, well known, but it would seem that many farmers have not reconstructed their business practices to conform with changed conditions. When eastern producers began to feel the pinch caused by nation-wide competition many turned to the government and asked that "something be done" to relieve them from the effects of over supply and low prices. Others realized that only by well organized, intelligent cooperation could small eastern growers successfully compete with the big, highly organized producers of the West.

* * *

But the task of getting farmers organized in the East with the same high efficiency of the West has been a slow and discouraging process. Even with state laws requiring standard grading and packing we have not yet been able to turn out produce of as great uniformity as western people have achieved without compulsory laws. For generations farmers in the East have had their own customers and peddled their own produce. This developed and established a habit that is hard to break, hence the great variety of packages, grades and qualities one sees in eastern city wholesale markets, and it explains why buyers pass them by, preferring what they know to be standardized. And that's why western apples are again being sold by the unemployed in the cities. All this does not mean that there are no producers in the East who grow and pack as fine fruit and vegetables as come from the West. There are many such, but they are few and far between, when compared to the whole number, and few are able to impress themselves upon the market consciousness.

* * *

All five little fellows in our third generation have been struggling with the whooping cough for several weeks. It has kept them confined and added to the care and worry of parents, and caused anxiety and aroused sympathy in the case of the grandparents. One of the little boys, after a paroxysm of coughing, asked, "Why do people have to have the whooping cough?" I could not tell him. Can any one else? But don't tell me that it is the will of a "loving Father."

* * *

We raised, or at least fed, probably a hundred ring-neck pheasants this year and did not have one to eat. But that is because we did not try to get one. It does not seem any more like sport to go out and kill a pheasant when you have seen them daily as they grew up than it does to take a shot gun out into the poultry yard and shoot a chicken. But evidently the average man does not look at it that way. What, with the state of unemployment and the urge of primitive instincts the army of hunters this fall was legion. And they evidently couldn't read plain print, as one would see swarms of them roving over posted land.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

THEY had been married just half a century, two plain farmer folks. A little while after they had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary the wife said, "He has been the best husband any woman ever had." A young woman who listened said, "Well, I am so glad to hear you say that. Most married folks nowadays get sick of each other in a few months."

Now, there is a lot more in those words than you and I at first think. How many husbands and wives do you know who could speak of each other that way and do it sincerely and honestly? If you are one of the blessed few, thank your lucky stars, for whether you know it or not, you have great reason to be thankful.

The farmer's wife of whom I have spoken did not say a word about the hard times she and her husband had been through, and I know their way had led through many a bramble and brier patch; she said nothing about the money they had saved, although she might have said there was very little to show in dollars and cents for the hard work of the years. Her only thought, and it was a beautiful thought, was that her husband had been such a good man.

But now there is another side to this story, and one which hurts me when I think of it. Is it true that most men and women get tired of each other after a few years of married life? If it is something is wrong, radically wrong. I am afraid the love which soon grows cold was not very strong in the beginning.

God help the prospective husband and wife to take time enough to be sure they are not making a mistake. And then, after the mystic words have been spoken and troth has been plighted, let nothing come between you and your love. Be true. Be earnest. Be as faithful as the needle to the polar star. Bear and forbear.

"The best husband that ever was!" "The best wife on earth!" Live so that you can say it and mean every word of it. You can do it, and that is the only footpath on the way of peace.

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YOU can guard against milk losses from many common ills, cuts, bruises, chaps, inflammation, etc., by promptly applying Bag Balm for quick, clean healing—often between milkings. This refined, medicated ointment when used for caked bag, bunches and other udder ills gives remarkable results, say dairymen who can testify to its value. This "double action" healer is a refined, medicated ointment compounded with an exclusive penetrating antiseptic oil, produced by our own process, which permeates the pores and tissues, carrying the medication for easing discomfort, promoting circulation and restoring udder health.

Large 10 oz. tin costs only 60 cents. Wonderful for all farm healing—clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. At feed, drug, hardware and general stores, or by mail postpaid if dealer is not supplied.

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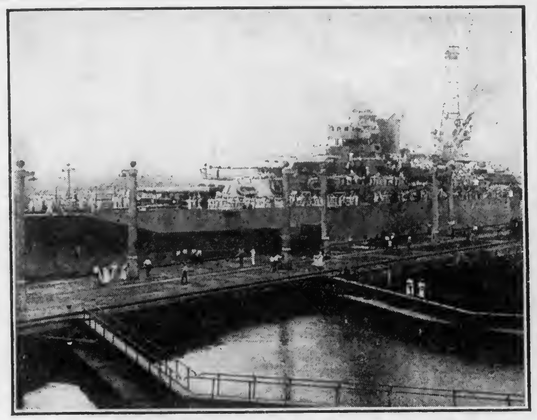
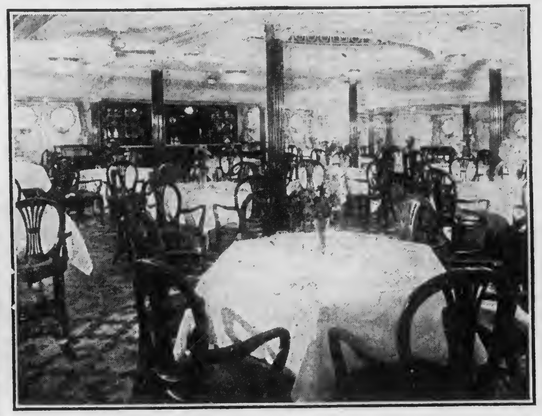


The New Mexico in Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, which we shall visit.



Dining-room aboard the ship reserved for Florida-Panama Tour members.

The Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour

PLANS have now been completed for the fifth and perhaps most interesting tour arranged and conducted by the editors especially for the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer, their families and friends.

This winter's expedition promises more novel experiences than any of the former trips. We shall have the special train, the private dining cars and the other accommodations former tour members have enjoyed so much. But in addition, we shall have a great ocean steamship all to ourselves. A private super-yacht exclusively for the use of our own party.

Where are we going? When you see the ship you will say it really doesn't matter much. To spend a few care-free days on this great steamer with your old friends, and new ones you will make on the trip—that in itself will be the experience of a lifetime.

Former tour members can imagine what it will mean to have broad decks all to ourselves for song fests and get-together meetings. Others have a complete surprise in store; for the friendly spirit and the warm friendships that develop on Pennsylvania Farmer tours are one of their greatest attractions.

There will be comfortable deck chairs for every one on our private ocean liner, spacious social rooms inside, lots of room for walking, many secluded corners for quiet conversation or restful naps or lazy enjoyment of the balmy tropical sea. And for complete privacy there will be roomy staterooms, each with at least one outside window, and each with comfortable beds and plenty of space to spread out.

Going Places by Train and Ocean Liner

But we are really going places on that super-yacht of ours, even if we have so much pleasure on the way we don't care where. We are going to Panama, way down near the Equator. And to romantic Cuba. And to that amazingly interesting Central American republic, Honduras, where most of our bananas grow.

Even before we board our spick-and-span ocean liner we shall have had a lot of pleasant adventures. For we shall explore Florida from end to end. We shall visit many of the places our folks enjoyed most on our former Florida-Cuba tours, and some new ones as well.

Most of us cannot make a trip of this kind very often, so we are going to see all we can, as long as we can do it comfortably and without rushing. Thanks to the economies of group travel, the special train and chartered ship, the cost will be very much lower than would be possible for individuals traveling alone. Only the very best of meals and accommodations will be provided. Tour members will be relieved of every detail of making arrangements, paying bills, tipping, transferring baggage, etc. Their only responsibility will be to enjoy themselves.

See Page 7 for summary of essential Tour facts. Use coupon below to obtain booklet containing complete details.

When we have finished exploring Florida we shall find our liner waiting at Miami (Port Everglades) to take us to the capital of our first foreign country, Havana. It will wait in the historic harbor (Remember the Maine!) while we go ashore to tour "the Paris of the western hemisphere" and to find out why Christopher Columbus called Cuba "the most beautiful land that human eye has ever seen." The ship will be our hotel while we are in Cuba.

Then away again to enjoy sunny days and starlit nights as we sail the sapphire sea bound for—Panama,—the crossroads of the world. As in Cuba a fleet of fine automobiles will meet us. By automobile, by special train and by special launch we shall inspect the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nor will our interest in Uncle Sam's great engineering feat keep us from visiting the landmarks and interesting cities of our second foreign country, the Republic of Panama on either side of the U. S. Canal Zone.

Back "home" again, on our palatial ship, we shall sail up the coast of Central America, to a point almost as far north as southern Mexico. Having passed Costa Rica and Nicaragua and glimpsed the spot where Columbus first set foot on the American mainland, we shall put in at Puerto Cortes in northwestern Honduras. Cortes was founded by Hernando Cortes himself in 1525. And that was just 33 years after 1492. On our way south we shall have visited St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. But Puerto Cortes will make St. Augustine seem like a real-estate development of the last boom. You know your Cortes if you read Richard Harding Davis or O. Henry.

Through the Jungle to Banana Land

Another special train will be waiting for us at Puerto Cortes. It will take us back into the interior of Honduras, right into the heart of the banana belt, with sugar cane, pineapple plantations, jungle villages and a lot of other absorbing sights and experiences thrown in for good measure.

The broad decks of our liner will furnish the ideal setting for our farewell songfests and games as we sail the balmy Caribbean back to Florida whence our special train will carry us back home all too soon.

This brief story is only a bare outline of the tour. The day-by-day schedule appears in the Tour Booklet, along with complete details about the cost. We shall be glad to send copies to all interested. Simply address the Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, using the coupon on this page or a letter or postal card.

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Without obligation of any kind please send me booklet giving the complete schedule and cost of the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour.

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THREE ESSENTIALS

LIKE the rest of us, wholesale buyers of farm products follow the easiest way. It is easier for them to buy from sellers who offer uniform, well packed, high quality products in large quantities. That is why premiums are paid for California eggs, Washington apples, Idaho potatoes. Eastern producers usually offer the quality but neither the volume nor the uniformity. When they do offer sufficient quantity to attract buyers, and when they guard the quality and uniformity enough to win the buyers' confidence, then the premiums come their way. The success of the Doylestown egg auction illustrates the point. Countless other rural communities might profit by practicing the quality-quantity-uniformity idea.

TWO VICTIMS OF BULLS

WILLIAM J. HORNER, aged 79, of Somerset county, Pa., went into his son's barn recently. Almost immediately his daughter-in-law who was near heard a commotion in the section of the barn where the bull was tied. She hurried in to find the aged man helpless on the floor of the feeding room, where he had been tossed by the bull. The victim is suffering from shock and from internal injuries, but is expected to recover. When Philip Fulcrode of Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pa., endeavored to tie his bull, which had broken its chain, the animal attacked him. The bull was hornless, but it broke several of Mr. Fulcrode's ribs and inflicted other serious injuries before it was driven off by Elmer Schreffler who came to the rescue. A loose bull is a dangerous beast, and a tied one is no better if a person gets within reach.

GOOD FARMERS

SOME Pennsylvania farmers have told us that this is the most profitable year they ever have had. Without exception the men who talk so optimistically are just ordinary good farmers. Their well cultivated, properly drained and carefully fertilized fields have yielded unusually heavy crops this favorable season—crops which help offset low prices. Their dairy herds consist of pure-breds and grades with high cow-testing association averages. Their poultry flocks are culled frequently. Their farm accounts help them avoid unprofitable lines of production and wasteful expenditures. Many of them plow down astonishing quantities of humus-making cover crops and legumes. They have labor-saving equipment that enables them to get along with little expense for labor. In short, they are exceptional only in that they practice many of the proved modern methods, whereas their less optimistic neighbors usually apply only a few of the newer and better ways.

A COAL CASE

HERETOFORE it has been the practice to tax all unmined coal in a township at the same rate and on the same valuation, which was supposed and estimated to be 50 per cent of its value. Thus all the coal in one township of Greene county, Pa., was taxed at $260 per acre, regardless of its location in the township. The Pennsylvania courts upheld this procedure but the United States Supreme Court has reversed them and declares that the owners of "back coal," or coal which is less valuable by reason of its location, are entitled to a readjustment of their assessments "so as to put them on a basis of equality, with due regard to differences in actual value, with other assessments of the coal of the same class within the tax district." Our system of taxing coal lands is all wrong but we don't know how to overcome the practical difficulties of a reformation. A farmer who owns land underlaid with coal cannot sell it now, nor has he been able to sell it for some years past. He can't mine it for use or sale and would have no market for it if he could mine it. All he can do under the present system of taxation is to pay taxes on something he did not acquire, cannot use and cannot sell. There ought to be a better way, but what is it?

AN OVERDUE REPORT

LAST week the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and gave a long overdue statement about the Board's stabilization operations in wheat and cotton. Apparently this action was an attempt to forestall an investigation by Congress, though it is stated that the Board's "enemies" as well as its friends will appear before the Committee. This is the first and only exact and authoritative statement of these operations, notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that the Board was not operating in secret.

From Chairman Stone's statement it appears that total purchases of wheat up to June 30, 1931, were 329,641,052 bushels. Total sales were 139,984,865 bushels. Total stocks on hand October 31st, 1931, were 189,656,187 bushels. The average price of all the wheat bought was 81.97c per bushel. Counting storage, loss on wheat sold and other costs the wheat on hand October 31st represents an investment of $1.17 per bushel. The Board has spent on stabilization of wheat $272,972,604 and has realized up to October 31st $112,823,842.

So much for wheat. Now let us look at the cotton deal, begun when the Board sagely declared cotton to be too low at around 16c per pound. Total purchases to June 30th were 1,319,000 bales at a cost of $107,533,346, an average of 16.3c per pound. Of this 1,310,789 bales were on hand October 31st. Including costs and losses on cotton sold the Board's stocks have cost about 18c per pound or about three times the current market price.

Chairman Stone told the Committee that it is now the policy of the Board to stay out of stabilization. But the people should take no chances on that. They should insist that neither the Farm Board nor any other agency shall be empowered to engage in stabilization operations or other business activities. The wisest policy is to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act and leave its proper functions to the executive forces of the government. This is not likely to be done now, but some day the power of public opinion will take the Board and the government out of business—forever, let us hope.

FOR A NATIONAL LAND POLICY

A LAND Utilization Conference, attended mainly by agricultural officials and educators, was held at Chicago recently. The object was to discuss the need for a national land policy and to suggest how and what it should cover. After three days of such discussion the Conference made a report which included eighteen recommendations "looking to the establishment of a rational land use policy." In brief those recommendations are:

(1) That grazing areas on public domain be made public ranges and administered by a federal agency something like national forests; (2) That lands valuable for watershed protection be under the supervision of the federal government; (3) That in the western states school land be swapped and consolidated so as to collect it into blocks of useful grazing area; (4) That a conference of credit agencies be called to form a program which they may follow in helping to readjust land uses; (5) That official outlooks be continued to supply information on which to base advice about changing systems of farming; (6) That an inventory of land resources and soils be made to determine value of land for production and taxation purposes; (7) That lands opened for homestead be carefully classified and those not suitable for that purpose be added to the public domain; (8) That taxation systems be revised to include a state or local income tax, reduced or checked expenditures and other reforms; (9) That land development enterprises be licensed and regulated; (10) "That increased attention be given to a study of all factors affecting the feasibility of land for agricultural use and the type of agriculture best suited to each specific kind of land," regional competition being taken into consideration; (11) That no new reclamation projects be undertaken until they are justified by agricultural needs; (12) That marginal land be put to profitable use, under public or private ownership, as the case indicates; (13) That land not adapted to private use be brought under public ownership according to a uniform plan for forests, parks, game refuges, etc.; (14) That steps be taken to start a program of soil conservation to reduce or eliminate damage from erosion, leaching, flooding, overgrazing, loss of organic matter, etc.; (15) That data in the form of soil and topographic surveys, weather records, etc., be collected and made available; (16) That a study be made of decentralization of industry and population as it applies to land use; (17) That regional conferences deal with local conditions of topography, climate, soil type, etc., from the standpoint of a national land policy; and (18) That two committees be appointed to see that these things are done, or at least to keep the subject alive before the public. These committees are (1) The National Land Use Planning Committee, composed of 15 men, and (2) the National Advisory and Legislative Committee of Land Use, composed of 27 members.

While this program appears to cover considerable ground it is even more comprehensive than we are able to indicate, for each recommendation is explained at length in the report. Before any of the suggestions are realized, the ways, the means and the wisdom of adopting same must be determined, which will take a long time. So it is not expected that a national land policy will go into effect at once, but the expression of the Conference is the first step toward such a policy. Some of the information called for will cost money; some of the recommendations if followed will save money, and the whole program when and if whipped into shape bids fair to promote the welfare of agriculture more in the next generation than all the "relief" proposed or tried in the present.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. HARRIS

ANOTHER Thanksgiving Day has passed, but it left little for which the nearby producers of turkeys can be thankful. Although on the market there was a scarcity of nearby birds, continued warm weather made shipping almost impossible. A few producers who were able to chill the dressed birds quickly and ship them into the Philadelphia market received as high as 45 cents a pound.

The bulk of the nearby turkey crop probably will be held over until the Christmas holidays. A good market for these heavy birds at that time is questionable. The chain stores this fall have found that customers demand lighter weight turkeys than in former years and that eight to twelve pounds are the most popular weights demanded. Birds held over for the Christmas market may be too heavy for the average trade at that time.

* * *

GENERALLY at Thanksgiving time the market prices and demand for cranberries, celery and sweet potatoes take a decided rise on the Philadelphia Dock Street Market. Last week there was no decided rise in price, although the volume moved was slightly greater. This may be attributed to the fact that prices on these products have been at a very low ebb all fall, and also that people, especially in the cities, are not as liberal in their buying as during prosperous years.

* * *

THIS winter there is a large volume of sweet potatoes stored on New Jersey farms and at the markets. Marketing experts express little encouragement for any improvement in market prices on this crop. The reason for this, they explain, is that the demand is slow and just as soon as the market shows a rise a large volume of sweets are taken out of storage and rushed onto the market, again bringing the price down.

* * *

MANY are beginning to wonder if again we are going to have a dry winter. Last winter some farmers did not have enough water in their ice ponds to provide them with their past summer's supply of ice. These men are hoping that this condition will not repeat itself this winter.

* * *

I PURCHASED two half-bushels of fancy Staymans and Romes last week at Tarrymoore Orchard roadside market. They were carefully graded and attractively packed. Bob Atkinson, the owner, finds that it pays to grade his apple crop carefully and in this way he can give the customer just what he wants. This fall, in spite of the depressed condition of business and employment, he has found a ready market for his fancy fruit at an attractive price.

Yesterday the local use of half-bushel baskets of apples for the Christmas trade was pointed out to me. Fruit growers have not taken hold of the holiday season market as strongly as they might and this year might prove a good time to try improving the local Christmas apple market because the quality of the apple crop in general is very good. Besides, some folks may not spend so much for Christmas gifts this season and many will be glad to consider an attractive package of fancy apples as a possible gift.

Some growers are packing their apples in half-bushel tub baskets for this trade and the green band at the top of the basket and the green and red oiled paper among the apples adds to the holiday spirit. These men are marketing this type of package locally, but it is doubtful if it would find a popular place on the wholesale market.

* * *

RED sweet potatoes find a very limited market in Philadelphia, except for reshipment. Most of the red sweets coming onto the Philadelphia market are finally sold in Reading, Allentown and cities in central Pennsylvania.

* * *

RECENTLY the dairy barn on the Belle Ellen Farm, Sussex county, which is owned by the New Jersey Experiment Station, burned to the ground. Loss is estimated between $100,000 and $200,000.

Cause of the fire, which took place early in the morning, was not determined. All of the livestock, over 100 head of pure-bred animals, were saved but the buildings, equipment and some feed were a total loss. Just recently the Experiment Station had completed installation of a modern milking room equipped with combine milking units.

The Experiment Station has not yet announced their plans for the future at Belle Ellen Farm.

* * *

THE possibility for a poultry meat auction in Burlington county again came up for discussion at Mt. Holly this week. Burlington county leads in the production of heavy birds for meat purposes and many of the producers feel that a more systematic and orderly method of marketing their birds is needed.

Jersey Black Giants, New Jersey's leading meat breed, originated in Burlington county. Today it still is the predominant heavy breed in the county.

* * *

THE warm fall weather has brought discouraging results to some farmers, while to others it has been extremely encouraging. Fall spinach and fall lettuce shipped from New Jersey have been the best in quality during many years. High quality is attributed to a good late growing season.

This is not true with the New Jersey celery crop. Although more celery put up in wired bunches is coming from New Jersey onto the Philadelphia market than in former years, the general run of the shipments is not of very high quality. Warm weather has ripened it too quickly and much of it is over mature.

* * *

BOYS and girls belonging to Four-H poultry clubs in the state have inaugurated a new marketing program, selling their eggs on a quality basis according to U. S. grades. This project, the first of its kind in the country, was started with the idea of teaching the youthful poultry keepers how to maintain good quality of market eggs and how to use the government grades in the packing and selling eggs at retail. It also should aid the industry in building up greater confidence and consciousness among consumers concerning egg quality.

These young poultrymen have a standard carton and label under which their graded eggs will be sold. A careful check will be kept on the grading and quality of the eggs which they are marketing under these labels. Each carton of eggs offered for sale will be sealed with a label, on which there will be printed a guarantee of freshness, a statement of egg size, a key letter to identify the seller of eggs, and a statement of county and club names.

J. C. Taylor, extension poultryman at the College, planned this project and feels that it has great promise as egg marketing training. There are 25 club members in Mercer, Cumberland and Gloucester counties who expect within the next twelve months to use more than 5,000 of the one-dozen size cartons designed for Four-H Club eggs. These club members own nearly 3,000 birds.

Other counties that will participate in this project are Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Essex, Sussex and Salem. Sales will be made on retail routes and at roadside markets.

* * *

THAT salesmanship in marketing farm products is no different than that required to market any other retail product is shown by M. A. Blake in his report of two years' experience at the New Jersey College Farm roadside market.

He says a "feature of interest noted in connection with the trade at the roadside market was that the great majority of people desire to talk. The subject varies from peaches to football, and often includes home troubles. A salesman who is a good listener and sympathetic becomes popular. It is quite important that such a person possess good tact, particularly when trade is brisk.

"A salesman at a roadside market soon learns that many persons have rather positive ideas about fruit and about prices, and often make dogmatic statements when they come to the stand. A good salesman will find it an advantage in most cases to agree with the customer. It saves loss of time in argument, and most customers are pleased when the salesman agrees with their statements. Even when a customer states that the price is high it is often well to agree that it is high, but also to have a ready answer to explain it, or at least to turn aside the subject."

* * *

TEMPERATURE and humidity of the dairy barn affects milk yields, was reported at an engineering meeting recently. C. E. Bender, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, stated that it was possible to predict a day in advance a drop in the milk production of cows by new methods developed at the Walker Gordon Laboratories. Between 70 per cent and 90 per cent humidity severe drops in the production of dairy cattle was noted, ranging from one to one and one-half quarts per cow per day.

"After such drops," said Br. Bender, "the cows seldom recover more than half of the decrease. It is thought that the drop is due to general apathy and depression, and not to nervous condition. The temperature variation in the barns is only about 20 degrees, and is less important than relative humidity."

* * *

FIGURES show a steady growth during the past five years in the enrollment in the College of Agriculture at Rutgers. In the fall of 1925 there was an enrollment of 84 students, in 1928 the enrollment was 118, and in 1929 it was 147. Last year there were 162 students, while this year this enrollment has increased to 227.

Professor F. G. Helyar attributes a part of this increase to the fact that scarcity of jobs drive more boys to college. Again the consistant increase may be due to the growing demand for men with more specialized training and perhaps somewhat to the lowering of the tuition for agricultural students from $200 to $80 in 1925-1926.

* * *

THE first essential in the reduction of production costs for the New Jersey dairy farmer is the economical growing of large amounts of corn silage and such legume roughages as alfalfa, clover, or soy-bean hay, according to E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

The present low price of wheat renders it an ideal substitute for corn in the dairy ration, he explains, and farmers who grow liberal amounts of corn, oats, wheat or barley for use as supplements to purchased concentrates have a distinct advantage over those who find it necessary to buy all grain feeds.

Essential Tour Facts

WHERE AND HOW.—By special train to Miami, Florida, and return, with special cars starting from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. By chartered ocean liner from Miami (Port Everglades), Florida, to Cuba, Panama, Honduras and return. Special automobiles, motor coaches, launches and private trains for numerous side trips.

WHEN.—Special train to be operated south of Washington will be made up of private cars starting and returning as follows:

STARTING

Leave Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Saturday morning, January 30th.
Leave Pittsburgh Friday evening, January 29th.
Leave Washington, D. C. Saturday afternoon, January 30th.

RETURNING

Arrive Washington, D. C., Harrisburg and Philadelphia Tuesday, afternoon, February 16th.
Arrive Pittsburgh Wednesday morning, February 17th.

COST.—One lump sum, shown in the Tour Booklet, covers all expenses—train and steamship fare, Pullman and stateroom, side trips, the finest of meals, tips, everything. The cost is remarkably low, due to special rates obtained and to economies of cooperative travel. Low rates for children under twelve.

Pay once, then you are through paying. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home. No extras tacked on later. All bill-paying and tipping will be done by the Tour Manager. All fees and government taxes included in tour cost.

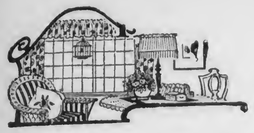
THE SHIP.—The ship reserved for our exclusive use is the S. S. Sixaola, de luxe liner of the United Fruit Company's famous Great White Fleet. All staterooms are spacious outside rooms, with one or two windows, running hot and cold water (some with private bath), hot or cold air ventilation as needed. Physician aboard at all times.

ARRANGEMENTS.—Tour members will have nothing to do but make their reservations and meet the tour train at their nearest starting point. All details and red tape will be handled by the Tour Manager.

SPECIAL GROUPS.—Parties of friends may reserve adjoining space on the train and adjoining staterooms or suites on the ship. Special effort will be made to place those traveling alone with congenial companions.

WHAT TO TAKE.—Light summer clothing will be needed on part of the trip. Those who make reservations will receive complete instructions about clothing, baggage, etc. No passports required.

TOUR BOOKLET.—Use coupon on Page 5, or letter or postal card, to send for illustrated booklet giving detailed schedule and cost.



The Farm Home

A King Dethroned

By HILDA RICHMOND

WHAT is the home status of the baby of thirteen, fourteen or twenty months when the second baby appears on the scene? In many, many cases the little monarch finds his or her throne crumbling to ruins while a new one is set up for the little precious new arrival. With the mother's time so fully occupied, and with perhaps little money to hire outside help, the older baby is shunted off in a way that is not only disagreeable to the dethroned ruler, but often is really dangerous from a physical standpoint. "Mother's big boy" or her "Little Helper" so-called to soothe ruffled feelings and comfort aching little hearts, is still a baby needing the best of care and the greatest solicitude right along with the helpless little newcomer.

In the first place the older baby has a right to mother and home. In too many cases some injudicious and anxious relative opens her heart and home, and the little one who once was the center of attraction with his father and mother is taken to new surroundings. It may be that Grandmother or Auntie can give hours of time to him and all the intelligent care the books lay down, but the fact remains that the mother is the natural guardian and protector of the baby. Unless actual illness prompts the separation it is better to leave the baby in his own home.

A recent distressing case was that of a grandmother who became so attached to a little girl baby following the advent of the second child that she made things very disagreeable for the young parents when they took the child home. "You have one, and you might let me have this child in my loneliness," she wept. "I've had all the care of her these months and see how well she is. You have your hands full with one baby."

He Is Still Important

The older child needs care as to diet, exercise, sleep and the whole routine of living. It may be that the young parents will have to give up most social pleasures and little trips for several years, and they will both have to work for the welfare of the two babies making many sacrifices of time and money, but when all is said the foundation for healthful and robust living must be laid during the first years of existence. The tiny baby must be fed and cared for regularly, but so must the other child who is still an infant. Regular naps must be managed and at the same time, so that one child does not waken the other, and though separate diets must be followed the one needs suitable food the same as the other.

It is not an easy task to have two or three babies "underfoot" at the same time, but young mothers surely know the gravity of the situation and long to give to it the best that is in them. They must strive to keep well and keep calm themselves, and also to make the little kingdom over which they rule sweet and healthful. The older baby must be loved and made to feel as important as the new arrival by both parents so that there will be no unhappiness or selfishness fostered. And where such harmony and equality is established the home relations are the greatest asset either or both babies can have.

Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places,
That was how in ancient ages,
Children grew to kings and sages.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Common Cold

SINCE the common cold is such a large factor in the health of the nation and such a waste of the nation's time, it is of the utmost importance that its ravages be prevented as far as possible.

As a first principle in prevention we must recognize the fact that colds are infectious and contagious. Much time and effort have been spent in trying to discover the particular germ responsible for the common cold. The latest work seems to indicate that the cause of this disease is to be found in a filterable virus, that is, this virus will pass through a filter and even a high-powered microscope cannot detect the offending organism.

The infective agent is found in the nasal secretions of the victim, who has acquired the infection by direct or indirect contact with some one else suffering from the disease. If you wish to avoid a cold, give your sneezing, coughing friends a wide berth.

The difficulty of avoiding infection is frankly acknowledged. During the cold season of the year, colds are very prevalent, and a large number of the patients are walking abroad in the land because they will not be kept in by "just a cold." The innocent bystanders suffer. They are sprayed with the infection liberated by a chorus of sneezes.

The hands of a person with a cold are practically sure to be infected from his nasal secretions, and the infection will be conveyed to articles he handles and to other hands which he touches. Hence, it is almost impossible to avoid direct or indirect contact with the infection unless the people who have colds are willing to take measures for the protection of their fellows.

The best method of protection, for both the sick and the well, is for the patient with a cold to go home—to bed, if necessary—and to stay there until he has recovered. The patient needs quiet, rest and proper care, and he cannot obtain these in office, shop or factory. While thus doing the best thing for himself, he is likewise adopting one of the best methods of protecting the general public.

While we should avoid all possible contact with these sufferers in our midst, keeping a safe distance from them whenever possible, we have our own part to play in this matter of protection and prevention.

Mince Meat

THREE pounds beef (neck or chuck) chopped and cooked, one-half pound suet chopped, three and one-half pounds brown sugar, one cup molasses, six pounds tart apples, pared and chopped, two pounds raisins (seedless), two pounds currants, one-half pound citron, cut in small thin pieces, two quarts cider, one lemon cut in small pieces, one quart fruit juice, four tablespoons salt, one tablespoon ground cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half tablespoon, ground cloves and mace.

Method: Cook meat, put other ingredients in, except fruit juice, together. Cook until soft. Cool, add fruit juice.

Yuletide Sweets

TEA-TIME at holly-berry season is one of the pleasantest times of the whole year. Friends drop in, candles are lighted at four, and the cupboard is fairly filled with good things—fruit cake, holiday cookies and home-made sweets.

Home-made sweets—we repeat—for of course your Christmas candies are going to be the preferred home-made type which are so wholesome and delectable and which have a personal touch in keeping with the spirit of Christmas hospitality.

Pack the candies in pretty tin boxes to keep fresh until you are ready to arrange them in bon-bon dishes for serving; fill decorative glass jars with hard candies and set them in a convenient spot for folks who like to "nibble"; and twist gay-colored cellophane paper into tiny bags to hold healthful fruit candies for little neighbors who will "find a path to your door."

It is most important to have simple tested recipes in order to make simply perfect candies—and here is an inviting assortment:

Cream caramels: Combine two cups of sugar, two cups of corn syrup, one cup condensed milk, one cup water and one-half cup butter; cook to the hard ball stage—244 degrees—stirring constantly to prevent burning. Add one teaspoon of vanilla and one cup of chopped walnuts and pour into a buttered pan. When cool, mark into squares and when cold cut and wrap in waxed paper.

Raisin caramels: Combine one cup brown sugar with one-half cup white sugar, one-half cup corn syrup, one cup evaporated milk, one-half cup water, four tablespoons butter, a pinch of soda, and cook to the firm ball stage—246 degrees—stirring to prevent burning. Add two teaspoons of vanilla and one cup of raisins; pour into a buttered pan and let stand until cold. Remove the whole slab of candy to a board and cut into squares. Wrap in oiled paper if desired.

Chocolate and Cinnamon

Chocolate drops: Melt two and one-half squares of chocolate in the top of a double boiler. Add the contents of two cans of moist cocoanut, then add the contents of one can of condensed milk and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased sheet and bake in a moderate oven—350 degrees for fifteen minutes. This makes four dozen small drops.

Pineapple creams: Boil, without stirring, two cups of sugar, two-thirds cup milk and one-fourth cup of butter. When it reaches the soft ball stage remove from the fire, add one teaspoon lemon juice and color a pale green. Cool and beat very stiff. Add one-half cup of crushed pineapple, four tablespoons chopped maraschino cherries and four tablespoons chopped mint cherries, all of which have been very well drained. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased sheet. It is very important to have the pineapple and cherries drained very dry before adding.

Peanut butter penoche: Boil three cups of brown sugar, one-third cup of canned peanut butter, two tablespoons of butter and one cup of milk, to the soft ball stage—236 degrees. Cool, beat until creamy, add one-half cup of salted peanuts and one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Pour out onto a buttered platter. Cut in squares.

Apricot penoche: Mix three cups of brown sugar, two-thirds cup of condensed milk, two-thirds cup water, three tablespoons white corn syrup and three tablespoons of butter. Boil to 230 degrees. Add one-half cup of chopped dried apricots and continue boiling to 234 degrees. Cool to 120 degrees and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered pans.

Cinnamon cocoanut drops: Boil without stirring, to the soft ball stage, or 236 degrees, three cups of sugar, one cup cream, one-half cup corn syrup and one stick of cinnamon. Cool to lukewarm, color with red fruit coloring, beat until creamy, add the contents of two cans of moist cocoanut and drop by spoonfuls on a greased sheet.

Timely Tips

Accurate measurements are important to successful cake making; all reliable recipes are made for level, not heaping, measures.

* * *

Kitchen tables are now being covered with linoleum. Only the best grades, such as are generally known as ship's linoleum will do. One advantage is that colors may be selected to harmonize with the room.

Something New for Winter

No. 7381.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 40 requires 5¾ yards of 35-inch material if made without contrast. If made as shown in the large view, 4¾ yards of figured material and ⅞ yard of plain will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7296.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 32-inch material. For contrasting material 1-6 yard 35 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7371.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 yards of figured material and 1¾ yards of plain material, 32 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7368.—Ladies' coat. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3½ yards of 54-inch material. To line the coat requires 3¾ yards 35 inches wide. For interlining of canvas or coarse linen 1½ yard 27 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7384.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material if made as shown in the large view but without contrast. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7182.—Ladies' dance set. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 3 2-3 yards of lace edging, and three motifs of lace. The shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7386.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material if made with sleeves, and all of one material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

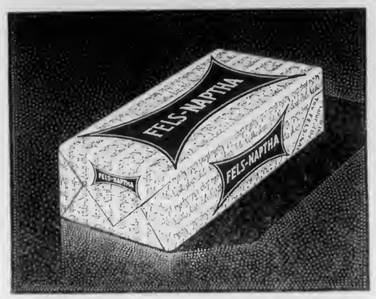
No. 7276.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10-year size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. For contrasting material ⅜ yard is required. Bow at the neck of ribbon requires ⅝ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7391.—Girls' dress with panties. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 if made with long sleeves requires 3 yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7045.—"Little Brother Suit." Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size with long sleeves and of one material requires 2 yards 35 inches wide. With short sleeves, 1¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Here's one time your eyes are wrong

You can look and look at Fels-Naptha and all you'll see is fine golden soap. But one little sniff will prove that your eyes are wrong.

For right in the soap, you'll smell naptha. *Plenty* of it, too! So every time you use Fels-Naptha, you get the *extra* help of two cleaners. Unusually good golden soap and plenty of grease-dissolving naptha! Hand-in-hand, these busy partners loosen even stubborn dirt and wash it away—*thoroughly*. They get your clothes *sweetly* clean. And they do it quicker, easier—without hard rubbing on your part.

You'll find Fels-Naptha gentle to your hands, too. It gets them out of water sooner. Try Fels-Naptha and you'll discover that it's a real bargain in washing value. It brings you not more bars, but more help. *Extra* help in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; whether you soak or boil your clothes. Ask your grocer for a few bars, or the handy 10-bar carton, today.

Send for this Chipper!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write today. Fels & Company, Phila., Pa. Dept. 7-12-5.

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR

BUTTER PRICES GO UP

You want and deserve to get a high price for your butter. The chances are that your butter is every bit as good as that made by the large creameries. How then, do the creameries obtain such high prices? Creamery men say it's a matter of uniformity in coloring; of keeping butter that golden June shade every day of the year. That's why ninety per cent of the large creameries use Dandelion Brand Butter Color. Why don't you try Dandelion Brand? It costs practically nothing to use. Purely vegetable. Meets all state and national food laws. Sold at all drug and grocery stores, 35 cents.

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Send for FREE Catalog
A. F. DUDLEY, 54 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

The trip to town

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the farm family drives to town. Boys and girls to the movies. . . . Young fellows for a date. . . . Dad and mother to purchase the weekly provisions.

But buying isn't such hard work as it used to be. It's a real pleasure trip, indeed. Goods come in packages and each sack or carton has a label. Mother knows what she wants. Father has his mind made up too. Under the farm account book at home they keep a "needed" slip. There all goods to be bought are listed. So are the brands to buy. Shoes, breakfast food, and syrup, gloves, tires, overalls.

The dealer who sells an advertised product does not have to resort to clever salesman's tricks. He sells his merchandise for what it's worth. He knows that you've had a chance to read about it, to compare it with other lines, to come to him with your eyes open.

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

A New Kind of Nut Cracker

ONE of Pennsylvania's Game Protectors, George M. Langdon, tells this interesting story about a blue heron he noticed in trouble. On Mr. Langdon's approach he flew a short distance with his head held in a very unnatural position. With the help of his Cocker Spaniel, "Boots," they rounded the gentleman up and gave him first aid.

"Some one left a night line in the pond and Mr. Heron tried to rob it," Mr. Langdon says. "Result? He lodged a hook in the upper portion of his throat and further struggle threw a loop of line around his neck about eight inches below the head and tied it securely fast with less than three inches of slack between the base of his beak and this point on his neck. The line had then broken off close to the knot and left him free but with a hook in his throat and his dear little face tied to the front of his neck about half way down. My first concern was to relieve him from this rather painful situation and he seemed so weak that I never gave a thought that he might have some scrap left in him, so I inserted by left fore-finger and thumb in his mouth and went to work on the hook and at once learned that I had made a mistake. Boy! Could that baby bite? Say! No doubt but what he could crack black walnuts in that grip. I got my hand loose in a decidedly damaged condition, made some remarks, here deleted for sufficient reason, had the doubtful pleasure of seeing my dog sit down at a safe distance and deliberately laugh at me and then with one of those rare flashes of reason I went and cut the line off his neck. Was he a happy bird? I'll say he was, and my next job was to hunt an iodine bottle."

Four-H Club News

THE Indian Trail Four-H Garment Clubs of Northampton county, Pa., had their annual round-up on Thursday, November 12th. There are three clubs: First Year Garment Club, Second Year Garment Club, and a My Own Room Club. The three clubs were organized by Miss F. Marguerite Erikson, county extension worker.

On Thursday night the members displayed their completed projects at the Harmony Grange Hall, where they were judged by Miss Meyers. The first year garment club project consisted of an apron, pair of sleeping pajamas, proper way of sewing a button; second year project consisted of a school dress with sleeves or a sleeveless dress with a jacket with sleeves; a slip, and proper way of mending a dress or apron; my own room project consisted of a desk blotter, book ends, lamp shade and description of lamp, shoe bag, laundry bag, shoe trees and clothes hangers (enameled) and a description of club member's room.

In the first year garment club, the following members were accredited for their work: First place was won by Emma Mohrey; second, Catherine Mann; third, Mabel Ruch; Fourth, Josephine Portzen.

Second year garment club judging resulted in the following order: First place, Mabel Hower; second, Mildred Klippinger; third, Arlene Heiney; fourth, Ethel Barger.

The results of my own room judging were as follows: First place, Edna Hower; second, Mary Hower; third, Pauline Easterday; fourth, George Hower.

George Hower being the only boy in Northampton county interested in my own room club has completed his project and redecorated his room. George also represents Northampton county on the livestock judging team, winning the honor of a trip to the Chicago Livestock Exposition the latter part of this month. The other members of the team are Marvin and Walter Heller, also of Northampton county.

Clarence E. Hower,
Club News Reporter.

Drawn by Verna Mae Gruber

The Tuscarora Legend

AN ancient legend of the Tuscaroras, which dates back to the time the tribe lived in North Carolina, explains the post cards and pictured pillow tops seen at Niagara Falls showing a maiden going over the falls in a canoe, says Dr. Erl Bates of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Once, in the Carolinas, the whites had cut off all avenues of escape from the Tuscaroras. The Indians met in council and prayed to the Great Spirit for help and suddenly a maiden in a canoe came from the sky. A small stream, covered with alders, flowed north from their land. That night, led by the sky maiden, the Indians floated down the stream hanging to the sides of floating logs, and the tribe escaped.

In later days after the tribe settled on the present reservation near the falls, the tribe loaded a canoe with fruit and flowers and sent it over the falls in memory of their deliverance. It is said that in the early days the most beautiful maiden in the tribe was placed in the canoe, but since historic times the ceremony is celebrated by having the most beautiful maiden launch the tribal gift over Niagara. Niagara is a corruption of the Tuscarora word which means "roaring waters."

Winter Bouquets

OUR Pussy Willow Tree is the solution for a centerpiece. At any time from late fall until early summer we can pick a bouquet of "pussys." Gather a number of twigs or branches at any time and with a sharp knife remove the brown skin from each "pussy." Underneath this brown skin they are waiting ready to burst forth when spring comes, but with a little help they will come out any winter day. If kept in water from two to four weeks the twigs will become rooted cuttings.

Helen E. Ruyle.

SOMETHING TO DO THIS WEEK

Our new contests are going to be very popular, I know. They are something all of you can try and there isn't a reason in the world why your contribution should not be a prize winner. Every week ten or more nice prizes are sent to the boys and girls who read Our Page. Even if you have won before, that won't keep the judges from proclaiming your drawing or story the best. Let's all get busy and perhaps win one of our nice Christmas prizes.

How is your imagination? Write a story about "The Strange Bundle." There are a lot of possibilities in that subject. Be sure to write with ink and use only one side of the paper. There will be four prizes for the best stories. First prize for girls, a pretty string of beads; first prize for boys, a leather bill-fold; second prize for girls, a package of quilt patches all ready to be made into a quilt for your bed; second prize for boys, a thrilling book.

Now for Our Artists. What can you do with the subject "The Lost Pocketbook?" Your cartoon may be funny or sad. Be sure to use ink and unruled white paper. There will be four prizes for this contest—books for boys and girls.

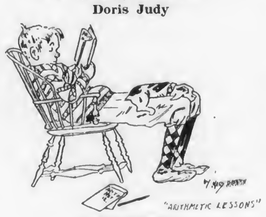
Send your contribution before December 19th to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Idea of Hard Work

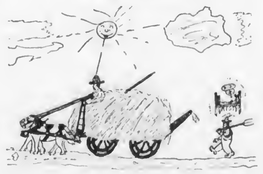
Katherine Crummett

Clifford Hipple

Doris Judy



Mary Harnish



Arnold Thompson

Little Folks' Corner

Trixie's Tale

A tigerish warm fur coat,
Four paws and a vest of white,
A tiny white star on the forehead—
Oh, yes, that's Trixie all right.

But what of his disposition?
And what of his character at large?
Now, if ever a cat had a soul,
I'm sure 'twas that cat of ours.

Oh, yes, he was really most sensitive,
And downright particular;
Do you think he'd drink from any old dish?
He'd much prefer a white saucer.

Three times a day he'd be on hand
With the family to share his eats,
And just as soon as the table was set
He'd climb to his little seat.

If a piece of bread it chanced to be,
It must be buttered indeed,
For what fine cat could eat plain bread?
"I want something on it," mewed he.

In winter months he liked quite well
To sleep inside our oven
But when found there, he'd be removed
With no very gentle lovin'.

Now I like to think him something more
Than just a common cat,
And, true, he did have Persian blood,
And, oh, so nice and fat.

And a big round face—'twas most uncommon,
For an ordinary beast,
And a cold pink nose to annoy your snooze,
If you should oversleep.

Now I wonder where he is
Since we have left the place,
Is he a pet in somebody's home
And still in life's short race?

But much more likely he's in cat heaven,
With furry angels flitting by,
With mice and catnip ever round him
In that purring choir on high.

A true story of a cat owned by Grace Roberts, as told by herself.

Drives Bull Home

One evening not long ago, just as I was getting home from school, I heard some one yelling. I looked in the pasture. There was my brother on one side of the fence and a bull on the other side.

He was trying to make the bull go on but it refused. Soon my dog, "Laddie," came. He barked at the bull. Then the bull went on to the barn, and my brother was safe. That was the bravest thing my pet ever did.

Helen E. Keim.

* * *

A few years ago when we moved from Philadelphia to Vineland we had a pet dog named Teddy. She was a gentle dog and followed us every place we went. My older sister and I always were fond of hiking and Teddy would go with us every time. We often went to the store which was about a three-mile hike and also we had to cross a bridge under which the water rushed furiously.

Teddy never would cross this bridge so my sister and I would carry her across. After a while when we'd been crossing the bridge quite often Teddy would put her front paws on the bridge then she began going farther and farther across. Soon she would walk all the way across. I think the bravest thing my pet ever did was conquering her fear of crossing a bridge.

Mary Staton.

Layers by inheritance

KERR CHICKS have the laying quality bred into them—for generations. Buy Kerr Chicks now and you will avoid disappointments next fall, when the pullets begin to lay.

Here we produce cockerels from our trap-nested breeders to head our breeding flocks. In this way we have developed the heavy laying qualities of Kerr Chicks of today.

Kerr Chicks excel in size, type, vigor and livability. Last spring's livability records from 72 farms, covering a total of 60,000 Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, blood-tested chicks purchased, show an average loss, in three weeks, of less than 5 per cent.

Special Discounts. We are now taking orders for spring delivery. Discounts on early orders—received before December 15th. Write now for free Chick Book with price list and circular giving full particulars.

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America's Oldest and Greatest Laying strain of Rocks. Carefully Selected. Trap-nested and Pedigreed for EGGS since 1880
Greatest Contest Winners - - - - - - - - World Record Layers
DON'T buy until you have read Parks' Catalog. It's FREE.
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Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows
28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, brooders and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs.
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WHITE ROCK CHICKS—EGGS
Ideal for broilers and heavy layers. Winners Georgia National and New York Egg Contests. Also Ohio State Fair. Official records up to 301 eggs. Accredited flocks headed by 200-289 egg pedigreed males. Bloodtested. Livability guaranteed. Circular free.
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White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Heavy Mixed. Hatches weekly all year. We ship C.O.D. or cash. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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Baby Chicks Never before such high quality chicks at so low a price. Years of service with quality Rock. You can't lose. Booklet free.
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Hatches weekly. *Write for low prices on 1,000 lots.*
100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McCLURE, PA.

When writing Advertisers please mention The Pennsylvania Farmer.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

I HAVE been getting good production from pullets this fall. One pen of very early birds, housed in August, got an attack of chicken-pox, went out of production and molted, but the disease was the light form and the birds quickly recovered and are now laying well again. The rest of the birds are doing nicely, and one pen of 200 being trapped is laying over 60 per cent and still coming.

* * *

WITH Leghorns, the problem is often to keep up body weight under heavy production, and I am feeding these birds all the grain they will eat. The skillful feeder does not give grain by any set rule, but watches his birds. If they seem hungry for grain, he gives them more, while if they leave it, he cuts down until they seem anxious for it again.

* * *

THE older birds are laying very little now, and are in various stages of the molt. They, too, are getting plenty of grain, so that they can recover body weight after their long laying season and the strain of getting new feathers. After the first of the year they will be ready to lay again, and should receive a little less grain until they are in production, so that they will not become too fat.

* * *

I AM using a little alfalfa leaf meal in my mash, but feeding cabbage, apples and other succulence in addition, for their laxative effect.

The Cheerful Plowman

IT'S TIME TO GO

HARD TIMES stands beside my bed with his whiskers long and red, with his fingers long and thin and his face as hard as tin. He would like to grip my neck, make of me a battered wreck; he would like to wring my nose, cripple me from brows to toes; he would like to make me cry for his mercy ere I die.

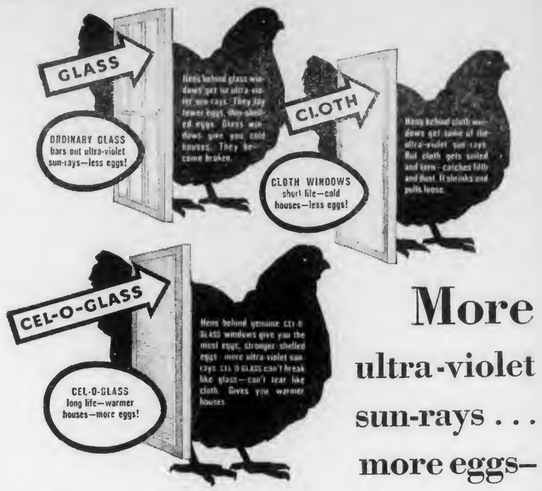
I'm aware he's standing there just beyond the chest and chair, but I pay no heed to him in the moonlight pale and dim. I snore on and say, "Oh well, that old, grim old, mean old shell can't hang on forever here, though I hate to have him near. He must leave some time, the scamp, he can't stay for aye, the tramp.

"He was here in '93, had his feelers out for me, stood and eyed me as I slept, to my chamber softly crept, longed to throttle me, I know, but at last he had to go. He was here in '99, brought a fork with pointed tine, hoped to starve and stab me then, add me to the martyred men, but I went my careful way, watched him stay, and stay, and stay, but at last he saw the light, left again one happy night.

"He was here again, I wit, nineteen-seven, wasn't it? How he thought he'd get my goat, take from me my shirt and coat, take the roof from over me, steal the parsnips from my tree, change my balance at the bank into ink marks red and rank, but I held my tongue and breath, gave no thought to debt and death, knew if I could keep my lip stiff and rigid, hold my grip, Hard Times would pull out in time, could not pull his direst crime.

Sure enough, he lost his nerve, started then to limp and swerve, finally he went his way; ignore him and he will not stay. He is here again, 'tis true, red of beard and fingers blue, but I give him not a word; he'll soon leave, the cowardly bird.

J. E. T.



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Get full benefit from the free, egg-producing food supplied by Nature—the ultra-violet rays of the sun! Don't throw it away. Insist on *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS.

33 Agricultural Experiment Stations and thousands of farmers have conclusively proved that *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS increases egg production from 15% to 50%. From 1921-1925 at the Vineland Egg-laying Contest, when no CEL-O-GLASS was used, the layers averaged 43.5 eggs each from November to April. From 1925 to 1929, when CEL-O-GLASS was used, *layers' average was increased to 77.6 eggs for these same months!*

Tests at the New Jersey Experiment Station show that CEL-O-GLASS also gives you warmer houses than other window materials. When it was 1° above zero outside it was only 10° above in a glass house, while a house with CEL-O-GLASS windows showed a temperature of 39° above.

CEL-O-GLASS promotes health and growth in brooder houses, dairy barns, and hog houses. Good for back porches and cold frames. Also practical for storm-doors and windows. You can buy CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, please write to Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-121, 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

How to install CEL-O-GLASS

The CEL-O-GLASS you now buy is new and improved. It is the only ultra-violet-ray material on a wire mesh base with published scientific proof that it increases egg production and reduces chick losses. Properly installed, it will last 5 years and longer. For longest life, install on vertical frames to swing up under roof or to the side—or install on sliding frames to slide down behind the front, just under window-opening.

The New CEL-O-GLASS longer-life
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. U.S. PATENT 1,580,287
—more ultra-violet sun-rays

Write today for complete information about CEL-O-GLASS. Also ask for our free blue-prints on laying houses, brooder houses, hog houses and cold frames. Write to Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-121, 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

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Cozily warm in severe winter weather is this round wood brooder house (designed and built by the Harder Silo people). Grow your broiler chicks faster—reduce mortality—make more money by brooding them in a Harder. Side walls and thick wood floors fit tight as a tank. Temperature easily controlled even in exposed location. A wonderful house for brooding all your chicks. Warmer on cold days, cooler on warm days. Offered at a new low price. Get a copy of illustrated folder. Local agents wanted.
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Leghorns, Rocks Reds, Wyandottes
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CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks Bram-Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks
Specialty-Bred Stock Reasonably Priced
WENE'S S. C. White Leghorns are a distinct strain personally bred by Elmer H. Wene for the production of large, chalk-white eggs that command a premium. We were pioneers in introducing Cross-Breeds for the production of market poultry. Seven years' continuous blood testing assure complete freedom from B. W. D. We're booking now for Spring delivery and allowing special Pre-Season Discount. Order at once and save up to 15%.
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PROFITABLE FEEDING *this Winter*

A good income from feeding cows is assured to the dairyman who feeds intelligently. The decline in prices of commercial feeds has made the ratio of cost to selling price of milk more favorable to your profits.

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed and Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

protein feeds of proven quality, are selling close to the price of corn, oats, wheat and barley. Buffalo furnishes over twice as much protein as whole corn, Diamond 4 times as much. As a dairyman, you should take advantage of these unusual values. Either Buffalo or Diamond, with homegrown grains added, forms a safe, productive ration that will make good profits for many a dairyman this winter.

• • •

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal is an ideal source of protein for the poultry mash. The presence of Diamond increases digestibility, lowers fibre and gives the mash Vitamin-A potency.

If you want good efficient ration formulas, which utilize your homegrown grains to best advantage, write . . .

RATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT
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SAVE **CRAINE-LINE SILOS**

At December Reductions

Prices now average $50 less than in summer. Delivery when you want it. Terms within reason. For a few weeks only! Write today. Get full information and photographs. And details of the full line.

LET CRAINE LIFT YOUR DAIRY TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF PROFIT

THE TRIPLE WALL — THE WOOD STAVE
COVERS FOR OLD SILOS
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No obligation to buy. Get the facts first, then decide. We've been leaders for many years and you'll get the advantage of this experience if you'll just write:

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Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
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GUERNSEYS Young stock, male and female. BARGAINS. Accredited — Blood Tested
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

For Sale Five registered Jersey cows, fresh or springers, also a few heifers, at farm 2 miles north of Harrison City.
W. F. WAGNER, R. 2, Irwin, Pa.

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

TWENTY years ago I spent most of my time visiting farmers, always on invitation and always in the hope that both of us would know a little more after the visit. Now things have changed and many farmers come to visit me, and this is an invitation to others. Lately I had a dairyman visit me from a neighboring county. He reminded me of the time I visited his farm and he had called in a dozen or more of the neighbors so we could have an informal meeting in and about his dairy barn. I recalled the incident clearly, yet we had many such little meetings. Then he reminded me:

"You emphasized the lead pencil and its use. You illustrated how you had ruled milk sheets, a scale, kept records of each cow's milk morning and evening tested for the butterfat and then showed us how you kept a simple business record of the dairy outgo and income. I was a beginner and you impressed me as sensible and practical. I started with these records at once and in less than one year a fourth of my cows were sold and you may guess why.

"The dairy business made me some money right along and I had a fine trade in butter, but within the last two years the prices dropped 40 per cent and the quantity consumed about 20 per cent. Very soon there was no profit and in fact some loss. Five of the lowest producing cows had to go. I made changes in the ration I fed and told my help their wages were reduced less than mine, but there would be a 20 per cent cut and if they could not stand it I would not ask them to continue, but all were glad to stay. My pencils tell me the profits are very small, but the budget is balanced."

Here I found a man who adjusted his business promptly to the conditions which he could not change; every one has employment and no one goes hungry. To me it seemed like a great lesson that might be applied on a large scale at this time in our land.

Finding Facts

Many facts are difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. Lately an extensive series of observations were made by experiment station people as to the relative profitableness of large and small cows in the same breed. The resulting survey indicated that the larger cows in the breed were the most profitable. Promptly one of my older readers remembered that I advocated breeding heifers rather young and so he said: "You realize that breeding heifers young results in a smaller cow and thus not as profitable a cow." But I never realized nor observed anything like that, provided the cows were fed well all the time until they had attained their full growth. I, of course, know that a heifer bred young and poorly fed will be stunted in growth and possibly in producing qualities. If we calculate our ration for both increased weight and milk production we will get what we are working for.

Relative to the Best Calving Age for Heifers

No business dairyman wants to feed the heifer longer than is really necessary before it comes into profit. Whenever asked for a definite statement I said 20 to 24 months for Channel Island cattle and some older for the larger breeds. Before me is a report from the Missouri Station with observations made on 22,000 cows and this is what they say:

"It is concluded that the most efficient milk and fat production (utilization of nutrients) will be obtained by breeding animals to calve at from 20 to 24 months old."

It was found that delayed calving produced greater production but not as profitable production. These conclusions of course come from the study of cows under official test.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

H. M. R.—When your beef cattle come from the green succulent pasture they will crave some dry feed. Have you not seen cattle eating hay when they had an abundance of grass? They craved a change. I would feed the cattle hay until I was sure I had silage enough to run them until grass comes in the spring. The change from silage to grass is not half so abrupt as from hay to grass. Senator William Post of Upshur county, this state, told me recently that he hauled out silage to his cattle last spring after they had been turned to grass and that he never had cattle do better.

It never pays to short feed your cattle, but if you must do it at all do it in the spring when they will not need the blanket around them so badly. The fat in their bodies serves as a blanket to keep them warm through the winter. You cannot starve a dollar into your cattle. Remember, please, that it costs as much to put a pound on an animal that he has lost as it does to put two pounds on when the animal has not lost any weight. The reason for this is that he gets out of condition by losing weight and it takes time to get back into condition. I once heard a prominent cattle man say he liked to have his two-year-old cattle lose 150 pounds each winter for the reason that they seemed to take on more the next summer. Certain it is they would take on more, but was there any profit in the losing?

A. C. R.—If you will take carbon bi-sulphide, which you can get at a drug store, put it in a saucer with the wheat and shut the box containing the wheat very tight, the sulphide will evaporate and kill the weevil. If your granary can be closed up very tight and you use quite a quantity of the sulphide you can kill all the weevil in the granary. Be careful not to take any light about the granary while you are doing this. The gas formed by the sulphide is very inflammable.

* * *

S. R. G.—Years ago we shredded most of our corn fodder. Some seasons we put it in the barn too wet and it would mold, but we fed it just the same and never had it affect the cattle. I would suggest that you be a little careful not to feed very much of the green or red mold. There would be danger of poisoning the cattle if too much of this mold were fed.

* * *

C. B. D.—There is but one way to reduce taxes and that is by cutting down expenses. There is no reason why teachers should have war-time prices. The salaries of all officers should be reduced and many of the offices should be discontinued.

* * *

W. H. B.—Your proposition to turn the farm over to be run on the 50-50 basis is a very good one since you furnish the machinery and teams. If you would run an ad in this paper for two or three weeks I feel sure you will find the good man that you want.

Starting to cut a ten-acre field of spinach this past summer on Joe Spinelli's farm in the market garden district just outside of Philadelphia. The bushel baskets were filled by the cutters and after a dip in a tank of water were trucked to the wholesale markets. It is not unusual for growers in this section to cut 75 acres of spinach in a season.—Thos. H. Wittkorn.

Garden Gossip

AGAIN celery has proved the crop to bring in the cash from the Thanksgiving Day trade. Celery has come to be considered as much a part of the great dinner as roast turkey and cranberry sauce. The market gardener who is missing this trade may be overlooking an opportunity to add to his income at a season when it normally diminishes. If but a small lot is to be grown dusting may prove a more expedient means of controlling blight than spraying. In other words, it appears that small capacity, inexpensive dusters are relatively more effective than small sprayers.

* * *

BOSTON Marrow squashes, often called sweet pumpkins by the trade, and Hubbard squashes also prolong the gardener's selling season. Those we stored in the loft of our packing house where it is warm and very dry have kept practically 100 per cent. In contrast about one out of five of those stored for sake of convenience and against our judg-

* * *

ANOTHER "comer" that is increasing in popularity as a summer on the ground floor have spoiled. mer, fall and early winter vegetable is the Table Queen (Des Moines) squash. These little fellows are about the size of a big sweet potato and yield prolifically from mid-summer to frost. As most of my readers know and as everybody should know, they are prepared by baking whole, or in halves, much as you would a potato. Serve hot with salt, pepper and butter. Of course there are more elaborate ways of preparing this vegetable, but the simple preparation makes it fit for the proverbial king.

* * *

AND while we are gossiping I am going to say it again: How I wish those who have never tried the trick could see vetch alone, or vetch, sweet clover and timothy in mixture, which was sown at the last cultivation in sweet corn, tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers. The growth to date has formed a beautiful mat, one might say mattress. I am aware, of course, that this is a very old practice among certain gardeners, but still it would seem it could be more widely employed. So very little work and expenditure is required in proportion to the gain in organic matter and nitrogen.

G. S. W.

To Make Vinegar

Can you tell me the proper way to make a barrel of good vinegar? I have heard several ways, but cannot try them all, as I have only one barrel of cider.
E. A. Dougherty.
Jefferson county, Pa.

I TRANSCRIBE a brief description of vinegar making as printed in Bulletin 258 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York:

Use sound, ripe apples, picked or picked up before they have become dirty if possible, otherwise washed. Observe the ordinary precautions to secure cleanliness in grinding and pressing, and discard all juice from second pressings.

If possible let the juice stand in some large receptacle for a few days to settle, then draw off the clear portion into well-cleaned barrels which have been treated with steam or boiling water, filling them only two-thirds or three-fourths full. Leave the bung out, but put in a loose plug of cotton to decrease evaporation and to prevent the entrance of dirt.

If these barrels are stored in ordinary cellars, where the temperature does not go below 50 or 45 degrees F., the alcoholic fermentation will be complete in about six months; but by having the storage room at a temperature of 65 or 70 degrees F. the time can be considerably shortened, and the addition of compressed yeast or its equivalent at the rate of one cake to five gallons of juice may reduce the time to three months or less.

Use a little water to thoroughly disintegrate the yeast cake before adding it to the juice. The temperature should not go above 70 degrees for any length of time, to avoid loss of the alcohol by evaporation.

After the sugar has all disappeared from the juice, that is, when the cider has entirely ceased "working" as revealed by the absence of gas bubbles, draw off the clear portion of the cider, rinse out the barrel, replace the liquid and add two to four quarts of good vinegar containing some "mother" and place at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees F.

The acetic fermentation may be complete in three months or may take 18 months according to the conditions under which it is carried on; or if stored in cool cellars may take two years or more.

If the alcoholic fermentation be carried on in the cool cellar and the barrel be then taken to a warmer place, as outdoors during the summer, the time of vinegar formation may be reduced from that given above to 15 or 18 months. Where the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by warm temperature storage and the use of yeast and the acetic fermentation favored by warmth and a good vinegar "start," it is possible to produce good merchantable vinegar in casks in six to twelve months.

When the acetic fermentation has gone far enough to produce 4.5 to five per cent of acetic acid, the barrels should be made as full as possible and tightly corked in order to prevent destructive changes and consequent deterioration of the vinegar. S. W. F.

Maintain your milk production
WITH A FOURTH LESS COWS

TODAY it's not what you get for milk, but *what you make*. The price for it may be low, but the profit can be good if the cost of producing it is also low. Lower your production costs by *producing the same milk from fewer cows.*

Obviously the remaining cows would have to give more milk if a herd were cut a fourth and still produced the same amount. And that is exactly what a herd of 26 cows on the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark did in a two years' test. They averaged 8,744.2 pounds of milk per year — while another herd of 23 averaged only 6,177.4 pounds. All these cows were fed and handled alike — were comparable in producing ability. Just the same, the herd of 26 averaged 2,566.8 pounds more per cow—and that's some difference.

The only thing which one herd received that was not allowed the other herd was Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. That, and that alone, accounts for the big difference. And there is your solution to *low cost of milk production.*

Stock Tonic takes care of the cow, just as oil keeps a busy piece of machinery running smoothly. Stock Tonic supplies the minerals and the conditioning properties high producing cows need. It keeps them in shape every day. Keeps their appetites keen. They consume more feed and turn it into the finished product, milk — do it at lower production costs. That is why you can let Stock Tonic equal a fourth of your herd.

Now is the time to put your herd on Stock Tonic. See a local Dr. Hess dealer or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

DR. HESS
IMPROVED STOCK TONIC
a conditioner and mineral supplement

Dried Beet Pulp
gets the Milk!

Cows can make milk without the help of Dried Beet Pulp—but not as much milk! Without Dried Beet Pulp, their other feeds are not as readily assimilated — are not as easily digested—and are not made so ***completely*** into milk.

Dried Beet Pulp ***organizes*** your other feeds. Puts ***teamwork*** in your ration. Increases digestibility. Makes the whole ration more palatable. Swells to 5 times its bulk in the cow's stomach and lets the digestive juices do their ***whole*** job ***all*** the time. Cows keep healthier when Dried Beet Pulp is part of their ration. Good for ***all*** animals—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

And . . . . Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Imagine! And right when you can use it so wisely too—to make a real dairy ration! Might be a good idea to see your feed dealer today—or write direct to us. Pulp will be shipped from factory nearest you.

LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. PF-14 **DETROIT, MICH.**

Much more **VALUE** • • *Lower Cost* • •
when you count the **MILES!**

There's only one honest way to judge value in rubber footwear—the number of miles of wear it gives *per dollar.* Ten million wearers have found that Ball Band footwear *costs less* because it *wears longer.* Insist on seeing the Red Ball trademark. Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Mfg. Co., Mishawaka, Indiana.

Look for the Red Ball

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MORE DAYS WEAR

TRADE MARK **BALL BAND**

Farmer's Business Letter

WITH a poultry holiday out of the way and much colder weather the experts figure that some gain in the demand for meats and in live stock markets may be looked for. In fact, this has already been evidenced in the hog market when a tremendous Friday supply of hogs was gobbled up without a price quiver. It surprised no one more than some of the packers themselves.

Weakness in Grains

Grain trade has been on the weak side this week, and both wheat and corn are closing with losses of 3 or 4 cents. The bullish enthusiasm that prevailed up to recently has quite faded away, and now some believe that prices are likely to become stabilized somewhere in the neighborhood of present levels. There is hope that with steadier markets Europe will resume buying, and it is realized that now is the most favorable time to sell wheat from this continent, as the pressure from the new crop of the southern hemisphere will soon be felt.

With European consumption of wheat restricted by high tariffs, and by economio conditions, ultimate advance in price will depend on the 1932 crop prospects. Some reduction in the winter wheat crop in this country is to be expected, but the spring crop can scarcely be smaller than this year, even if drouth conditions continue. On the other hand, it is felt that Europe can be expected to put forth every effort to increase the crop there.

Hogs Lose Some

Hogs are high now, says one packer, having reference to what the product brings in the market. No matter what the price level, he points out, hogs are never high when the product can be merchandized at a fair profit, and they are always high, no matter how low the price, when there is no profit in them. That is the packer viewpoint. On the other hand, it is not difficult to find the opinion that hog prices will work higher after the first of the year.

On the average, hogs sold a bit lower this week, $4.40 against $4.55 last week. Eleven markets received 580,000 hogs, a very liberal supply considering that Thursday was a holiday. The number compares with 661,000 last week, 458,000 a year ago and 593,000 two years ago. Percentage that went east for slaughter was about normal, and average weight still runs a little under normal, 221 lbs. this week against 228 lbs., the average for the same week of the past five years. Export demand for our pork is very weak, and those in the trade are not predicting that it will improve.

Using Many Lambs

The lamb market is closing steady to 25 cents off, compared with a week ago, but the week's trade was pretty good at that, with a gain of 25 cents in the average price. This week's average was $5.80, which stands $2 below a year ago. Receipts were liberai, 87,000 here, which is about in line with recent weeks, and a year ago, but much larger than for previous years. The supply of lambs to come to market is certainly very large, and there isn't any price optimism to be found. Prices could easily be lower than they are, but there is a remarkably strong demand for lamb in the larger centers of population. Top lambs sold up to $6.85 this week.

A half dollar more on the average price would make a great difference in the return to feeders. They need about that much more to come out comfortably. And they will get it a little later, if the price stays where it is, since the late feeding lambs were the cheapest bought.

New Cattle Top

It has not been unusual in the cattle market of late to get a higher top and a lower average steer price. That was the case this week. Tops reached $13, on the heavier weights, while the average steer price was $8.55, a drop of 30 cents compared with last week. This means, of course, that the lower grades are selling still lower, and they were discouragingly low before. The fellow who markets plain stuff is out of luck at a time when there are some very handsome profits on the choice kinds of steers.

Receipts were large here, at 56,000, a gain of 16,000 over last week, but the combined run at the leading points was smaller than last week. The difference here was due to the large number of show cattle arriving for the International, and the tailenders from these show lots put the new top on the market.

No less than 416 carloads of show cattle, hogs and sheep were entered in the International. Of these 292 were fat cattle, 60 feeder yearlings and calves, 40 hogs and 24 sheep and lambs. That makes it the greatest fat stock show of all times. The extent of the demand for this show stuff this year is the occasion for some worry.

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1931. Watson.

INTERNATIONAL WINNERS

The grand champion car-lot of fat cattle at this year's International Livestock Exposition was a load of range-bred Hereford yearlings owned by John D. Moeller, of Schleswig, Iowa. The top Angus load was exhibited by E. P. Hall, of Mechanicsburg, Illinois, many times winner of grandchampionship; top Shorthorn load, by Griswold, Bros., of Livingston, Wisconsin. Two hundred and ninety-two loads were entered. They were sifted down to ninety-four for the judging.

STUDENTS' JUDGING CONTESTS

The team from the Iowa State College at Ames, Ia., won the college students' judging contest. Oklahoma was second, Kansas third, Ohio fourth. The team from the Pennsylvania State College finished ninth.

West Virginia's team won the Four-H judging contest. George Williams of this team was high individual in the contest.

Produce Market Review

EGG prices in Philadelphia declined during the early part of the week. Late in the week the market showed a firmer tone due to cold and stormy weather in most all producing areas. It looks as though the market from now on will be subject to fluctuations with weather the predominating factor.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white eggs were quoted at 42@45c per dozen, white extras at 39@42c, brown extras at 39@42c and nearby mixed colors at 30@35c. Midwestern receipts of mixed colors ranged from 30 to 38c according to quality, while the best marks of fresh Pacific Coast white eggs brought 44¼@46¼c.

The butter market showed an easier trend; 92-score declined one cent during the week. Receipts at most markets were fully ample for the demand and buyers lacked confidence. On the other hand, sellers worked to prevent accumulations and shaded prices to move receipts. Reports indicate that production is holding up well and is running heavier than last year. While mill feeds have increased in price during the past few weeks it looks as though the price of butterfat is high enough to encourage farmers to continue to feed liberally.

Poultry

The Thanksgiving turkey deal was more of a gamble than usual this year, because of the warm weather, the uncertainty of consumer demand, and indications of a short supply. As far as nearby turkeys were concerned there was a good outlet for desirable birds, but receipts were extremely light. The warm weather made shipments from Delaware and Maryland almost impossible. Prices of nearby dressed stock ranged from about 30c per pound for rather poor stock up to 42c for small lots of very desirable stock.

It is estimated that the supply of turkeys in Philadelphia from all sections was about two-thirds of a normal supply and this condition also prevails on most other markets. As a result, the supplies for the Christmas market are expected to be liberal. Nearby growers may be able to work out small shipments to advantage in the next few weeks, as there seems to be a demand for turkeys at this season of the year.

The New York live poultry market was steady on turkeys and ducks but most other lines sold slowly. Chickens were weak and brought lower prices. Nearby Leghorn fowl sold at 15@19c, colored fowl 18@23c, chickens 14@20c, pullets 16@25c, broilers 20@26c, capons 23@30c, turkeys 35@37c and ducks 14@19c with fancy Long Island stock as high as 23c.

Live rabbits met a fair demand early in the week at 10@20c per pound, but declined toward the close.

Potatoes and Apples

In Philadelphia, the receipts of Pennsylvania potatoes by truck continued fairly liberal, but dealers found it hard to move large lots at satisfactory prices. Stock of fair quality ranged from 70c to 80c per 100-pound sack, with the best stock selling at 85@90c. Carlot supplies from other sections of the country were fairly light but one large boat load was received from Maine during the week. This stock sold mostly around 95c per 100-pound sack. The western potato markets showed some improvement during the week and prices were somewhat higher.

The apple markets were dull in both terminal and shipping point markets. The export demand is light at present and domestic city markets appear to have as large supplies as they can handle. Carlot shipments are running below 500 cars daily but truck receipts at many markets, such as Philadelphia continue liberal. Some varieties are selling at rather high prices. For example, Greenings sold at $4@6 per barrel in New York and McIntosh at $5.50@6.50, but in general the price range is 65c to $1.25 per bushel on good stock of standard varieties.

W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 33@36c; 92 score, 32c; 90 score, 30c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 48@50c; nearby white, extras, 42@47c; nearby brown extras, 42@47c; nearby mixed colors, 37@42c; nearby current receipts, 34@36c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 18@24c; broilers, 15@20c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 23@28c; ducks, 16@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.25@2.25.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, N. J., 10@12c per qt. BROCCOLI, Pa., crates $1.50. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., 2@3c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 2@3c bunch. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@45c. CAULIFLOWER, N. J., crates, $1.25@1.75. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bunch. COLLARDS, Pa. & N. J., 25@40c bus. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 25@40c bus. LETTUCE, N.J., crates, Big Boston, 50@60c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., N. J. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., 50@65c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 75@90c bus. PARSNIPS, Pa., 35@50c ⅝ bskt. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 75@85c bus. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 40@65c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 75@90c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 30¼c; standards, 28½c; 89 score, 27¼c; 88 score, 26¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 27@30c; fresh, extra firsts, 32@34c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 39@42c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 20@23c; medium, 18@20c; Leghorns, 15@17c; springers, 15@17c; colored springers, heavy, 16@19c; small, 15@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 13@16c; turkeys, young toms and hens, No. 1's, 25@27c; No. 2's and old toms, 20c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 55½c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 37½@40c; No. 2 yellow corn, old, 42c; No. 2 white oats, 25@26¼c.

STRAWBERRIES Better Paying Varieties at New Lower Prices. Townsend's 20th Century Catalog Fully illustrates in colors and truthfully describes the most up-to-date varieties, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, etc. This valuable Book is Free —SPECIAL OFFER—Send the names of six small fruit growers and we will mail you coupon for $1.00 worth of plants with your first order. E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS. 75 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators Improved Construction—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrowhead prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c. 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices. The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 47, Albany, N. Y.

Use a ROTARY MOLASSES DISTRIBUTOR on Your Feed Mixer. No Air Compression. Takes but little power to operate. Will distribute heavy cold molasses in fine strings. The Rotary will do the work. Low in price. Send for particulars. C. S. BEILER, GORDONVILLE, PA.

SWINE

EASTERN CHAMPION DUROC HERD 49 Champion, 132 First, 52 Second, 35 Third, our winnings this season at the largest Eastern Fairs. We are pricing real spring boar prospects and bred gilts at today's value. Our herd represents the best blood lines able to obtain in the Middle West. Satisfaction guaranteed. LAUXMONT FARMS, Wrightsville, Pa.

—DUROC BOARS AND GILTS— $20.00 each, reg. All Stock Immuned. B. H. JOHNSON, West Liberty, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.—8 to 10 wks. old pigs, $8.50 either sex. Sold out of older hogs. A. M. Konnol, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks $4.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, N.J.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated bred gilts, service boars GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages both sexes usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at Pittsburgh on Monday of this week were light but sufficient, for demand was limited. The 26 carloads sold mostly at steady to strong prices. Trading, however, was rather slow after the best kinds were picked up. One load of good dry-fed steers averaging 1,275 pounds brought $8.25, while two other lots of fed cattle sold at $8 and $8.10. Best grassers here brought $7.25, but they were not choice, and the bulk of supply went at $7 and downward. Fair to good grass heifers sold mostly at $4@5.75, while the few choice fat heifers generally brought $6, one or two up to $6.50. The general run of beef cows found buyers at $3.50@4.50; canners and common cows $1.50@3.25. Good bologna bulls sold around $4, while choice handy sort were quotable at $4.50.

Choice dry-fed steers	$8 00@ 8 25
Choice grass steers	7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	4 75@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 25@ 4 75
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 25
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

Twenty-three carloads were on sale. The market was active and steady to a dime higher, the advance being mostly on handy-weights. These sold generally at $5.20, heavy mixed around $5 and heavy hogs $4.75 and under. Not many pigs were here. The better grades were quoted at $4.50@4.75.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 75
Heavy mixed	4 85@ 5 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 10@ 5 20
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 10@ 5 20
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 10@ 5 20
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 50@ 4 75
Roughs	3 50@ 3 75
Stags	1 50@ 2 00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts amounted to 16 carloads. The market opened 50c lower. The better grade of lambs sold at $5.75@6.25, common to medium sort $3.50@5.25. Aged stock was strong, good wethers selling up to $3.50.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 50
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 00@ 6 25
Medium lambs	4 75@ 5 25
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 75

Calves

About 550 calves were on sale. The market was steady. The better grade of vealers sold at $7.50@8.50.

SHEEP

SOUTHDOWN EWES bred to imported Lady Fitzgerald Ram priced especially reasonable. Ewes can be seen at farm. Satisfaction guaranteed. EARL JENKINS, Ashley, Ohio

Shropshire Rams 2 & 3 yrs. old, guaranteed to please. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRES— Several bred ewes for sale. L. M. HEIGHWAY, Bluffton, Ohio

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville, Penna.

—YEARLING HEREFORD BULLS— Priced to sell. Get a good herd sire while prices are low. We also are offering choice heifers cheap. GEORGE G. COCHRAN, Dawson, Pa.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL, Millersport, Ohio

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

An Autumn Reverie

NOVEMBER is here. Trees are bare and fields are brown, all except the alfalfa and the bright new wheat. Nature's labors for the season are finished and her rest period is at hand, and that's the way it looks over the land—finished, nothing doing which is apparent to the casual eye, but don't let that fool you. There are unseen forces at work in the soil, in the plants and trees, that will not show until next spring. This is why I always feel that winter's message is: "Wait. Rest. Have faith." I've seen it proved so many seasons.

Who can call these the "melancholy days"? Is there nothing beyond green fields and green leaves? The bare trees are beautiful. Not long ago we had one of our glorious autumn sunsets and were held spellbound by the unspeakable beauty of the line of trees just stripped of leaves—the delicate, vivid tracery of twig and branch against that brilliant curtain of sky. And the soft haze of "Indian summer" days! How fortunate country folks are; they needn't miss a single "trick" of that greatest of shows, the seasons, which this time around brought such an abundance of crops of all kinds that we ought to have much to be thankful for in spite of the depression. It too will pass like the summer just gone.

I suppose a great many people who are out of work have been wondering if there could be any cause for thanksgiving this year. Others may have troubles so great that a mere depression looks trifling in comparison. I know. I want to pass on a small lesson I had the day the hunting season opened. Our men folks all went hunting. We women visited and cooked for the men. When they came in with their game a male pheasant had just been shot and was displayed with pride. I had seen plenty of pheasants in the fields and thought them just black-and-brown birds with a white neck. I was astonished to see that the pheasant is clothed in a veritable Joseph's coat of many colors. You all know them, the black and brown interspersed with reds, blues, greens and shades of them that I cannot even name; the rich tan feathers with a black tip which is a most beautiful dark blue or a purple in a certain light; shades of blue and green on the back; tan breast feathers with tips of rose and silver, the whole throat and breast a quivering iridescent thing of sheer beauty. Why?

Like the lilies of the field, even "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Why?

To me the answer seems to be this: If God so dressed the lilies and the wild creatures of the fields, why need we be discouraged who were made "in His own image"? Do you think He would forget His own? No. That fact alone is sufficient cause for thanksgiving this year.

Nora B. Gosnell.

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IF INTERESTED in Southern Florida, write R. A. French, Fort Myers, Florida. Realestate and Insurance Since 1902.

RAW FURS WANTED

TRAPPERS CASH for your Raw Furs. Circular Free—Tanning. Taxidermy. Firtko, 426 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, near Joseph Horne's.

RAW FUR PRICE LIST ready. Write today your copy. Trappers supply catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS. Ship to or write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

LARGE PAPER SHELL PECANS, 5 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $4.00; 100 lbs., $14.00; Medium: 7 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $3.50; 100 lbs., $10.00. Choice seedlings, 12 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs., $2.00; 100 lbs., $6.00. Choice Spanish peanuts, 20 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT FROM GROWERS. Special 10 pounds $1.00; 100 pounds, $5.00; 500 pounds, $20.00. Large Papershell Pecans, 5 pounds, $1.75; 10 pounds, $3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. Farmers' Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

NEURITIS, ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATISM. Latest discovery. For information write, Mediclay Laboratories Corporation, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

PECANS.—Large size, best quality, new crop, 20 cts. lb.; 10 lbs. and over. Delivered your place. A. B. Kirby, Gaffney, S. C.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS and Folders, Fancy tissue lined envelopes, $1.00. George Leavitt, 411 Coe, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

HONEY

SPECIAL.—6-lb. clover extracted honey, $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. John W. Martin, R. 4, Ephrata, Pa.

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WORLD'S FINEST BLOODLINE CHICKS Guaranteed To Live, 7c Up. Poultry Experts from Four Departments of U. S. Government have purchased our chicks—this is positive proof of quality! Why pay more, when you can get our Bloodtested world-famous Tancred, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines, priced As Low or Even Lower than ordinary chicks? For better layers, bigger broilers, heavier market fowls—for all around money makers, you just can't find better chicks. Read our guarantee to live in Free Poultry Book crammed full of valuable information. 100% live delivery guaranteed! Write Today. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 201-A, Crandall, Ind.

RUSK CHICKS Started and Day Old. Guaranteed to Live 4 weeks in your hands or replaced according to our guarantee. Accredited, Bloodtested Flocks, Trapnested Matings, with high egg production assured. $1.00 per 100 books order. We ship C. O. D. Big Discount on orders for 1932. Catalog Free. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 105, Windsor, Mo.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BEST BY TEST.—They live, grow and lay. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, for layers and broilers. Blood tested. Hatch weekly. Guarantee. Write for discounts. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

STATE CERTIFIED Blood-Tested Chicks insure better livability, more rapid growth, early maturity and greater profits. Hatches every week. Catalog Free. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5606, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White Leghorns, 7c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, 9c. Light Mixed, 6c. Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

BLOOD-TESTED S. C. RED CHICKS, bred for layers and broilers. Quick growers, easy raisers and good featherers. Make fine market broilers. Write for discounts. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Indiana.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

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RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.—Single and Rose combs. 23rd year. Circular free. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions, Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

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SMOKING, 8 lbs., $1.00; chewing, 5 lbs., $1.00. Cigars, fifty, $1.75. Pay Postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF TOBACCO, mild, mellow, like rare old wine. Smoking, 4 pounds, $1.00; Chewing, 4,-$1.25, postpaid. Belmont Farms, Chatham, Virginia.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

LEAF TOBACCO. 10 lbs. chewing or smoking, $1.90. Satisfaction guaranteed. Morris Bros., Fulton, Ky.

SMOKING.—10 pounds, $1.00; chewing, $1.40; 40 plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

AGENTS

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write. Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS.—Special prices next month. Ship Collect. Russell Metz, Route 10, Chambersburg, Pa.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

RAT TERRIER PUPS.—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

FOR SALE.—Collie pups out of good driving stock, $5.00. J. Caldwell, Woodrow, Pa.

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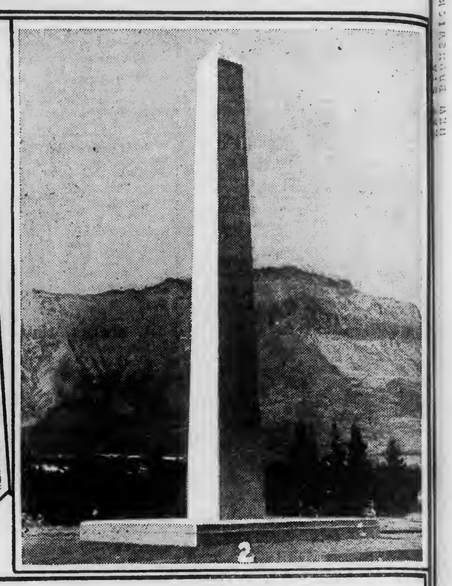
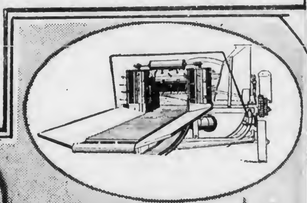
Slim and Spud - - - - - - - **Inman**

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1. President Herbert Hoover dedicates a memorial to those who gave their lives in the World War. The memorial is a white marble band stand, located near the Lincoln memorial.
2. The Roosevelt obelisk which was recently dedicated at Summit, Glacier National Park, Montana, on completion of Roosevelt Highway.
3. A piper of the famous Black Watch Regiment in Scotland is shown at Chiseldon, Wilts, vocational training center, keeping his watchful eye on the sheep. The music of his pipes keeps him company, the sheep like it and follow the call.
4. A rubber harvesting scene in California where 5,600 acres of guayule shrubs produce rubber. And the implements of harvest are a tractor, a hay chopper-silo filler and an auto trailer.
5. The girl messengers at the operating rooms of a telegraph company in New York City make work a pleasure with roller skates.
6. The last election in Great Britain elevated some new faces to the representation of women in the British Parliament, and also returned some of the old ones. This picture, taken on the terrace of the House of Parliament, shows twelve of the thirteen Unionists who were elected.



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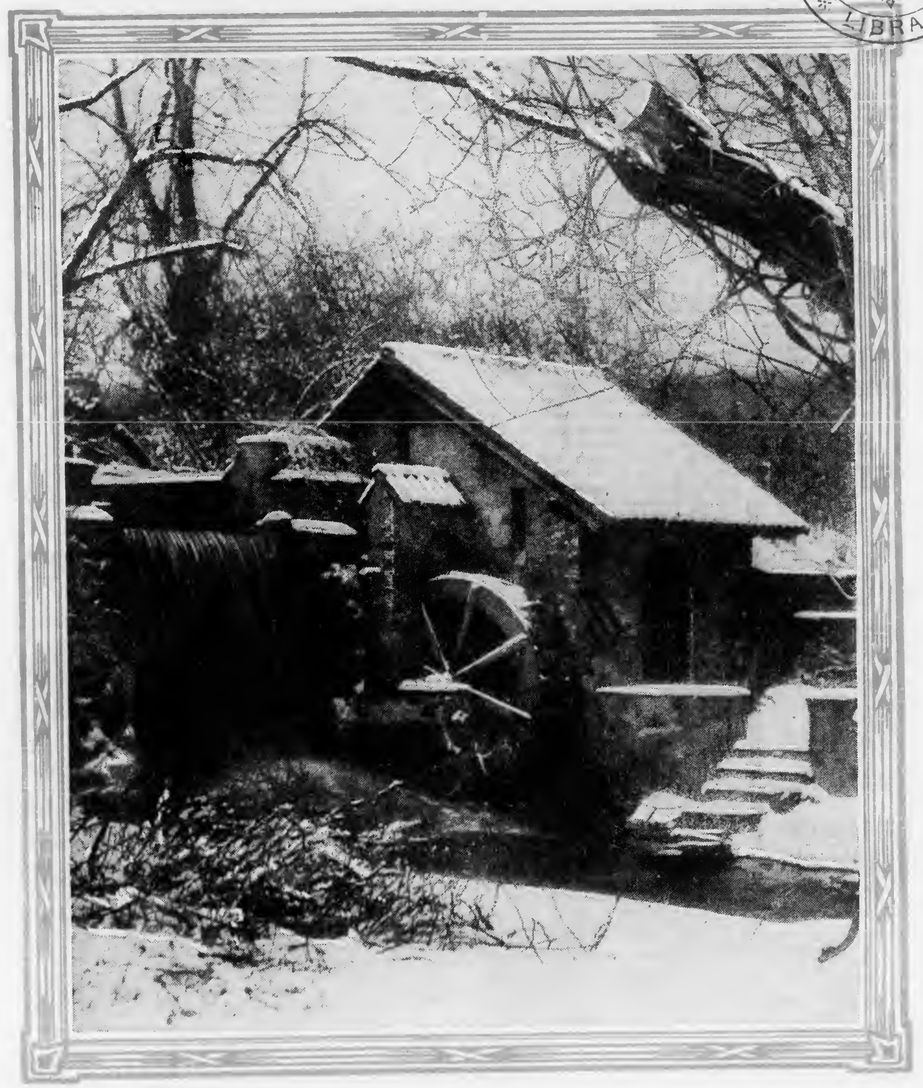

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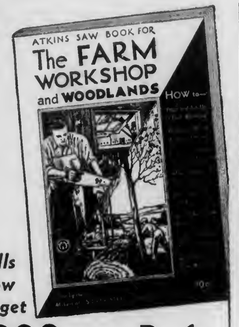

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

I MENTIONED that two or three representatives of paint concerns called to point out the need of paint on our house. These reminders made the house look worse and worse to me, although it was not so very bad. The last time painting was done I was charged a devastatingly high wage per day. I didn't like it, and became paint-shy. It seemed only right to wait until labor cost became proportionate to other things.

Not long ago the right man came to see me. He was an energetic fellow and a fast workman—probably a little too fast to insure that rubbing of the paint into the wood that old-timers insisted upon. I happened to know that he had a wife and two children at home, but he did not mention that fact. He named a price about half that I had paid the other time. Again I happened to know that he had been doing some work for a contractor for a dollar a day less than the price he named me—he had to keep busy.

I suppose that if I had had my oldest suit of clothes on and had offered him the lower wage he would have taken it, but out of pure selfishness, if nothing else, I did not do that because I was dead sure that I would feel mean after it was over if I took advantage of his plight. If the old-time wage was to be paid, the painting could be deferred. This man was making a wage-charge to get business, and he got it.

Then he said that he would rather like to take the job at a flat rate, for the two coats, based on the time he had estimated. This would let him take off an hour now and then if he heard of the chance of another job. I agreed to that, but told him I would pay the bill for the paint. Then I would know that I was paying for good paint whether the manufacturer furnished it or not.

Now for the moral: The recent effort of some manufacturers, dealers and others providing services of all sorts to get business is a return to sanity. The old price level does not attract. People will ease along and wait. They will meet their needs in large measure when prices are attractive, and the only way to get going to a normal degree is to get on a normal price level. Farmers have been way below that for years.

The Best Thing to Do

When a correspondent asked our editor what was the best thing that could be done for farmers in such times as these the reply was: "We believe reduction of taxation to be the best thing but not the only good thing." Taxation is robbing the people of courage as well as money, and when courage is gone we are in a bad way. There is an ever-present burden that is too hard to carry. Governments spend as lavishly in these bad times as they did in boom times. There is absolutely no cure unless we get down to the root of the trouble and that is the feeling of irresponsibility of a great mass of voters.

I can appreciate the difficulties of the income-tax system as a chief means of raising revenue, but my insistence on its use is based on the necessity of bringing all costs of government close to all people who are making a pretty fair living. We must get away from the real property tax as a chief means of revenue. Just so long as land and other tangible property can be seized and sold to raise money for public expenses, regardless of its inability to yield any net income, we shall have continuing extravagance on the present scale.

It is income that counts when ability to contribute to cost of government is determined. Impose an income tax that must meet the greater part of all public expense, the farmer paying his share along with all others, and there will be such a general demand for economy that we shall get it. Bring all public costs directly to the door of every one who is able to contribute his fair share and we shall have an effective demand for economy that will gladden the hearts of the farmers who have been paying, and very often when there was not a dollar of net income.

International Debts

The discussion of financial and economic problems in the new Congress will be confusing to us. Directly opposing views will be presented by those who finally enact our legislation. In the matter of international debts the fact will be pointed out that a huge sum of money is owed us by our former allies who in turn are owed by Germany. It will be made clear that if our government accepts a reduction in the amount it wants to collect and to apply on its own debt, the shortage must finally be collected from our own people through taxation. Every intelligent citizen will want to do his own thinking about the matter and come to an opinion of his own.

A few fundamental facts are: 1. The collection of a debt between two nations cannot be enforced in the way possible between two individuals. In the latter case the debtor's property can be taken by due process of law for the benefit of the creditor. In the former, if the nation refuses for any reason, good or bad, to pay, the creditor must use force or accept his loss, as Russia's creditors have done.

2. War debts have doubled in value through the fall in the price level of commodities. If reparations have been made as heavy as a nation could probably meet, and by change in the price level that debt later is doubled, the people in the debtor nation may refuse to support any government leader who would have the nation go on trying to pay, and the net result would be a break-down in orderly government and a fielddy for the big forces in the world now working for the overthrow of the world's present capitalistic system.

3. Right or wrong, the people of most nations do not regard an enforced promise to pay as sacred as a voluntary one, and that feeling helps the forces of disruption.

4. When responsible government breaks down in a country burdened by debt, the creditor may lose all.

Strain

The sunshine dispensers over the radio certainly make one rush to turn the dial. Their insistence upon forced laughter is saddening. But they would not be at it if there were no reason. It is true that the last year or two has made the public less lighthearted. Half the men I know and occasionally meet say something depressing about their affairs if they mention them. The public is living under a strain that is not doing anybody good.

Denying emphatically that I am in the ranks of "sunshine dispensers," I know that some of my friends are cutting down their ability to make good under difficult circumstances by living under a strain. What is, will be, but a man needs to be at his best to meet it—and even try to thwart it. It is good exercise.

As sure as fate, times will become better, and the signs grow brighter. Yes, certainly I agree with you that I don't know when, but what I am trying to say is that one of the worst results of this depression is the effect of strain I see in some people, and the sensible thing is to brace up.

Often I see a smiling friend who tells me that his shrunken income is now cut fifteen per cent by the rate of exchange since his country went off the gold basis, and he and his wife are moving into cheap quarters, but old as he is he proposes to keep fit to enjoy better times when they come.

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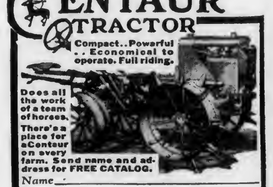

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Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IT has been quite a while since the writer has received a more hearty response than he did on an article published recently under the caption "Back to a More Simple Life." The reason for this response is very evident. Never in the history of our state has the burden of taxation weighed so heavily on the shoulders of tax-payers as at the present. The owners of farms and homes are actually paying a reasonable rent for their own property.

A number of my readers have written me indorsing what I said and saying: "We say Amen to your article." I hope none of these writers will be like a deacon who was noted for exclaiming "Amen" during prayer and preaching services, but when the hat was passed around for missions he always threw in a nickel.

What I mean, dear readers, is that we must do more than say amen. We are under bondage. Every legislature adds more burdens and we lie supinely on our backs and submit to it. Only a few years ago when a commissioner sold land he got only two per cent commission except on sums less than $500. Now he gets five per cent no matter if the property brings $100,000. The creditor may be getting only 25 per cent of his debt, but the commissioner gets his part before the creditor gets a cent. Here is an example: A certain property was sold for $83,000 which did not pay what was against it, but the court allowed the attorneys to take out $28,000 for their fees. Some of those lawyers were paid more than $100 an hour and other lawyers said it was only a reasonable fee. Another lawyer charged a fee of $12,000 just for selling a property. What is the remedy? Change the law. Send men to the legislature who are interested in something more than increasing their fees.

Again let me say if the taxes are materially reduced the rate for school purposes must take a cut. A good teacher visited me this week who failed to get a school. She said she would willingly teach for half the salary teachers were now receiving, but the law gives a minimum salary that Boards of Education may pay. Before the school trust was organized Boards of Education fixed the salary according to the law of supply and demand, but in more recent years the boards have little to do with fixing the salaries of teachers. How long will taxpayers suffer such things to exist?

There are thousands of farmers, and the writer is one of them, who have not made a dollar off their farms for three years, and yet they are forced to pay twice as much tax as they should pay. The remedy is to cut down the term of school in the country and cut the teachers' salaries. The school trust says we shall not do it, and what are the tax-payers going to do about it?

I have a grandson who is carrying 13 studies and he is only 12 years of age. What can a boy of that age do with that many subjects to study? It would be better for the boy to master a few fundamental subjects than to get a smattering knowledge of many subjects.

* * *

When to Cut Briers

H. D. W.—It is a pity that you did not get those briers cut last June. My experience is that June is the best month of the year to kill filth. Some farmers tell me that they like to cut briers when the ground is frozen during the winter, but I have always had the notion that it got them out of the way when spring came but did little toward killing them. By all means if you think the dark of the moon is the best time to kill briers cut them at that time, for you will be happier, and happiness is what we are wanting.

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THANKSGIVING DAY has come and gone. Being close to the big cities where intensive drives for millions for relief work are being made, I was naturally impressed (or depressed) by the industrial conditions and wondered, beforehand, whether the old-time spirit of Thanksgiving would prevail. But it did. In city, town and country people seemed to be happy and thankful. Those who had were joyous because they shared with those who had not, and the unemployed recipients were thankful for the generosity of others.

* * *

At Neshaminy Gardens joy reigned supreme. The five little whooping-coughers were so close to the end of their law-enforced detention that we were all together—eleven in all. But as if that were not enough occasion for joy, Fate kindly dropped in my only brother and his wife from Clearfield county and that capped the climax. The littlest sprout of the family was fed and put to bed first and that prevented the ominous situation of having thirteen at the table!

* * *

I have spoken here in times past in mildly flattering language of the culinary artistry of Mrs. Kester in getting up big dinners, but if I were not afraid she might read this, I would say that the Thanksgiving dinner, prepared entirely by her daughter at Neshaminy Gardens, was the best meal I ever ate. But I am getting a little too personal and tribal.

* * *

For the time being at least we are not hearing much about farm relief. For several years political orators, newspapers and propagandists have made that subject paramount. Of ccurse, there was an excuse and a need for discussing the question of how to bring greater returns to farmers and thus make the business of farming more profitable than it has been for several years. And it is not yet solved nor downed. But a still more pressing question has arisen for solution—that of feeding and housing the millions of people who have no jobs and no incomes.

* * *

Drives for millions of dollars for relief work are being made everywhere. Men and women of position and wealth are taking up the work seriously and are contributing generously. I made a little survey of my own recently to learn how farmers are fixed in relation to those who work for wages and salaries, and whether they are likely to be in need of any of the relief funds now being raised.

* * *

The first man I asked is in an adjoining county. In reply to my question, "How are things going?" he said: "Well, we are working hard and not making any money, but when I realize how much better off we are than many people living in towns and cities I thank God we have plenty to eat, something to keep the fires going and a roof to cover our heads. No, I can't complain, even if I'm not getting rich."

The next man I talked to was a grower of fruits, vegetables and poultry. He had just finished putting some produce into his little truck and was about to start away.

"How is business with you?" I asked. "But I see you are just leaving for market, so I shall not detain you." He replied: "I do plenty of business, but am not making much, except that lately the hens have begun to make us a little money. I am not going to market now. I have here a chicken, some potatoes and a few vegetables which I am taking to a family who otherwise would not likely have any Thanksgiving dinner tomorrow."

* * *

I next drove up the lane of a good-looking dairy farm to interview a man whom I had heard make a very emphatic speech not long ago on what the government could and should do for farmers. I asked him what he thought of present conditions and the general outlook.

"Well," he said, "I have been feeling kind of blue for a long time, until recently. But I have been reading lately how thousands of people are situated, but who used to make more money with just their hands than I did with this big farm, and I just quit croakin'."

* * *

I talked to others with much the same results, and I came to the conclusion that farm people, as a whole, are not in a condition to need the attention of social workers or relief agencies. The question of farm relief still remains for solution, but the most pressing need for immediate relief in order to keep soul and body together is not on the farms of the nation.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

WHAT are the hard times doing to the people of this country? When we ask this question often we get the answer, "Folks are getting sour and despondent and discouraged on account of the difficult things they have to undergo. People do not have the things they ought to eat or wear. Boys and girls have to give up their plans for getting an education. Many lose their homes. It will be many years before we recover from this depression."

A man would be foolish to deny that hard times make folks uncomfortable. It hurts to have a pin stuck into you. Pins stuck into the soul hurt a lot more. It takes every bit of the courage there is in us to keep from giving up to hard things.

And yet, when big storms come and sweep the earth, bending grass and corn and trees low before them, after they have gone by how beautiful the earth looks! The grass is greener. The flowers have been washed clean and the trees which withstood the blast were more firmly rooted and stronger than they ever were before.

It is just so with the man and woman who take hardships heroically. Economy, self-denial and the pinch of want put iron into the blood, and determination never to be beaten grows with every encounter we face like men. War always strips the earth of many good soldiers, but those who come through unconquered leave us a richer civilization.

It does not harm a boy or girl to go through tough times. Nothing makes a weakling so surely as being carried on a pillow and fed with a golden spoon. It is worth all it costs to know how to make what money we have go as far as possible. We learn how to spend more carefully. A stronger generation is bound to come on the morrow. This must be so, for the old saying is just as true today as it ever was:

"For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

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The 1931 International Livestock Exposition

COMPARISONS and contrasts naturally occur to one who has seen every International—as well as some of the fat stock shows which preceded it. Looking backward may be merely a sign of age, but it may be of certain interest to the younger stockmen who can hardly realize the changes that this century has brought about in the livestock industry. At the first International in 1900 and in the years immediately following large classes of coach or carriage horses were shown—mainly French and German Coach breeds. These are both extinct. Does anybody know of a living representative of either breed? Those days draft horse importers crowded the arena with their shows. The importers are nearly all gone, most of the draft horses shown today being home-bred and just as good as ever. The old-time heavy steers are gone. The aged wether has disappeared and the yearling is fading away, lambs now ruling in the showring and in the market. The heavy hog, the lard hog, has been outlawed in the prize list and the "meat hog" is gaining right along in the market.

The boys and girls of the Four-H Clubs are showing the veteran breeders and feeders that they can compete in the production of both market and show animals—but there were no Four-H Clubs in the first decade of the International. The thousand or more boys and girls who attend present-day exhibitions constitute one of the most vivid contrasts of the present with the past. We might mention others—the presence of open bars in the early days and a dry show now, for instance. But there are some things which do not change. The scrub has not been driven out of the market even if it never had a chance in the arena. And that arena brings out the same old costumes now that it did thirty years ago though on a different set of attendants. This offense against the public should not survive when it is so cheap and easy to provide clean coats and caps for those who show the animals in the great arena.

What Stockmen Say

This year the attendance was probably the lowest on record aside from the local crowd. Visitors from distant parts were fewer than at any earlier show, for the cost of traveling is still high and the dollars hard to get. Fewer college men were on hand also, for institutions as well as individuals are scanning their budgets with unusual care. But stockmen from all parts of the country were on hand and their opinions were even more interesting than usual. Cattle feeders have not any too much confidence in the future of the beef market. They point to the low prices being paid for hogs and lambs and declare that feeding is still a risky business even if a few long-fed cattle are now selling at attractive prices. So far as could be ascertained by interviews more cattle are on feed east of Illinois than last year and fewer west of Indiana.

Financing cattle feeding has been difficult in many places and the lack of credit rather than lack of cattle and feed will account for the deficiency in numbers later if there is any such thing. A goodly number of steers are being fed on shares and several plans are in operation. One of these, new to us, gives the feeder the market price plus $2 per cwt. for what he puts on the cattle. If the cattle sell for $8 in market the feeder gets $10 per cwt. for his gains, and so on. This plan is said to be working well for both parties so far. It is generally expected that there will be hogs enough to go around. They are being marketed as they reach popular weights, for pigs to replace them appear to be available in most regions.

The Tax Problem

Disease has taken more hogs than last year, because more farmers failed to immunize their pigs. Lamb feed-lots appear to be well stocked in the Corn Belt, and the lambs were laid in at prices which promise a profit or at least no loss. All sorts of opinions were heard as to the Agricultural Marketing Act and other so-called relief measures. Apparently the equalization fee is still the dream of many farmers in the West. But sentiment in favor of taking government out of business appears to be making a healthy growth. Taxation is easily first among farm problems in nearly every state, and no solution that will lessen the immediate burden is forthcoming.

Entries for the carlot show of fat steers were more numerous than ever before in the history of the show, 224 carloads. The sifting committee turned the majority of them over to the market, leaving 94 carloads in competition. After the judges had determined the breed champions they found the Grand Champions in a load of yearling Herefords fed by John D. Moeller of Schleswig, Iowa. At the Denver show last year Mr. Moeller bought the second-prize load of calves, 50 head bred by Fred J. DeBevard, a Colorado ranchman. Of these three head went amiss in the feed-lot, one was champion at the Ak-sar-ben show at Omaha, one stood sixth in the Junior feeders' show at the International, and the other 45 all got into the carlot show. The grand champions were the tops of these 45. Their superior merit was generally conceded, and the two judges did not call for the services of the referee. This is a highly satisfactory load of cattle in form and finish, bred right and fed right. It seems worthy of note that several of these champions showed that little "tie" in the back which has caused so much argument among Hereford breeders and is now keeping many of their herds out of the International breeding classes. Doubtless, taken from top to bottom, the show of fat steers this year was the best on record, but we thought we had seen as good Angus and Shorthorn tops in earlier shows.

The boys and girls brought out a great array of good cattle, some of them finding places at or near the top in the open classes. The work of the Scotch judge, who handled all the open classes, was as usual—the kind that has brought him back year after year to this difficult task. Large classes confronted him in all three of the beef breeds, ranging downward from the 62 which competed in the Angus class for summer yearlings. The champion Angus steer was found in Briarcliff Farm's, Briarcliff Thickset, a junior yearling. The Hereford champion was Hillandale Farm's junior yearling Muscatine 15th. And the Shorthorn champion was the University of Illinois' senior calf Illini Major. The Angus was made senior champion and the Shorthorn junior champion, and the contest for supreme honors was between these two, the former winning.

A Worthy Champion

Briarcliff Thickset is a very satisfactory champion, low-set, level and covered well at all points. Perhaps his strongest points are his wealthy loin and rib and his uniformly deep flesh. The reserve champion was much of the same type but not quite so strong in back and buttock. Both in the yards and in the arena the judgment of the arbiters was generally accepted as sound. There was never before less argument over the merits of the champions and their rivals. This is the first time the East has won this honor, and Messrs. Oakleigh Thorne, W. H. Pew and James Ironsides, respectively owner, manager and herdsman at Briarcliff, deserve the congratulations they get.

The 29 carloads of hogs represented four breeds and a mixture, Hampshires leading with 16 loads. Hampshires won in the class for hogs of 150-200 lbs., also in the 250-300-pound class, but the grand champions were found in a load of Chester Whites which headed the class for 200-250-pound hogs. They were assembled by a shipping association, the Sauk Livestock Shipping Association of Sauk City, Wis., being bred by members in that community. The winners in all classes were of the modern "meat type," lard being at a discount these days. Up in the barns Purdue University won the championship with a Berkshire barrow in the 220 to 260-pound class. Here too the "meat type" prevailed, the breed champions

(Continued on page 15.)

Show Awards

CARLOAD LOTS—FAT CATTLE

Judge.—H. B. Duplan, Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorns, 2 years old. (2 carloads shown): 1, J. Brown Hitt, New Berlin, Ill.; 2, Griswold Bros., Livingston, Wis.

Shorthorn yearlings. (8 carloads shown): 1 and 2, Griswold Bros.; 3, C. F. Kelly, Macomb, Ill.; 4, J. Brown Hitt; 5, Tapp Bros., Chandler, Mo.

Champion Carload Shorthorns: Griswold Bros., on yearlings.

Herefords, 2 years old. (6 carloads shown): 1, J. Turin, Kiron, Iowa; 2, Sam Wurster, Clearfield, Iowa; 3, W. Harmsen, Teeds Grove, Iowa; 4, J. Turin; 5, Karl H. Huffman, Ida Grove, Iowa.

Hereford yearlings. (44 carloads shown): 1, J. D. Moeller, Schleswig, Iowa; 2, Schmidt Bros., Delmar, Iowa; 3, A. H. Schmidt, Kansas City, Mo.; 4, J. W. Frazier, Charlestown, Ill.; 5, A. L. Mommsen, Goose Lake, Iowa.

Champion Carload Herefords: J. D. Moeller, Schleswig, Iowa, on yearlings.

Aberdeen-Angus, 2 years old. (9 carloads shown): 1, Tolan Farms, Farmingdale, Ill.; 2, E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Ill.; 3, W. Mathiesen, Bryant, Iowa; 4, C. Green, Kansas, Ill.; 5, J. Mommsen, Miles, Iowa.

Aberdeen-Angus yearlings. (23 carloads shown): 1, E. P. Hall; 2, A. H. Schmidt; 3, Tolan Farms; 4, J. Hubly, Mason City, Ill.; 5, A. H. Schmidt.

Champion Carload Aberdeen-Angus: E. P. Hall, on yearlings.

GRAND CHAMPION CARLOAD: J. D. Moeller, Schleswig, Iowa.

CARLOAD LOTS SWINE

Judge.—W. T. Reneker, Chicago, Ill.

Carload, 150-200 lbs. (4 shown): 1, Alva Rexroat, Jacksonville, Illinois, on Hampshire; 2, Karl Hoffman, Ida Grove, Iowa, on Poland-China; 3, Frank I. Temperly, Galena, Illinois, on Chester-White.

Carload, 200-250 lbs. (18 shown): 1, Sauk Live Stock Coop. Association, Sauk City, Wisconsin, on Chester-White; 2, J. M. Ballard, Marion, Indiana, on Hampshire; 3, J. J. Chaussen, Beatrice, Nebraska, on Hampshires.

Carload, 250-300 lbs. (7 shown): 1, J. V. Bogner, Henry, Illinois, on Hampshires; 2, Sauk Live Stock Coop. Association, on Poland-Chinas; 3, University of Notre Dame, Indiana, on Hampshires.

Champion Carload: Sauk Live Stock Coop. Association, on Chester-Whites.

SWEEPSTAKES 10 BARROWS

Judges.—W. T. Reneker, Chicago, Ill., H. W. Vaughan, Bozeman, Mont.

Ten barrows, 180 to 220 lbs. (12 shown): 1, J. M. Ballard, Marion, Indiana, on Hampshires; 2, Pennsylvania State College, on Berkshires; 3, Simon C. Moon, Towanda, Illinois, on Hampshire; 4, Cudahy Brothers Company, Tama, Iowa, on Hampshires; 5, University of Wisconsin, on Poland-Chinas; 6, University of Illinois, on Poland-Chinas.

CARLOAD LOTS SHEEP

Judge.—J. F. Morley, Chicago, Illinois.

Native lambs. (5 shown): 1, Robert McEwen, London, Ontario, Canada; 2, C. J. Brodie, Stouffville, Ontario, Canada; 3, W. G. Miles, Evansville, Wisconsin; 4, Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, South Dakota; 5, W. E. Scrips, Orion, Michigan.

Range lambs. (2 shown): 1 and 2, H. A. Wood, Burlington, Wisconsin.

Range lambs. (9 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2 and 3, Marshall Brothers, West Chicago, Illinois; 4, H. A. Wood.

Grade lambs from range ewes. (2 shown): 1, Marshall Brothers; 2, W. G. Miles.

Champion Carload: Robert McEwen.

CARLOADS FEEDER CATTLE

Judge.—Henry Hortenstine, Gays, Ill.

Feeder yearlings. (10 shown): 1, 3 and 4, Crane & Wright, Canadian, Texas, on Herefords; 2, W. L. Watson, McKenzie, No. Dak., on Angus; 5 and 6, L. O. Cattle Co., Miles City, Mont., on Herefords.

Feeder calves. (35 shown): 1, D. R. Funk, McLean, Ill., on Angus; 2, A. M. Mitchell, Hecla, So. Dak., on Angus; 3, Frye & Co., Poplar, Mont., on Herefords; 4, Allen & Sheridan, Chicago, Ill., on Herefords; 5 and 6, McFarland Bros., Twodot, Mont., on Herefords.

Champion Carload Feeders: D. N. Funk, on Angus.

Fat Steers

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Judge.—Walter Biggar, Delbeattie, Scotland.

Junior yearling steers. (45 shown): 1, Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.,

(Continued on page 12.)

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HELP ENOUGH

DURING the past year we have had many letters and calls from men who want to work on farms but no applications from farmers who want to hire men. There is plenty of farm labor in nearly all communities now and no need to go far away from home to find it. Things have changed in the country as in towns and cities.

NOT GENTLE

ON the evening of November 27 Mrs. David Holsopple, Hooversville, Pa., went to gather eggs from a nest near the place where a two-year-old bull was chained to a manger. The bull attacked her, inflicting a long gash in the abdomen, a fracture of the left arm and many bruises. But for the timely arrival of her nephew, who used a heavy club on the bull, she would have been killed. This was not a gentle bull but one known to be dangerous. Why take chances with any bull?

VALUABLE SHORT COURSES

THOSE who can't spend two years or four years in a college of agriculture need not go without practical education. Pennsylvania State College provides short winter courses for them, and imposes no entrance requirements except a real desire to study. These eight-weeks courses begin January 4th and end February 26th. They include agriculture, forestry, farm machinery, animal husbandry, horticulture, floriculture—in fact about all subjects covered by the longer courses. Many of our foremost farmers have profited by these short courses and many more should do so. Full information may be had by addressing the School of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College. State College, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA BUYERS

PENNSYLVANIA did not show any champions at the International Livestock Exposition except in horses, Montcalm Farms having the champion Percheron mare. But Pennsylvania bought more champions than any other state. The grand champion carload of steers, Herefords averaging 1,012 lbs., was bought by McCann & Co. of Pittsburgh at $20.25 per cwt. The grand champion steer, Briarcliff's Angus weighing 1,070 lbs., went to Arbogast & Bastian of Allentown at $1.27 per pound. And the grand champion feeders, a load of Angus calves, were bought by Huffman & Hutcheson of York at $13.50 per cwt. The Pittsburgh and Allentown buyers have bought champions in past years, and are always to be found among the liberal bidders for the livestock of club boys and girls in this state.

MEETINGS AT HARRISBURG

A CHANGE in the method of scheduling meetings at the winter Farm Show at Harrisburg will be of interest to many farmers. Forty-one farm organizations and public agencies hold meetings at that time, most of them during the middle of the week. This naturally results in several meetings being scheduled at the same hour. Since most farmers are interested in several things they have often missed some they wanted to hear, because they could be in only one place at one time. The coming show will have these meetings scattered over the whole week, as far as practicable. This change should increase the attendance at meetings and increase the value of the Farm Show to visitors. The only objection is that there may not be enough big rooms to go around, for the meetings are usually crowded.

ANOTHER DREAM

THE National Farmers' Union has found a solution of the price problem and expressed it in the following resolution: "That the Marketing Act should be amended to provide for licensing dealers in any and all agricultural products that enter into interstate commerce, and such licenses should provide that each dealer must pay for the grower's portion of the crop that will be consumed in the United States a price based on the cost of production plus a profit as computed by the Department of Agriculture, and that the grower's portion of the surplus agricultural products can only be sold to a dealer under bond to export this surplus or to a feeder under bond to feed it." Comment is unnecessary for those who think—and useless for those who don't, can't or won't think.

RAPID GROWTH

IN his "condensed report" of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute Rev. Sam Higginbottom makes several interesting observations on the growth of crops in India. For instance: "To improve the soil seventy acres has been sown to sunn hemp and turned under as green manure. One field sown by students was well up after 72 hours. On the thirty-third day after sowing it had reached a height of four feet and was plowed under." Experiment plats indicate that "napier grass gives a remarkably high yield with frequent cutting" for green forage. An acre plot seeded in April has given, "in the first five and a half months, 54.9 tons of excellent green fodder." We don't know anything about sunn hemp or napier grass, but heat and moisture do make things grow.

OFFICIAL NONSENSE

TWO patriots who draw a thousand dollars a month each have recently made speeches, and circulated them at public expense, wherein they prattle of the "inherent right" and the "inalienable right" of farmers to organize for the purpose of marketing their own products. Both are evidently trying to create the impression that somebody somewhere, usually described vaguely as a "powerful interest", is trying to deny farmers this right or deprive them of it. Why not be definite about such serious charges? Who wants to deny farmers the right to organize for any legitimate purpose? What powerful interest or interests are attempting any such folly as that? And why should our mails be burdened with such nonsense?

WHEAT FIGURES

ACCORDING to that able statistician Nat C. Murray the acreage of winter wheat is 14.9 per cent below the area seeded in the fall of 1930. The acreage of rye is 7.8 per cent below the area seeded in the fall of 1930. Condition of winter wheat is likewise below last year and below the ten-year average, but it is too early to know much about condition. Mr. Murray estimates the amount of wheat to be fed at around 150,000,000 bushels, against 40,000,000 bushels in normal years. Marketing of wheat the first five months of the crop year was 268,000,000 bushels against 302,000,000 bushels in the same period last year and a ten-year average of 297,000,000 bushels. Farmers have sold only 30.3 per cent of their production in the past five months against an average of 35.6 per cent for the same period during the past ten years. This difference may represent in part an increase in feeding and in part determination to hold for a better price.

MOONSHINE

TWO thousand three hundred and twenty-four books, pamphlets and papers, listed in a 218-page publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are practically unanimous in agreeing that climate affects crops. The reports come from many countries and discuss all sorts of plants and weather. It seems that in all nations rain makes grass grow, frost may nip buckwheat and drouth is apt to cut crop yields. Everywhere the ordinary observations of ordinary people are verified by the careful scrutiny of scientists. It is somewhat disappointing then to note that "with few exceptions the effect of lightning and moonlight on crops has been omitted" from the list. There are over a hundred references to light, but none to moonlight or the effects of moon phases on plant growth. We wonder why in all this vast amount of research no data was gathered on the question of planting "in the moon", or did some scientists see things by moonlight which they did not care to risk their reputations by reporting?

OFFICIAL MIDDLEMEN

LAST week we published some of the information given by the Federal Farm Board to the Senate's committee on agriculture. That information, then divulged for the first time, related the so-called stabilization operations, and it revealed huge losses by those who have been doing our official speculating. But probably the salary roll, also made public for the first time, has caused more indignant comment than the losses incurred through these official speculations. For it appears that E. F. Creekmore, head of the cotton stabilization corporation, is paid $75,000 a year, the same salary drawn by the President of the United States; that George S. Milnor, head of the grain stabilization corporation, is paid $50,000 a year and is assisted by two vice-presidents, one at $35,000 and one at $25,000 a year, also by a treasurer at $30,000 a year. The Farm Board's attorney accepted his appointment at $10,000 a year but he was later advanced to $20,000. Ninety-five employes of the cotton stabilization group are paid an average salary of $730 per month. Members of the Federal Farm Board draw only $12,000 a year, Congress having fixed their salaries. Such are some of the high costs of stabilization. The higher costs, those involving the dislocation of great industries, the loss of foreign trade and the disturbances of domestic trade, cannot be computed. But these things ought to be sufficient to show that a nation facing a possible four-billion dollar deficit can hardly afford such luxuries as the Agricultural Marketing Act and its consequent extravagances.

State Horticultural Meeting

By G. W. HARRIS

NICOTINE tannate, more deadly in killing effect than lead arsenate, will in the future be used by New Jersey growers in fighting the codling moth, is the opinion of Dr. T. J. Headlee. This is based on three years of experimental work with this new spray material which now costs about two cents a gallon. The killing power of nicotine tannate is reported to persist over a long period and kill egg and young larvae of the codling moth as well as late season leafhoppers.

* * *

THE fifty-seventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, which was held at Atlantic City last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, was well attended in spite of a depressing year of low prices for fruit and vegetables.

* * *

PROFESSOR A. G. WALLER referred to the last census showing a decrease in the fruit tree population in the United States and said this indicated that better times were ahead for the fruit growers.

* * *

CONSIDERABLE interest is evident in South Jersey in the selling of canhouse tomatoes on grade. The larger canhouses, as well as the large tomato growers seem to favor such a move.

Increasing popularity of the tomato juice cocktail is credited as being largely responsible for the interest in graded tomatoes. This product demands a riper and better colored and better quality tomato.

* * *

OVER 38,000 packages of fruits and vegetables were shipped under state inspection from the Cedarville auction market during this past season. The larger buyers on the market requested inspection service and according to Howard Sheppard, director of the Association, this service has stimulated more careful packaging.

* * *

FRUIT and vegetables sold over the auction block should receive state inspection before they reach the block, was an opinion expressed by Morris April, one of the largest buyers on the Cedarville market. Each year buyers are receiving increasing numbers of complaints from receivers of produce sold over the auction, he stated.

"Without proper guarantee of honest packaging auction markets are detrimental to the large buyers." Mr. April also told the growers that there was too great a variety of types of packages on the market.

* * *

THE Glassboro and Beverly auction markets have resulted in variety markets which appeal to the huckster trade but do not attract the large buyers, said Ralph Starkey in discussing the future of these markets. This type of trade is favored by the small growers but does not prove satisfactory to the large growers.

* * *

HOWARD F. DECOU of Merchantville has found his plantings of Romes more profitable than the Delicious.

* * *

THERE seemed to be some differences of opinion as to which variety of apples, the Golden Delicious or the Grimes Golden, was the most profitable to plant in New Jersey.

* * *

THE sweet potato exhibits of Atlantic county growers led in capturing the blue ribbons at the competitive exhibit at Haddon Hall.

* * *

CHARLES FITTING of Hammonton told me he selected his blue ribbon four-tray exhibit of red sweets from only one and one-half bushels of sweets in storage.

* * *

LESTER COLLINS of Moorestown was elected president of the recently incorporated New Jersey Peach Council. The chief objective of the Council, members of which include leading New Jersey fruit growers, is to propagate and distribute to growers in the state the new varieties of peaches developed at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Other officers elected were Charles D. Barton, Marlton, vice-president, and Professor A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

BURLINGTON county growers carried off the greatest number of honors among the fruit and vegetable exhibitors.

* * *

THE annual $2,500,000 crop of New Jersey sweet potatoes could be increased at least $500,000 in value by cutting down losses by disease, according to a statement by Dr. W. H. Martin. Disease control is not costly and reduces production costs. This year some growers grew more than 300 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre by keeping disease in check, while others who did not treat their seed and sprouts harvested less than 100 bushels to the acre.

* * *

THE European corn borer has now invaded nearly all parts of New Jersey, states a report from Robert C. Burdette from the State Experiment Station.

* * *

THE pickle worm, not "pickled worm," has caused damage to pickles and cantaloupes in New Jersey for the first time this year. This pest is a native from the South and it is felt that the first cold winter will destroy it.

* * *

PRESENT and former pepper growers in central and south Jersey were delighted to learn from Mr. Burdette that a new and effective control of the pepper maggot is now available. It is a sweetened sugar bait combined with an arsenical poison which kills the pepper maggot fly before eggs are deposited.

* * *

DR. J. G. LIPMAN gave growers some optimistic slants concerning their business as compared with other sections. Among them were prices lower than those available to competitors of distant areas for fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides.

He said further that the percentage of farms mortgaged in New Jersey has increased less than two per cent since 1900, whereas great increases in farm mortgages had been recorded for farms in the Middle West. Farm tenancy in New Jersey was said to have decreased from 29.9 per cent in 1900 to only 15.6 per cent in 1930.

* * *

ROBERT P. HULSART of Manasquan was reelected president of the Society for another year. Jack Thornborrow, Millville, vice-president; and A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, secretary-treasurer, were also reelected for 1932.

New members elected to the executive committee for three-year terms were Ralph Starkey, Mullica Hill, and Byron T. Roberts, Marlton. John Barclay, Jr., of Cranbury was elected delegate to the State Agricultural Convention for two years.

* * *

FOR the first time in its fifty-seven years of existence the Horticultural Society elected four men to honorary life memberships in the organization in recognition of their contributions to the Society and to the advancement of horticulture.

The men honored were Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey State Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University; Horace Roberts, well known fruit grower at Moorestown; Elias S. Black, fruit grower and former nurseryman, Little Silver; and Professor Maurice A. Blake, chief of the division of horticulture at the College.

* * *

THOSE using fruit washers have found that the Starr is about the only variety of apples which is subject to bruising by the machines.

* * *

SEVERAL users of fruit washers said that they would continue to wash their fruit even if they had no problem of spray residue because the better appearance of the fruit made washing profitable.

* * *

J. C. HENDRICKSON of Middletown used his fruit washer this summer for washing tomatoes without injury to the fruit. He washed 250 five-eighths baskets of Marglobes in four hours.

* * *

COSTS for washing apples were reported to range from one and one-third cents a bushel with the use of home-made washers to two and one-half cents a bushel with commercial machines. Labor costs were not greatly increased but the largest cost item was depreciation.

* * *

FIVE hampers of sweet potatoes purchased on the New York market were exhibited by the Bureau of Markets. The prices paid on the market for these sweets ranged from 75 cents to $1.15. Observation showed that there was not enough differential in price between these five hampers and that the poor quality pack had lowered the price of the good pack. At least fifty per cent of the 75-cent quality were unmarketable. This is just another case where the good growers are carrying the poor producers.

* * *

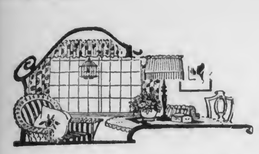
THE Elberta peach has reached its peak as a popular variety, according to M. A. Blake, and is started on its decline. Because this variety has no competition, was a good shipper and adaptable to all sections it soon became over planted after it was introduced in 1889.

Professor Blake predicted rapid changes in the varieties that will be planted during the next few years. This prediction was based on his experience in developing new varieties at the Experiment Station.

The Golden Jubilee, a new variety developed at the Experiment Station a few years ago, has proved that New Jersey growers can grow a peach which will successfully compete with the southern Elberta on the northern market. Professor Blake also stated that there is a growing demand for white fleshed peaches.

GRAND CHAMPION STEER

Briarcliff Thickset, an Angus yearling shown by Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., was made grand champion steer of the 1931 International. He was sired by Revolution of Page 2nd, grand champion Angus bull at the International in 1928. He is shown above with Wm. H. Pew, manager of Briarcliff; Oakleigh Thorne, owner, and James Ironsides, herdsman. The steer was sold at auction on Thursday of last week. He brought $1.27 a pound, and was purchased by Arbogast & Bastian of Allentown, Pa.



The Farm Home

Homemade Touch

AS we think back over our Christmases, isn't it true that the gift we valued most was the simple, inexpensive one some friend made for us? This year, particularly, many of us will want to cut down on our Christmas giving in order that we may answer the appeals of those who are in want. A bottle of glue, a few pieces of wallpaper and heavy cardboard, a little patience, a few leisure moments and you will have a gift that will cost little but will be treasured by the one who receives it.

A Book Cover

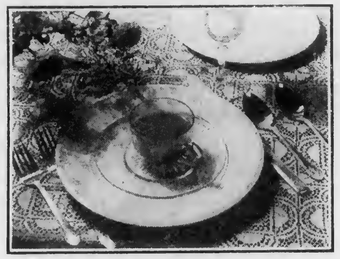
Take a piece of newspaper and wrap around a standard size book. Cut the paper to come just to the edge of the cover all around. Now take the paper you plan to use for a book cover and cut out two pieces the size of your newspaper pattern. Fold in around the edges of each piece and glue the backs of the paper together. The two thicknesses of paper glued firmly together make a very durable cover. Slits cut in the book cover through which narrow ribbon is threaded make added decoration and allow the cover to be held securely in place over the book.

A Portfolio

Two pieces of extra heavy cardboard 15x10 inches, decorative paper in two patterns to cover both sides of the two covers inside and outside will be needed for this. Take a piece of heavy vellum tape for a binding, making it as wide as you desire. Spread glue on the back of the vellum tape and glue to the covers forming a strong binding. The outside is to be covered first. Cut your paper large enough to turn in about an inch at the top and bottom and outer edge of the opening of the cover. Merely bring the paper to the edge of the binding.

In applying glue to paper dilute with a drop or two of water and spread on the back of the paper. Then press to the cover smoothing out all wrinkles from the center to the edge, and fold over the extra amount to a glued line on the inside.

Cut the lining paper the exact size of the inside of the combined covers. Spread glue on the back of the paper and press to the inside of the cover smoothing out all wrinkles. Holes punched through the covers at top, side and bottom on both covers, allows ribbon to be threaded through and tied, thus forming a safe place for loose papers, pictures, etc.



Tomato Juice Cocktail

IT seems to be the custom at dinners these days to serve an appetizer of some sort before the main course. One of the most tasty and pungently flavored appetizers is a tomato cocktail, made from canned tomatoes cooked with vegetables and seasonings, strained and chilled. Tomato cocktail is easily made and adds to the day's supply of minerals and vitamins. It might well be served more often to begin a simple home dinner.

As tomato cocktail should be prepared early in the day, it is a good choice for the housewife who wants to have part of her dinner tasks finished well ahead of time.

Tomato Cocktail

One quart canned tomatoes, two stalks celery, chopped, one-half green pepper, chopped, one and one-half teaspoons salt, one teaspoon onion pulp, one teaspoon horseradish, two tablespoons tomato catsup.

Boil the tomatoes, celery, pepper and salt for about five minutes, and rub through a sieve fine enough to keep back the seeds. To the tomato juice and pulp add the catsup, onion and horseradish, stir well, and put in a cold place to chill. Beat before stirring. Pour into small tumblers or sherbet cups, and use as a first course at dinner or a hearty luncheon.

Nuts Are Nutritious

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM

SOME of us can remember when nuts were considered just one way of passing the time away. No one ever thought of them as real food. Now we know that they have a food value of the very best sort. Those who must abstain from meats because of an over-acid condition of the system can find in them a most tasty as well as substantial substitute.

Nuts make a delicious variation in the sandwich filling, one of which children never tire, in the school lunch, and they are more satisfying than meats or pastry. The little folks will enjoy spending a part of the evening getting the kernels from a plateful of nuts when they know that these are to be given them for the next day's lunch. We have found hickory nuts a favorite, though some are partial to butternuts.

Nuts for Sandwiches

For a sandwich filling, chop or grind the nuts through a food chopper, and moisten just enough with sweet cream or mayonnaise to have them of such consistency as to spread easily. Place between thin slices of either brown or white buttered bread. Celery may be combined with the nuts for variety.

A fine cream dressing to put between the layers of a cake is made by scalding a cupful of sweet milk. Just as it comes to the boiling point stir in a tablespoonful of corn starch or flour dissolved in a little milk. Cook until it thickens, sweeten and flavor to taste. Remove from the fire and stir in one-half cupful of chopped nut meats. Let cool and spread between the layers of cake. Or one may add a cupful of chopped hickory nut meats to any plain cake dough just before putting it in the pan, and it will be much richer and of fine flavor.

A quick salad is made from chopped or whole nuts and chopped apples. Select fully ripe and pleasant tasting eating apples. Chopped or diced celery may be added if liked. Serve with mayonnaise.

In Stuffing

We once heard a scientist say that nothing short of sulphuric acid would digest raw chestnuts. Maybe they are a little hard to manage when eaten raw. When cooked they admit of several pleasing combinations. Plain boiled or roasted chestnuts are sure to be favorites. Added to stuffing, they give a flavor entirely their own.

When home-made rusk are taken from the oven, brush over the top with a dressing made of equal parts of sweet cream and sugar, and add chopped nuts.

When making fudge, try grinding nuts fine and adding to a part of the candy before pouring it out to cool. If cut into squares, press a half nut kernel upon each when ready to cool. These homemade candies of all sorts make most acceptable Christmas presents. And if you have a surplus of time and nuts, you can surely find ready sale for any or all of them.

Timely Tips

TO remove odor of onions from breath, eat three or four sprigs of parsley or celery that has been dipped in pure cider vinegar. Eating a slice of lemon and then drinking a glass of cold water will also have the desired effect. Chewing a few grains of toasted coffee is also effective.

* * *

A moderately tough steak can be made tender if a few drops of vinegar are put on it before broiling or frying.

* * *

When the hands become rough and stained, wash them in a basin of luke-warm water to which a handful of oatmeal and a little lemon juice has been added.

* * *

Place all the pieces of silver in an old aluminum pan in such a way that all of it will be touching the aluminum. Fill the pan with hot water which contains one tablespoon of washing soda and one tablespoon of salt for each quart of water. Allow the silver to stand in this mixture, which is kept boiling, for a few minutes. When all the stains are removed, rinse in clear, cold water and polish with a soft, clean cloth. The same results may be obtained if bright strips of zinc are placed in an enamel pan and the salt and soda solution used.

* * *

Put two cups of granulated sugar in a kettle and stir constantly. Have ready one cup of toasted peanuts; when sugar is melted, put in the peanuts and stir until thoroughly mixed, then pour on marble slab. Almonds, pecans, palm nuts, etc., may be used the same way. A small pinch of salt will add greatly to the flavor. Mrs. V. H. S.

Baking Helps

OUR class of women sold the duplex flour sifters last summer for a profit. I bought one and I like it very much.

As a time and patience saver it is a great success, at least in my kitchen.

Instead of three or four pans or bowls, when baking, I have only the one. I put the flour and baking powder into the sifter, screw on the top and sift the flour into the other side, then invert and sift again, repeat as often as the recipe calls for.

Biscuits, dumplings, pie-crust, muffins, cake, all are fluffier and flakier than the old tiresome way.

Arena A. Kern.

Any who may have steam heat and radiators may be interested to know of the idea of keeping the cracker box on the kitchen radiator. The crackers are always crisp.

Feet Affect Faces

FEET are tremendously important to beauty in ways that few women think about. You can't be poised and pleasant and pretty if your feet hurt. In addition to the size and kind of shoe you wear, cleanliness is important to foot comfort. While bathing, scrub the feet, the toes and the toenails with a brush well lathered with soap. Then dry them well, particularly between the toes.

Press back the nail cuticle with a towel, and clean the toenails with an orangewood stick, just as you would your fingernails. Wash your stockings daily and air your shoes well.

* * *

Soap and water wash away—together with dirt—many dangerous little organisms that might otherwise enter the body and start trouble. In stimulating circulation, baths make you less likely to take colds. They discourage other diseases that attack you only when your vitality is low. Just being free from any illness goes far toward keeping your outlook on life a happy one.

When We Dress-up

No. 7263.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires 5⅝ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves. With sleeve in short length 4⅞ yards. For contrasting material ½ yard 35 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7267.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material if made without sleeves, and with cape collar or without cape collar and with sleeves. The cape collar alone requires 2-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7372.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅞ yard of contrasting material for collar and belt. Without the collar 3⅝ yards will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7374.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4⅜ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7385.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2⅞ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves, and with peplum, and without contrasting material. With short sleeves and without peplum 2½ yards. For contrasting material ½ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7383.—Juniors' dress. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 13 requires 2⅝ yards of 54-inch material with ½ yard 39 inches wide of contrasting material. To finish the collar with ruffling requires a strip 1⅞ yards long and 1½ inches wide or if plaiting is used 1½ yards will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7387.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅞ yards of 35-inch material. Collar, cuffs and tie belt of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7395.—New clothes for dolly. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. Size 20 if made as shown in the large view requires 1¼ yards of plain material 32 inches wide for the dress, and ⅓ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7388.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 29-inch material if made with long sleeves, and bolero as shown in the large view. With collar, short sleeves and without bolero 1¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7392.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2 3, 4 and 5 years. To make as pictured in the large view, requires ⅞ yard for the waist, and ⅞ yard for trousers, belt and cuffs in contrasting material for size 4. If the suit is made of one material it requires 1 2-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7043.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material if made with sleeves and flounces as shown in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Santa Says:—
"Aladdin Lamps Bring More Joy to Any Home"

BEAUTIFUL SHADES
Glass or Parchment.
See the gorgeous array of these exquisite hand-decorated creations—they will please and delight you.

BURNS KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

IF YOU WANT to make this Christmas one long to be remembered, make it an Aladdin Christmas. Present your family with one or more of these remarkable new instant-light Aladdins and make your home more bright and cheerful with its wealth of modern white light. Aladdin light is more like day light than any other light and yet costs the least—so little in fact that it will actually save its first cost in a few months over the old style yellow flame lamp. Children operate it—it's so simple and so absolutely safe. There's no odor, smoke, noise or trouble. A match and a minute is all it takes to light it.

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You have no idea of the great pleasure you could bring to some friend or relative who resides in the country by giving them an Aladdin this Christmas. It would be a lifetime reminder of your thoughtfulness.

There's a dealer near you. If you cannot locate him write to us for his name and address.

The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Inc.
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Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough due to a cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

PINEX for Coughs

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
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ROOM BAT $2.50
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Read the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Farmer, because it will save time and get you greater value per dollar.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

A New Home for Rabbits

By CHARLES A. KING

THIS project should interest every boy who keeps rabbits. The hutch is not nearly so difficult to make as it may seem for the basis of it may be any good-sized packing box, we will say, for the sake of definiteness, 16x24x36 inches as indicated on the sketch. If the box is a few inches larger or smaller it will do exactly as well for "Brer Rabbit" is not at all fussy as long as it is dry and warm and conveniently arranged for his family requirements. The same method of building will be followed in any case.

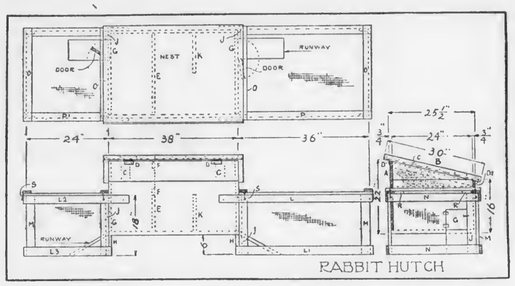
Having found a suitable box, go over it carefully, renailing and tacking on strips or patches of tin over knot-holes or other places where it seems that Bunny might think gnawing would be good. Build one side up about six inches higher than the other as at A and fill the ends so there will be a good pitch for the roof B, which may be made by nailing boards on cleats C and fastening it to the sides by hinges as at D. Place a hook and eye at D1 under the lower eaves of the roof for no rabbit is so stupid that he will not quickly discover that his nose can lift the roof, when it will be "good-bye bunny." Cover the roof with roofing paper, fastening it on the edges with roofing nails.

Now for the Yards

Fit a partition at E with two three-fourth-by-two-inch pieces placed at F to which wire netting should be fastened for ventilation. Cut a door in each end of the house as at G, hang with small hinges and hold it with a nail as suggested. Fasten a piece six inches wide under each end of the house as at H, strengthening it with four three-fourths-by-two and one-half-inch pieces as at J. Place a partition for the nest as shown at K with dotted lines. Both partitions should be held in place with nails so they may be easily removed at cleaning times and during the breeding season.

Now we will make the yards of pieces three-fourths inch thick and two and one-half inches wide. Do not forget that the dimensions given are only suggestive for the pieces must be adapted to the size of the house. Get out two pieces L 43 inches long, two pieces L1 38 inches long, two pieces L2 31 inches long and two pieces L3 26 inches long. Next eight pieces M 18 inches long for uprights, four pieces N25½ inches long, four top pieces O 27 inches long, two top pieces P 37 inches long and two pieces P1 25 inches long. Assemble these pieces as shown, fastening with 4d common nails driven slantingly through the lap joint of each corner. Though square meshed screening will hold its shape better, chicken wire will do very well. Fasten it to the inside of the frames with double pointed tacks and cover edges of door openings with tin to prevent gnawing.

Place house and yard where they are to be used and assemble by fastening pieces L, L1, L2, L3, L4 to the house. Lay netting in the bottom of the yard to prevent digging, being sure no sharp ends of wire stick up to cut the rabbits' feet. The best way is to make the netting large enough so the frames hold the edges down. Cover the floor of the yard with earth. Fasten pieces at R to prevent the cover from slipping sideways, and place hooks and eyes at S. Make a runway for each door as shown.



WHAT'S IN THAT BUNDLE?

I wish you could read the thrilling stories the boys and girls are sending in about "The Strange Bundle." They say it is the best contest we've had for ages. There are so many, many things that might be found in that bundle; perhaps there's been a murder, or a robbery, or a baby that's been kidnapped—but that's your part to tell me what it might contain. Write a short story with ink, using one side of the paper and hurry your story to me before December 19th.

Then there's "The Lost Pocketbook" which is keeping our artists' heads and hands busy these cold days. Everybody is working hard for those nice prizes we told about last week. Have you sent in your contribution? Time is flying! Hurry!

Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Interesting Bird Notes

WHILE on a hike last summer Mr. E. W. Smith, Deputy Game Protector at Lebanon, came upon a farmer mowing a briar patch in his orchard. Stopping to speak a few moments Mr. Smith noticed he had uncovered a quail nest containing six eggs. The mother quail was a few yards away and greatly excited. They moved away a little distance and witnessed a most interesting scene. The mother quail crept cautiously up to her nest, sat upon it. Then she stuck her head underneath her body and brought it up under her wing, rose to her feet, and proceeded to an old hedge fence. This same operation she continued six times, and finally, when she did not return, the men examined the nest and found it empty. In this time approximately twenty minutes had elapsed..

* * *

A FARMER living in West Caln township, Chester county, declares that he actually saw a ring-necked pheasant cock chase a herd of steers out of a field recently. The cock flew against the cattle time after time, and the steers decided that was no place for them and got under cover. The farmer believes that the cock pheasant was helping to rear a brood of chicks and the cattle were getting too close to them.

* * *

JAMES SPEAR, Jr., of Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a bird-bander holding both Federal and state certificates, recently banded 394 young Common Terns and 58 Black Skimmers on the sand islands around Beach Haven, New Jersey. Some of the Terns were traced as far as Trinidad, B. W. I., and Campeche, Mexico.

Bathing in Bygone Days

THE school girl who is scrubbed and fed and sent off each day with a pile of books under her arm is probably healthier and happier than the young scion of nobility who was placed in a private institute of learning 200 years ago.

From a catalogue issued in the eighteenth century by a school for the daughters of nobility at St. Cyr, France, we get this interesting bit of information:

"Pupils are entitled to have one set of underclothing, one pair of stockings, and two handkerchiefs per month. Towels: Pupils, one every week; nuns, one every two weeks. Footbaths: Pupils, one a month; nuns, only by special authorization of the superior. Complete baths: three a year (May, June and July). Pupils unable to take their baths on the appointed day must wait until the following month."

Though a great many modern school girls are not as spick-and-span as they should be, even the children of city slums are not as rigidly cut off from the comforts of cleanliness as were these daughters of bygone kings.

Do you wish you had lived then?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

Last week you were asked to find the mistakes in eleven sentences. They are given here correctly with the reasons:

1. I suppose (not expect) you had a pleasant time yesterday.
   Expect properly refers to the future; suppose to the present, past or future. Expect expresses expectation; it should not be used for suppose.
2. Mary and Joe sat next to each other.
3. The three sisters are devoted to one another.
   Each other is properly used of only two persons; one another of more than two.
4. I think that will be very nice.
   Real is often misused for very.
5. Neither he nor I was there.
   Neither is used with nor; either with or.
6. She feels bad.
   The only case in which 'she feels badly" is accurate is if you mean that the feeling was done in a bad manner.
7. Let you and me go.
8. Whom do you wish to see?
   Whom is the objective case form and follows the predicate when used as the object, and object of prepositions.
9. I don't know anything about it..
   "Don't know nothing" is incorrect because two negatives make an affirmative in English. Two negatives must be avoided.
10. She has a dark complection.
    There is no such word as "complectioned."
11. I heard you were at the party.
    "You was" is incorrect.

Prize winners will be announced next week.

OUTDOOR BAD MANNERS

There's grandeur in the mountain's rugged face,
Fantastic patterns never shaped by man—
Naught but the gods could do this wondrous thing;
But who, oh who left that tomato can?

I see the rippling stream, cold, clear, and swift,
Leaping and bounding over crystal rocks—
I stoop to taste its nectar and I see
Two bottle tops, a shoe, an old lunch box.

Why spend a million years to build a world,
To mold it, shape it, give it tone and punch,
When one poor thoughtless picnicker can spoil
The whole shebang with what is left from lunch?

Arlington B. Moyer.

Anne Frulckko

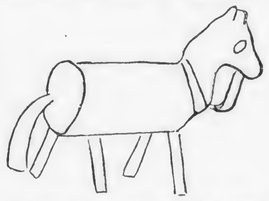
Mary Harnish

Little Folks' Corner

Something to Make

VERY clever little toys can be made from corks, either old ones or straight new ones that can be bought for a few cents.

The two illustrations show the horse and the elephant. Pigs and other animals can be made the same way. The animal heads are cut from cardboard. Trace the outline, using carbon paper and cut out with sharp scissors. Dip the head in glue and stick it in a slit made in the cork.

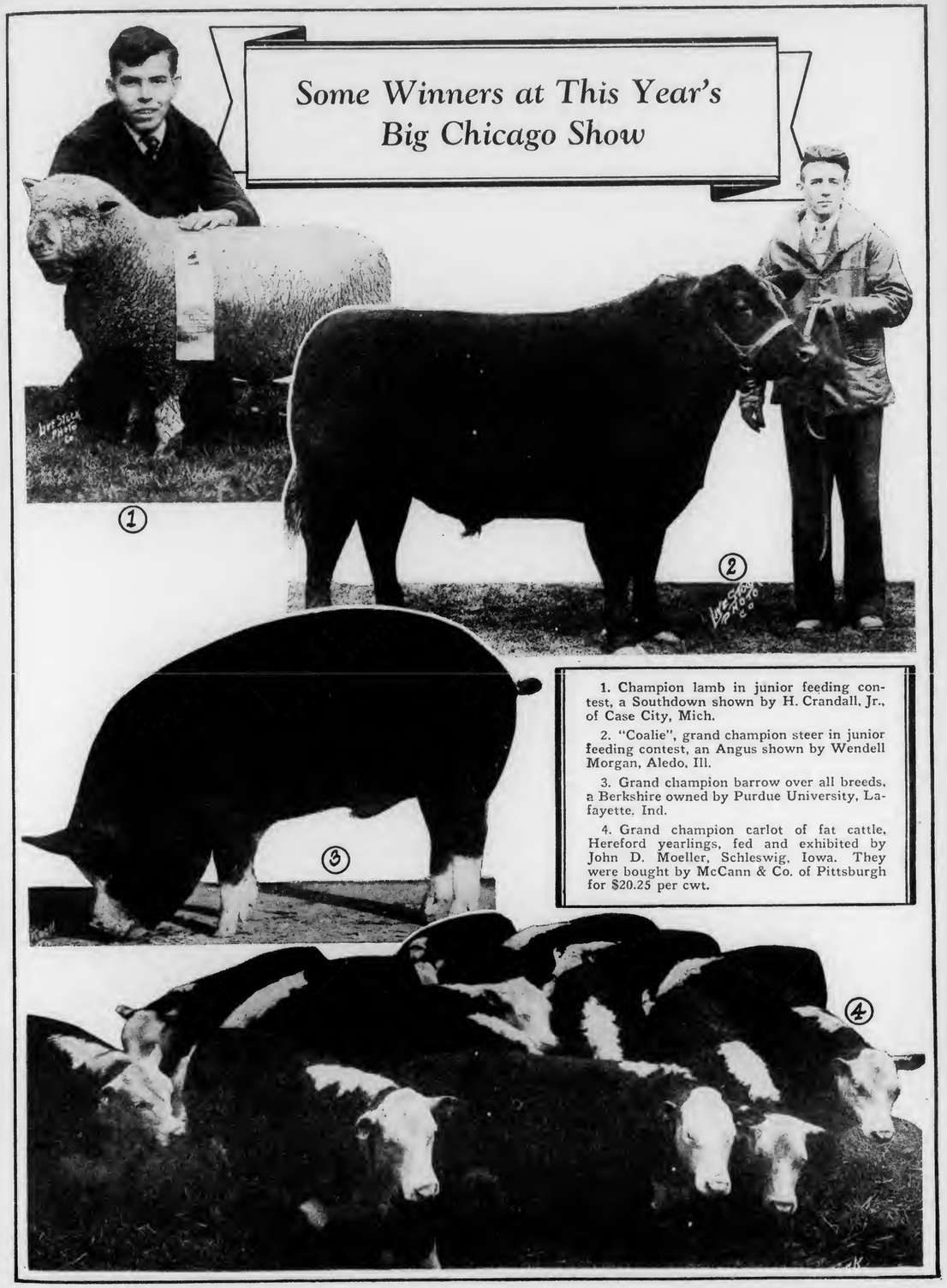


The legs for the horse and pig can be made from matches, by cutting them the right length, dipping in glue and sticking in the cork. As matches are too slender for the legs of the elephant, four pegs may be whittled from a pine stick, sharpened at one end. Dip in glue as for the others, and stick into the cork.

The tails for the elephant and pig are made of paper, glued on. Curl the pig's tail. The horse's tail is made of bits of black worsted. The reins are made from a bit of thread.

Color the little girl in her party dress and send her back with a four-line poem about her to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh. There will be ten prizes for the best.

At the International Livestock Exposition



1. Champion lamb in junior feeding contest, a Southdown shown by H. Crandall, Jr., of Case City, Mich.

2. "Coalie", grand champion steer in junior feeding contest, an Angus shown by Wendell Morgan, Aledo, Ill.

3. Grand champion barrow over all breeds, a Berkshire owned by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

4. Grand champion carlot of fat cattle, Hereford yearlings, fed and exhibited by John D. Moeller, Schleswig, Iowa. They were bought by McCann & Co. of Pittsburgh for $20.25 per cwt.

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Show Awards

(Continued from page 5.)

on Briarcliff Thickset; 2, Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa, on Barr Burgess; 3, Briarcliff Farms, on Briarcliff Porterhouse; 4, Howard Franzenberg, Keystone, Iowa.; 5, J. F. McKenny, King City, Mo.

Summer yearling steers. (62 shown): 1, J. F. McKenny, on Peanuts; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College, on Blue Rock; 3, Elliott Brown, on Mac; 4, West Virginia University; 5, Iowa State College.

Senior steer calves. (27 shown): 1, Elliott Brown, on Thickset; 2, Howard Franzenberg, on Amos; 3, John J. Tolan, Farmingdale, Ill., on Yakima Kid; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Averna White, Rhodes, Iowa.

Junior steer calves. (12 shown): 1, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., on Black Lad 29th, and 3, on Black Lad 31st; 2, Dorothy F. Henry, on Midnight; 1, State College of Washington.

Champion steer: Briarcliff Farms, Inc., on Briarcliff Thickset.

Reserve Champion Steer: J. F. McKenny., King City, Mo., on Peanuts.

Group three steers. (13 shown): 1, Elliott Brown; 2, Briarcliff Farms, Inc.; 3, Howard Franzenberg; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

SHORTHORNS

Judge.—Walter Biggar.

Junior Yearlings. (19 shown): 1, Iowa State College, on Quarter Back; 2, Maxwalton Farms, Inc., Mansfield, Ohio, on Maxwalton Vanguard; 3, Iowa State College, on College Archer; 4, Purdue University; 5, J. Owen McCord, Palos Park, Ill.

Summer yearlings. (28 shown): 1, F. Rothlisberger & Son, Elgin, Iowa, on Cedarwood Nugget; 2, Lester Reed, Bellevue, Iowa, on Maxdale Newton; 3, Fern Smith, Creston, Ill., on Depression; 4, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 5, University of Illinois.

Senior calves. (26 shown): 1, University of Illinois, on Illini Major; 2, Sni-A-Bar Farms, on Sni-A-Bar Nonsuch; 3, Iowa State College, on Royal Flush; 4, Edellyn Farms; 5, University of Kentucky.

Junior calves. (10 shown): 1, Iowa State College, on Gilt Edge; 2, Sni-A-Bar Farms, on Sni-A-Bar Style; 3, West Virginia University, on Village Grandee; 4, J. Owen McCord, Palos Park, Ill.; 5, T. A. Russell, Downsview, Ont., Can.

Champion Steer: University of Illinois, on Illini Major.

Reserve Champion Steer: Iowa State College, on Quarter Back.

Group three steers. (8 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Iowa State College; 3, Purdue University; 4, University of Illinois; 5, Sni-A-Bar Farms.

HEREFORD STEERS

Judge.—Walter Biggar.

Junior yearlings. (22 shown): 1, Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Iowa, on Muscatine 15th; 2 and 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College, on College Optimus and College Repeat; 4, West Virginia University; 5, Keith Collins, Liscomb, Iowa.

Summer yearlings. (30 shown): 1, The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., on Keystone Avalanche 7th; 2, Hillandale Farm, on Muscatine 14th; 3, Iowa State College, on Varsity Mixer; 4, Michigan State College; 5, Dorothy Britton, Casner, Ill.

Senior calves. (23 shown): 1, Hillandale Farm, on Muscatine 19th; 2, Hillandale Farm, on Muscatine 17th; 3, Purdue University, on Magic Maker; 4, Charles A. Bailey, Lowell, Ind.; 5, Michigan State College.

Junior calves. (13 shown): 1, Hillandale Farm, on Muscatine 22nd; 2, Hillandale Farm, on Muscatine 23rd; 3, West Virginia University, on Lawnbart's Major; 4, Hillandale Farm; 5, Kenneth Zink, Verona, Wisconsin.

Champion Steer: Hillandale Farm on Muscatine 15th.

Reserve Champion Steer: Hillandale Farm on Muscatine 22nd.

Group three steers: (12 shown): 1, Hillandale Farm; 2, Hillandale Farm; 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 4, Hillandale Farm; 5, Purdue University.

RED POLLED

Judge.—Walter Biggar.

Junior yearling steers. (2 shown): 1, Adolph P. Arp, Eldridge, Iowa, on Popular Boy; 2, Stump & Etzler, Convoy, Ohio, on Jumbo.

Summer yearling steers. (3 shown): 1, Adolph P. Arp, on Lincoln Lad; 2, H. S. Coburn, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Rex; 3, F. A. Sloan, Burchard, Nebr., on Max.

Senior steer calf. (5 shown): 1, Adolph P. Arp, on Rupert 17th; 2, Stump & Etzler, on Rudy; 3, Adolph P. Arp, on Twin Princess; 4, Stump & Etzler.

Junior steer calf. (3 shown): 1, F. A. Sloan, on Bud; 2, Adolph P. Arp, on Lad 24th.

Champion Steer: Adolph P. Arp, on Lincoln Lad.

Reserve Champion Steer: Adolph P. Arp, on Popular Boy.

Group three steers. (3 shown): 1, Adolph P. Arp; 2, Stump & Etzler; 3, F. A. Sloan.

ANY BREED, PURE-BREED, GRADE OR CROSS

Three steers, get of one sire: 1, Iowa State College; 2, Hillandale Farms; 3, Congdon & Battles, Yakima, Washington.

CHAMPIONS BY AGES

Champion Yearling Steer: Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., on Briarcliff Thickset, an Angus.

Reserve Champion Yearling Steer: Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Iowa, on Muscatine 15th, a Hereford.

Champion Steer Calf: University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on Illini Major, a Shorthorn.

Reserve Champion Steer Calf: Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa, on Thickset, an Angus.

Champion Steer Herd: Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa, on an Angus group of three steers.

Reserve Champion Steer Herd: Hillandale Farm, Muscatine, Iowa, on a Hereford group of three steers.

GRAND CHAMPION STEER

Briarcliff Thickset, a pure-bred Angus—Briarcliff Farms, Inc. Born January 12, 1930. Weight, 1,140 pounds.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION STEER

Illini Major, a pure-bred Shorthorn—University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Born October 10, 1930.

Fat Swine

BERKSHIRES

Judge.—E. J. Barker, Thorntown, Ind.

Barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (14 shown): 1, 2 and 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.; 4 and 5, Iowa State College.

Barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (23 shown): 1 and 2, Purdue University; 3, Iowa State College; 4, The Pennsylvania State College; 5, Michigan State College.

Barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (21 shown): 1, Okla. A. & M. Col.; 2 and 3, Purdue Univ.; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Pennsylvania State Col.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (6 shown): 1, Okla. A. & M. Col.; 2, Iowa State Col.; 3, Michigan State Col.; 4 and 5, Pennsylvania State College.

Pen of Barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Ia. State Col.; 3, Penn State Col.; 4, Mich. State Col.; 5, J. H. Nickel & Sons, Arenzville, Illinois.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, Iowa State College; 4, The Pennsylvania State College; 5, Michigan State College.

Five barrows, any weight. Get of one sire. (5 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, Iowa State College; 4, J. H. Nickel & Sons; 5, Pennsylvania State College.

CHAMPION BARROW: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion Barrow: Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Oklahoma A. &M. College.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

POLAND-CHINAS

Judge.—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (17 shown): 1, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; 2, University of Minnesota; 3, Columbian Stock Farm, Grandview, Mo.; 4 and 5, Purdue University.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (21 shown): 1 and 2, Purdue University; 3 and 5, University of Wisconsin; 4, Columbian Stock Farm.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (23 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Minnesota; 3, Columbian Stock Farm; 4, Iowa State College; 5, University of Wisconsin.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (6 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Wisconsin; 3, Iowa State College; 4 Columbian Stock Farm; 5, University of Minnesota.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Iowa State College; 3, University of Minnesota; 4, Columbian Stock Farm; 5, University of Wisconsin.

Five barrows, any weight. Get of one sire. (5 pens shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Iowa State College; 3, University of Wisconsin; 4, University of Minnesota; 5, University of Illinois.

Champion Barrow: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion Barrow: Iowa State College.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

DUROC-JERSEYS

Judge.—A. F. Sinex, Cudahy, Wisconsin.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (14 shown): 1 and 4, University of Illinois; 2, Iowa State College; 3, University of Minnesota; 5, Ededyn Farms, Wilson, Ill.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (11 shown): 1, 2 and 4, Purdue University; 3, University of Illinois; 5, Iowa State Col.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (16 shown): 1, University of Illinois; 2, Iowa State College; 3, University of Minnesota; 4 and 5, University of Wisconsin.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (6 shown): 1, University of Illinois; 2, Edellyn Farms; 3, H. H. Yake, Cardington, Ohio; 4, University of Minnesota; 5, Iowa State College.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (4 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Illinois; 3, Iowa State College; 4, University of Minnesota.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (5 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, University of Illinois; 3, Purdue University; 4, University of Wisconsin; 5, University of Minnesota.

Five barrows, any weight above. Get of one sire. (5 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Purdue University; 3, University of Illinois; 4, University of Minnesota; 5, Pennsylvania State College.

Champion Barrow: University of Ill.

Reserve Champion Barrow: University of Illinois.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Iowa State College.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

CHESTER WHITES

Judge.—Arthur Tomson, Wabash, Ind.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (12 shown): 1 and 2, Iowa State College; 3, University of Minnesota; 4, Pennsylvania State College; 5, University of Illinois.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (26 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2 and 3, H. H. Yake; 4, University of Illinois; 5, Pennsylvania State College.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (23 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Illinois; 3, Iowa State College; 4, H. H. Yake; 5, I. L. Rudasill, Molino, Missouri.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (4 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, University of Minnesota; 3, Pennsylvania State College; 4, University of Illinois.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (7 shown): 1, H. H. Yake; 2, University of Minnesota; 3, Michigan State College; 4, Otto Holle, Decatur, Indiana.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, I. L. Rudasill; 3, University of Minnesota; 4, University of Illinois; 5, H. H. Yake.

Five barrows, any weight above. Get of one sire. (5 shown): 1, H. H. Yake; 2, Pennsylvania State College; 3, University of Illinois; 4, University of Minnesota; 5, Iowa State College.

Champion Barrow: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion: Iowa State College.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: H. H. Yake.

HAMPSHIRES

Judge.—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (23 shown): 1 and 4, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, Iowa State College; 3, Streeter & Kupper, New Windsor, Illinois; 5, Purdue University.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (29 shown): 1 and 3, Iowa State College; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 4, University of Illinois; 5, Simon C. Moon, Towanda, Illinois.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (26 shown): 1 and 2, Purdue University; 3, Iowa State College; 4, University of Illinois; 5, Simon C. Moon.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (9 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2 Iowa State College; 3, Purdue University; 4, Streeter & Kupper; 5, Simon C. Moon.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, Jack Heffelfinger, Mingo, Iowa; 3, Streeter & Kupper; 4, Purdue University; 5, J. M. Ballard, Marion, Indiana.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Illinois; 3, Iowa State College; 4, J. M. Ballard; 5, Frank Brown, Aledo, Illinois.

Five barrows, any weight above. Get of one sire. (11 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Iowa State College; 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 4, University of Illinois; 5, Streeter & Kupper.

Champion Barrow: Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Reserve Champion: Purdue University.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Purdue University.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Oklahoma A. & M. College.

TAMWORTHS

Judge.—B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Iowa.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (11 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Iowa State College; 3 and 5, Fox Chemical Company, Des Moines, Iowa; 4, Guy W. Baker, Shelbyville, Illinois.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (10 shown): 1 and 2, Fox Chemical Company; 3, 4 and 5, Guy W. Baker.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (9 shown): 1 and 5, Warwick & Warwick, Aledo, Illinois; 2 and 3, Emerson Littlejohn, Christiansburg, Ohio; 4, Fox Chemical Company.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (4 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Guy W. Baker; 3, Fox Chemical Company; 4, Emerson Littlejohn.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (3 shown): 1, Fox Chemical Company; 2, Guy W. Baker; 3, Emerson Littlejohn.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (3 shown): 1, Warwick & Warwick; 2, Emerson Littlejohn;. 3 Fox Chemical Co.

Five barrows, any weight. Get of one sire. (5 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Fox Chemical Company; 3, Guy W. Baker; 4, Emerson Littlejohn; 5, Warwick & Warwick.

Champion Barrow: Iowa State College.

Reserve Champion Barrow: Warwick & Warwick.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Iowa State College.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Fox Chemical Company.

LARGE YORKSHIRES

Judge.—Arthur L. Anderson, Ames, Ia.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (9 shown): 1 and 2, Emerson Littlejohn, 3, Michigan State College; 4 and 5, Schenck & Grenard, Waynetown, Indiana.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (13 shown): 1, University of Wisconsin; 2 and 5, Schenck & Grenard; 3, Emerson Littlejohn; 4, Michigan State College.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (11 shown): 1, University of Wisconsin; 2, Michigan State College; 3 and 4, Schenck & Grenard; 5, B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Ia.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (3 shown): 1, Emerson Littlejohn; 2, Schenck & Grenard; 3, Michigan State College.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (4 shown): 1, University of Wisconsin; 2, Schenck & Grenard; 3, Michigan State College; 4, Emerson Littlejohn.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (3 shown): 1, University of Wisconsin; 2, Schenck & Grenard; 3, Michigan State College.

Five barrows, any weight. Get of one sire. (4 shown): 1, University of Wisconsin; 2, Emerson Littlejohn; 3, Schenck & Grenard; 4, Michigan State College.

Champion Barrow: University of Wisconsin.

Reserve Champion Barrow; University of Wisconsin.

Champion Pen of Barrows: University of Wisconsin.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Emerson Littlejohn.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS

Judge.—L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo.

Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs. (15 shown): 1, 2 and 5, The Wilt Farms, Hillsboro, Indiana; 3 and 4, H. H. Yake.

Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs. (11 shown): 1 and 5, H. H. Yake; 2 and 4, Columbian Stock Farm; 3, The Wilt Farms.

Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs. (12 shown): 1, The Wilt Farms; 2 and 5, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, Iowa State College; 4, Columbian Stock Farms.

Pen of barrows, 180 and under 220 lbs. (5 shown): 1, Charles Wilt, Hillsboro, Indiana; 2, H. H. Yake; 3, I. C. Lister, Pulaski, Iowa; 4, The Wilt Farms; 5, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Pen of barrows, 220 and under 260 lbs. (3 shown): 1, Columbian Stock Farm; 2, The Wilt Farms; 3, Charles Wilt.

Pen of barrows, 260 and under 300 lbs. (4 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, Iowa State College; 3, The Wilt Farms; 4, Charles Wilt.

Five barrows, any weight. Get of one sire. (4 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, Columbian Stock Farm; 3, The Wilt Farms; 4, H. H. Yake.

Champion Barrow: H. H. Yake.

Reserve Champion Barrow: The Wilt Farms.

Champion Pen of Barrows: Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Reserve Champion Pen of Barrows: Wilt Farms.

CHAMPION AND GRAND CHAMPION BARROWS

Judge.—H. W. Vaughan, Bozeman, Mont.

Champion Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs.: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on Hampshire.

Reserve Champion Barrow, 180 and under 220 lbs.: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on Berkshire.

Champion Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs.: Purdue University, on Berkshire.

Reserve Champion Barrow, 220 and under 260 lbs.: Purdue University, on Chester-White.

Champion Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs.: Iowa State College, on Poland-China.

Reserve Champion Barrow, 260 and under 300 lbs.: University of Illinois, on Duroc-Jersey.

GRAND CHAMPION BARROW of the Show: Purdue University, on Berkshire.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION BARROW of the Show: Purdue University, on Chester-White.

GRAND CHAMPION PEN OF BARROWS: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on Berkshire.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION PEN OF BARROWS: Purdue University, on Hampshire.

Fat Sheep

SHROPSHIRES

Judge.—N. Noel Gibson, Komoka, Ont., Canada.

Yearling wethers. (6 shown): 1, Jess C. Andrews, West Point, Ind.; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, University of Minnesota; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Purdue University.

Wether lambs. (13 shown): 1 and 5, Michigan State College; East Lansing, Michigan; 2, Armstrong Brothers, Fowlerville, Michigan; 3 and 4, Iowa State Col.

Champion Wether: Michigan State Col.

Reserve Champion: University of Minn.

Pens. (4 shown): 1, Michigan State College; 2, Iowa State College; 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

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HAMPSHIRES

Judge.—H. Noel Gibson, Komoka, Ont., Canada.

Yearling wethers. (8 shown): 1 and 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, University of Minnesota; 4, University of Minnesota; 5 Purdue University.

Wether lambs. (23 shown): 1 and 3, Purdue University; 2, Pennsylvania State College; 4, University of Kentucky; 5, Minnie W. Miller, Wendell, Idaho.

Champion Wether: Purdue University., on lamb.

Reserve Champion: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on yearling.

Pen of lambs. (7 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Kentucky; 3, University of Minnesota.

RAMBOUILLETS

Judge.—Robert F. Miller, Davis, Calif.

Yearling wethers. (7 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2 and 3, Michigan State College; 4, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 5, Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, South Dakota

Wether lambs. (16 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2 and 3, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 4, Purdue University; 5, Iowa State College.

Champion Wether: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on yearling.

Reserve Champion: Purdue University, on lamb.

Pen of wether lambs. (5 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, University of Illinois; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Michigan State College.

SOUTHDOWNS

Judge.—E. L. Shaw, Ashley, Ohio.

Yearling wethers. (9 shown): 1 and 2, Purdue University; 3, Mountain Farm, Bradstreet, Mass.; 4, Iowa State College; 5, Pennsylvania State College.

Wether lambs. (31 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, 3, 4 and 5, University of Kentucky.

Champion Wether: Purdue University, on lamb.

Reserve Champion Wether: Purdue University, on yearling.

Pen of lambs. (9 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, University of Kentucky; 3, Mountain Farm.

LINCOLNS

Judge.—Monte H. Thornton, E. Lansing, Michigan.

Yearling wethers. (8 shown): 1, H. M. Lee, Highgate, Ont., Can.; 2, R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, Ont., Can.; 3, William Goddard, Denfield, Ont., Can.; 4, R. S. Robson & Son; 5, H. M. Lee.

Wether lambs: (12 shown): 1, Harry T. Crandell, Cass City, Michigan; 2, William Goddard; 3, H. M. Lee; 4, Harry T. Crandell; 5, R. S. Robson & Son.

Champion Wether: H. M. Lee, on yearling.

Reserve Champion: Harry T. Crandell, on wether lamb.

Pen of wether lambs. (4 shown): 1, Harry T. Crandell; 2, William Goddard; 3, H. M. Lee; 4, R. S. Robson & Son.

OXFORDS

Judge.—Gavin W. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

Yearling wethers. (9 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2 and 3, Michigan State College; 4 and 5, Oklahoma A. & M. Col.

Wether lambs. (17 shown): 1, Marellbar Farm, Libertyville, Ill.; 2, O. R. Quakenbush, Sharpesville, Ind.; 3, Michigan State College; 4, O. R. Quakenbush; 5, Iowa State College.

Champion Wether: Marellbar Farm, on lamb.

Reserve Champion: Iowa State College, on yearling.

Pen of wether lambs. (5 shown): 1, O. R. Quakenbush; 2, Marellbar Farm; 3, Iowa State College; 4, R. J. Fleming Estate, Toronto, Canada; 5, Michigan State College.

DORSETS

Judge.—P. C. MacKenzie, State College, Pennsylvania.

Yearling wethers. (5 shown): 1, Bald Hill Farm, Beverly, Mass.; 2, 3 and 5, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 4, Michigan State College.

Wether lambs. (13 shown): 1 and 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, Michigan State College; 4 and 5, Hob and Nob Farm, Francestown, N. H.

Champion Wether: Oklahoma A. & M. College, on lamb.

Reserve Champion: Bald Hill Farm, on yearling.

Pen of wether lambs: (4 shown): 1, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 2, Hob and Nob Farm; 3, Michigan State College.

CHEVIOTS

Judge.—H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn.

Yearling wethers. (6 shown): 1, University of Kentucky; 2, Keith B. Clark, Clark's Hill, Indiana; 3 and 4, University of Kentucky; 5, University of Wisconsin.

Wether lambs. (16 shown): 1, University of Kentucky; 2, T. Harris & Sons, Kokomo, Ind.; 3 and 4, University of Kentucky; 5, R. E. Pullin, Waterloo, Iowa.

Champion Wether: University of Kentucky, on yearling.

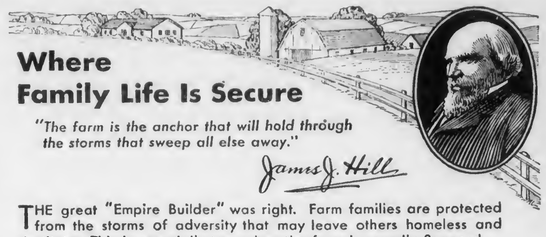
Reserve Champion: University of Kentucky, on lamb.

Pen of wether lambs. (4 shown): 1, University of Kentucky; 2, R. E. Pullin; 3, University of Kentucky.

COTSWOLDS

Judge.—John Rawlings, Wheaton, Ill.

(Continued on page 15.)



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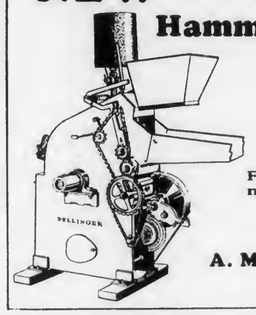

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Farmer's Business Letter

HOGS mean more to the corn belt farmer just now than anything else, and further declines this week added to a general feeling of discouragement. Prices at the close were down to the lowest point since 1899, the result of a tremendously large week in hog marketing. It was the largest supply for one week since early in 1928, with 870,000 received at eleven markets. That number compares with 561,000 last week, 681,000 a year ago, and 779,000 two years ago.

Trade was at its low point at the week-end, with tops at $4.30. Average price for the week was $4.30, a drop of a dime from the previous week. Shipments east on order were about as large in number as in recent weeks, but the percentage dropped to only 15 per cent, the result of the large increase in the total offering. Average weight is still under normal for the time of year. The average this week was 221 pounds, 9 pounds under the average for the same week of the past five years.

Whether the low point of the market has now been reached is more than can be said. It will depend on the runs from now on, and the trade is all at sea on what to expect. Rather liberal supplies for at least the remainder of this month are looked for, with the feeling that after the first of the year they are likely to let up, and with storage stocks moderate there is hope of some improvement in prices then.

Show hogs in the International averaged only $5.18, and the grand champion load sold at $7.50, the lowest price since 1911.

Wide Spread in Cattle

The striking feature of the cattle market is the wide spread. Only a few of the very choice offerings are selling in the top range of prices, from $12 up. Between these tops and the kind selling at $10 and below there is so little difference that the situation is confusing even to experienced cattlemen. The result is that the market is being misjudged by shippers as much as $3 or $4, and that of course means disappointment when sales are made.

Cattle receipts were rather liberal this week. They usually are when the International is being held. The result was a decided drop in prices. And the plainer kinds of cattle took the brunt of the decline. Thus tops this week sold up to $12.85, only 15 cents under last week, but the average price for the week was only $7.35, compared with $8.55 last week.

The International carlots of fat cattle sold pretty well, being the kind that are in greatest demand just now. The 93 loads averaged $13.82, compared with $15.39 a year ago.

Outside of the tops the cattle market is very discouraging to producers, and there is not a lot of confidence in the future, except for the belief that choice steers of the heavier weights are likely to continue to be rather scarce.

Lambs Steady at Decline

The lamb market held about steady on tops this week, and the average price, at $5.50, lost 30 cents, with receipts quite large. After the sharp drop Monday there was little change in prices. The run here was 96,500 head, against 85,000 head last week, and the combined total at leading points showed a corresponding increase. Top of the week, for natives, was $6.10, 50 cents off from last week, while the best price on westerns was $6.10, 75 cents off from last week.

Carlot lambs in the International sold very well. The grand champion load, exhibited by Robert McEwen & Sons, of Canada, brought $13.25, lowest price since 1913. Other loads sold at a range of $7 to $16.25, with the packers the big buyers.

Grain Trade Marks Time

Wheat closed with a little gain this week, and corn, on the basis of liberal offerings, a little lower. Changes were not large, and as a whole grain trade has been marking time. Most optimistic news of the week was word that Russia instead of selling was a buyer for import, but this was offset to some extent by the opinion that that country probably has about as much grain to export as last year. If the latter proves to be true it will certainly tend to keep prices low.

Wheat market opinion is quite mixed, some predicting receding prices until there is improvement in the European financial condition. With better conditions across the water there is reason to expect liberal buying as presumably the wheat is needed. Further decline in corn is looked for by many. This is based on the theory that the country will soon commence to sell corn in larger volume and that the commercial demand will not readily absorb offerings.

Chicago, Dec. 5, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE fresh egg market was weak and irregular and prices declined almost daily. Trading was unusually dull, even for the week following Thanksgiving, which is generally considered as a slow period accompanied by lower prices. The receipts were moderate but more than ample for trade requirements and there was some accumulation of supplies.

Reports from nearby producing sections indicate that a fairly heavy winter production may be expected, although much depends on weather conditions. The majority of the dealers believe that recent price declines have probably discounted increases in production and that an improved buying demand should develop in the near future.

Late in the week nearby closely graded white extras were quoted at 38@40c per dozen in Philadelphia, white extras and browns at 33@36c and mixed colors at 27@36c. The egg market in New York was weak and unsettled with the best quality whites and browns dropping about 8c per dozen in price during the week. Other grades also sold at lower prices. Prices of white nearby eggs ranged from 26c per dozen for small fresh stock up to 39c for the best marks with some New Jersey eggs of fine quality bringing a premium of 1c to 2c. Brown nearby eggs sold at 31@39c and mixed colors at 19@36c.

Butter a Half Cent Lower

Butter declined one-half cent at the opening of the week and then remained unchanged to the close. Trading was unsatisfactory with buyers working cautiously. Receivers sold freely in an effort to prevent supplies from accumulating. Top grades were not in heavy supply and cleared fairly well, but undergrades were very draggy and showed a tendency to accumulate. There appears to be very little buying based on future requirements.

Receipts of live poultry in New York from the nearby sections were light and prices held about steady. There was a moderate demand for the best fowl and turkeys, but the market was draggy on all stock of average quality. Nearby Leghorn fowl were quoted at 17@20c, colored fowl 20@25c, chickens 15@21c, pullets 17@27c, broilers 19@24c, capons 25@30c and turkeys 30@32c. Live rabbits were in limited demand with supplies not cleaning up. Prices ranged from 10@16c per pound. Dressed rabbits brought 20@25c per pound.

Dressed poultry was about steady in New York with rather light receipts. Broilers sold at 20@28c per pound, chickens at 20@28c, fryers at 20@26c and capons at 30@38c.

Potatoes a Little Stronger

The white potato market showed some improvement during the week although there was very little change in price. Supplies in city markets were moderate and trading was a little more active. The colder weather appeared to increase the demand to some extent. Pennsylvania potatoes did not show any material change in Philadelphia, where practically all of the Pennsylvania stock is arriving by motor truck. There is an over supply of poorly graded ordinary stock and this depresses the market for good stock. Price ranged from 70c to 90c per 100-pound sack with a very few lots bringing $1. Rail receipts of Maine Green Mountains sold at $1@1.10 per 100-pound sack, while boat receipts brought mostly 95c. Price ranges on this stock were practically the same in all eastern markets.

"Sweets" and Apples

The sweet potato market was very quiet during the week and dealers reported a slow movement. Price levels held about the same. Supplies on the Philadelphia market were fairly liberal with most stock arriving by truck from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. New Jersey yellow sweets sold at 35@50c per ⅝ basket, with occasional lots of fancy stock somewhat higher. The red sweets sold at somewhat higher prices than yellows, especially on the top grades.

Apple prices hold steady with very little change up or down. The supplies in Philadelphia and other eastern cities were moderate to liberal. Dealers complain of the large quantity of average and poor stock which can be sold only to the huckster trade. They state that the established retailer claims that he cannot buy apples and sell them at a profit when he has to meet the competition of this cheap stock. This is probably a fair explanation for the slow movement of the stock of somewhat better than average quality, but which cannot be classed as fancy. W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Monday's supply was light, 40 carloads, and the demand was not urgent. The result was a rather slow market, with prices showing little change from last week on the majority of the cattle. A few fed steers brought $8.25@8.75, not enough to afford a basis for quotations. Good grass steers went at $7.50@7.80 but few were good enough to sell above $7. Useful handy butcher steers with flesh brought $6.50@6.75, fair kind around $6 and ordinary killers $5@5.50, those at $5.50 showing some flesh. Common light steers went at $4@4.50, lacking merit for feeders or killers. A load of 600-pound yearlings which should have gone to the country for further feed were sold for slaughter at $5 per cwt. Choice heifers of handy weight brought $5.75@6, a few heavy ones $5.25. A few young cows went at $5, but not many above $4.50 and $3.75@4 took very useful butcher cows. Canners ranged from $1.50 to $2.50 for inferior old cows to decent kind. Bulls were slow, with bolognas at $4 and downward. Very few good butcher bulls were here and $4.50 probably the limit on handy-weight kind.

Choice dry-fed steers	$8 25@ 8 50
Choice grass steers	7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	None here
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	4 50@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

For the first time in this century hogs sold below $5 per cwt. here last week, closing at $4.75 for desirable weights. Monday's supply was about 25 double-deck carloads, or 4,000 head. With favorable weather and a good demand the market was active and 10@15c higher. Handyweight hogs went at $4.90 mainly, with heavy mixed largely $4.75 and heavy $4.50@4.60, the heavier the cheaper. Prices for light hogs and pigs covered a wide range, 140@150 pound hogs of the right kind going at $4.50 or even better for the weightier sort, while those of 130 lbs. or less went at $4.25 or less according to quality. Weighty pigs from this territory were scarce and would sell above $4 probably, but several carloads of light pigs from the Northwest brought $3.75 largely, a few $4. These were largely pigs of 75 lbs. or less. Sows brought $3.50@3.75, but few are coming, and stags are seldom seen. The quality of the hogs is good but there is a tendency to make them heavier than slaughterers like.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@ 4 60
Heavy mixed	4 65@ 4 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 90
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 90
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 25@ 4 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 75@ 4 25
Roughs	3 50@ 3 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's receipts were moderate, about 12 carloads, mainly lambs. The few sheep here went on the basis of $3.50 for good handy wethers, or about last week's prices. Lambs were active and higher, tops going at $6.75 and throw-outs downward from $5.50, medium sort largely $5@5.50. Most of the lambs are now showing grain, though probably they have had both grain and grass during this unusual fall. Heavy lambs are discounted 75c@$1 per cwt., and those of 100 lbs. or over might sell at even a greater difference.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 50@ 6 75
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 50@ 6 00

Calves

With 600 calves on sale top lots brought $9 per cwt., medium kind $7@7.50 and others $4@6 largely.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Dec. 7.—Beef steers and yearlings were about steady with last week's close. Top fed steers brought $8.40, best yearlings $7.50@7.60, while the bulk of sales was at $6.50@7.25. Bulls and she-stock were slow at steady prices. Stockers and feeders were in liberal supply and about steady in price. The undertone of the market was weak on lower grades.

Hog receipts amounted to 2,275 head. The market was about steady with 180 to 260-lb. top hogs selling at $6.

The calf market was steady on the basis of $9.50 for choice vealers.

The sheep market was steady, choice lambs selling at $7@7.25.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Receipts totaled 17,000 head. Best steers were scarce and strong, others steady to weak.

Hogs

Receipts were heavy, 70,000 hogs being on hand, including 39,000 direct to packers. The market was 10@15c higher. Top hogs brought $4.45, bulk $4.25@4.40. Pigs and underweights were a drug on the market.

Sheep

About 25,000 head were on sale. The market was steady to 25c higher. Best lambs sold at $6.25, bulk at $5@6.

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130-ACRE DAIRY FARM three miles Ashtabula and Lake Erie, 100 acres tillable, remainder timber. 18 milking cows, city retail route. Good ten-room house, large barn, electricity, telephone, furnace, refrigeration, pumps, etc. Good roads, near school and church. With crops and equipment. Terms to suit. Retiring. E. L. George, Owner, RFD 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

HOMESTEADS.—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Vail Knoka, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room 1508, Omaha, Neb.

IF INTERESTED in Southern Florida, write R. A. French, Fort Myers, Florida, Realestate and Insurance Since 1902.

RAW FURS WANTED

TRAPPERS—CASH for your Raw Furs. Circular Free—Tanning, Taxidermy. Firtko, 426 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, near Joseph Horne's.

RAW FUR PRICE LIST ready. Write today your copy. Trappers supply catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

HELP

SINGLE MAN FOR POULTRY FARM. Steady year round. State age, height, weight, wages wanted and give several references. P. O. Box 52, Allison Park, Pa.

WANTED.—Farmer to farm on 50-50 Crop and Livestock basis on large farm in Somerset county. Good Markets. Some financial assistance to the right party. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

LARGE EXTRA FANCY Paper Shell Pecans: 5lb.-$1.00; 25lb.-$4.50; 100lb.-$17.50; Large Fancy Paper Shell: 6lb.-$1.00; 25lb.-$4.00; 100lb.-$15.00; Medium Fancy: 7lb.-$1.00; 25lb.-$3.50; 100lb.-$12.50; Small Fancy: 10lb.-$1.00; 25lb.-$2.00; Fancy Pecan Meats: 5lb.-$2.50; Spanish Peanuts: 20lb.-$1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

MAKE YOUR OWN CANDIES. Flavoring and coloring at little expense. Send for Candy Recipe Booklet postpaid, 25c (coin). Home Recipes, Box 4192, Portland, Oregon.

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Produce Quotations

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 30¾c; standards, 28½c; 89 score, 27¼c; 88 score, 26¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 21@23c; fresh, extra firsts, 25@27c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 32@35c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 20@22c; medium, 17@19c; Leghorns, 15@17c; springers, 14@16c; colored springers, 16@19c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 13@16c, turkeys, young toms and hens, No. 1's, 25@27c; No. 2's and old toms, 18c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 32½@35½c; 92 score, 31½c; 90 score, 29½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 44¼@46¼c; nearby white, extras, 39@42c; nearby brown extras, 39@42c; nearby mixed colors, 36@42c; nearby current receipts, 30@32c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@25c; broilers, 15@20c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 23@30c; ducks, 16@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts, various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 5@10c per qt. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., 1@2c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, L. I., crates, 75c @$1.25. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bnch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 30@40c bus. ENDIVE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 30@40c. KALE, Pa. & N. J., bus., 15@30c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., N. J. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., 45@60c. PARSLEY, Pa. & N.J., 50@75c bus. PARSNIPS, Pa., 30@40c ⅝ bskt. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 40@75c bus. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 10@20c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 35@60c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 80@90c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31½c; extras, 30½c; firsts, 26¼@29½c; 90 score, 28½@29c; 89 score, 27@27½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 41@44c; extra firsts, 33@37c; average extras, 38@39c; mediums, 30@32c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 17 @30c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 14@25c; Old cocks, 12 to box, 10@15c; pigeons, prime, doz., 50c@$1; turkeys, dry packed, nearby, 23@33c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Dec. 5.—The wool market has not been as active as during the previous two weeks, but this apparently did not effect the optimistic feeling that has persisted since early November, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. The strong undertone in the market has been supported by the quite general belief that supplies of wool in this country are only normal and that they certainly contain no burdensome surplus.

Fine strictly combing is quoted at 24@25c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@21½c; line clothing is listed at 19@20c, half-blood at 19c, three-eighths and quarter-blood 21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 59½c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 39c; No. 2 white oats, 25⅝@26½c.

Show Awards

(Continued from page 13.)

Yearling wethers, (3 shown): 1 and 2, Charles J. Shore, Glanworth, Ont., Can.; 3, H. M. Lee.

Wether lambs, (12 shown): 1, Charles J. Shore; 2 and 3, Michigan State College; 4, James A. Campbell, Thedford, Ont., Can.; 5, Harry T. Crandell.

Champion Wether: Charles J. Shore, on lamb.

Reserve Champion: Charles J. Shore, on yearling.

Pen of wether lambs, (4 shown): 1, Michigan State College; 2, Charles J. Shore; 3, Harry T. Crandell.

FAT GRADE AND CROSS-BRED SHEEP

Medium Wool or Down Types

Judge.—H. Noel Gibson, Komoka, Ont., Canada.

Yearling wethers, (17 shown): 1, Michigan State College; 2, Oklahoma A. & M. College; 3, Iowa State College; 4, University of Kentucky; 5, Pennsylvania State College.

Wether lambs, (13 shown): 1, Purdue University; 2, Pennsylvania State College; 3, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas; 4, Mountain Farm; 5, University of Wisconsin.

Champion Wether: Michigan State College, on yearling.

Reserve Champion: Purdue University, on lamb.

Pen of yearling wethers, (4 shown): 1, Iowa State College; 2, Michigan State College; 3, University of Kentucky.

Pen of lambs, (4 shown): 1, Mountain Farm; 2, University of Kentucky; 3, Chase Brothers, Willow Lake, S. Dak.

LONG WOOL TYPES

Judge.—H. Noel Gibson.

Yearling wethers, (12 shown): 1, 2 and 5 H. M. Lee; 3, Charles J. Shore, Glanworth, Ont., Can.; 4, R. S. Robson & Son.

Wether lambs, (15 shown): 1, Charles J. Shore; 2 and 5, Harry T. Crandell; 3, William Goddard; 4, H. M. Lee.

Champion Wether: Charles J. Shore, on lamb.

Reserve Champion: H. M. Lee, on yearling.

Pen of yearlings, (4 shown): 1, H. M. Lee; 2, William Goddard; 3, Charles J. Shore.

Pen of lambs, (5 shown): 1, Harry T. Crandell; 2, William Goddard; 3, Charles J. Shore.

GRAND CHAMPION FAT SHEEP

Judge.—H. Noel Gibson.

GRAND CHAMPION WETHER: Purdue University, on pure-bred Southdown lamb.

RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION WETHER: Michigan State College, on grade and cross-bred (medium wool) yearling.

International Exposition

(Continued from page 5.)

as a rule being of that sort. The Chester White victory was the first on record for that breed in carlot classes.

Again the International has proved that it's hard to beat the Southdown in a show of meat. For the eighth time in a row Col. Robert McEwen of London, Ont., produced the grand champions in the carlot classes with 50 Southdowns which showed the usual characteristics of handy weight, high finish and correct form. Some very good range lambs appeared. Purdue winning with a load containing some Southdown-Corriedale crosses and some Southdown-Hamboullet crosses. Up in the barn there was a wonderful show of fat lambs and yearlings. Here again the Southdown scored, Purdue having the grand champion with a superb pure-bred lamb and Michigan Agricultural College the reserve with a grade Southdown yearling. It was hard to find any fault with either sheep, but the lamb was conceded an easy winner.

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PURE-BRED S. C. REDS, BARRED, BUFF, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $8.00; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $7.00; Assorted, $6.00; Seconds, $3.50; Live arrival, Prepaid. Can ship C. O. D. Hatch weekly. Order from ad. Prices subject to change any time. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

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WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

HEAVY MIXED, 7c, CHOICE LEGHORNS, 7c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.—Single and Rose combs, 52rd year. Circular free. Elmer Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, April Cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

GLADACRES QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS; the result of crossing "Bakers' Bronze Beauties" and third place "Goldbank" strains. We offer you breeders at $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 for pullets and $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 for cockerels. Chas. C. Radaker, Dayton, Pa.

ESHENSHADE'S GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS are the finest, largest, most profitable turkeys you can buy. One of America's outstanding flocks. Write your wants, today. Eshenshade Turkey Farm, Box F, Ronks, Pa.

TURKEYS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

GOLD COIN quality Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Bred from our International and Ohio State Fair winners. Yearlings and young stock, reasonable. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS. Long line of prize winning birds, with size, plumage and vigor. Toms, $10.00 up, hens, $6.00 up. H. M. Galbraith, Streett, Maryland

STATE SHOW CHAMPION Bronze Turkeys, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, Bonch Ducks. Catalogue. J. C. Clipp & Son, Box D, Campbellsburg, Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPION BRONZE TURKEYS, Exhibition, utility. Beck's Turkey Farm, Rockwood, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hens, five; Toms, eight; large. Also Narragansetts. L. A. Rollyson, Frametown, W. Va.

GOLDBANK BRONZE. Mature, vigorous. Toms, $9.00 up. P. S. Brannfield, Edgewood, Maryland.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

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GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKING, 10 pounds, $1.00; chewing, $1.40; 40 plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

AGENTS

RUN MY OIL AGENCY.—No investment required. I divide profits 50-50 every week, $50 to $200 weekly your share. Products nationally known. My partners made $187,000 last year taking orders direct from farmers, auto owners, etc. All or spare time. Free Selling Equipment. Write quick. Central Petroleum Co., 699 Century Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

BIG OPPORTUNITY, part or full time. Book orders now for Spring delivery for first quality Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berry Bushes, Roses, Shrubs, 2-Year Free Replacement Guarantee. Experience unnecessary. Free training and equipment. Big pay weekly. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write. Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

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COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, raw dogs, $8.00. Rat, Vermin terriers, $8.00. Above breeds, Pups, $4.00. Game hens, $3.00. Rocks, $1.50. Rush money orders. Dawson, Tuckerton, N. J.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Velvet and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans, Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 122, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover, $3.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save Money. Buy before Spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

HONEY

EXTRACTED BUCKWHEAT HONEY, 5 pounds postpaid, 85 cents. Oscar Woodruff, Towanda, Pa.

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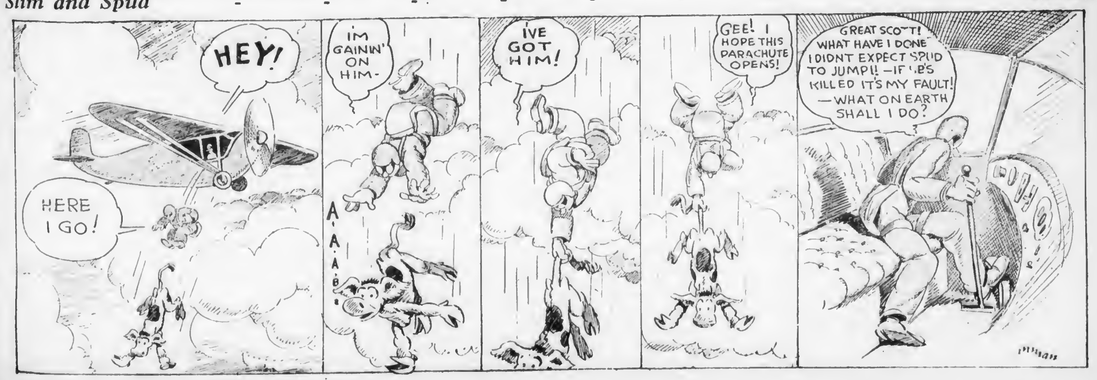

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Weekly — Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

December 19, 1931

Philadelphia *Pittsburgh* *Harrisburg*

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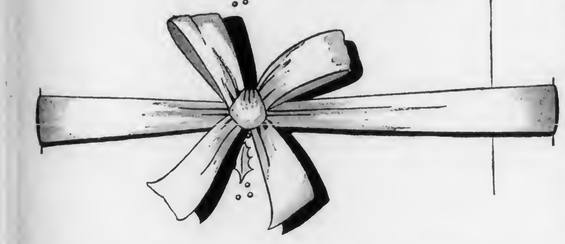

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BALL BAND

Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

THE general welfare of our country suffers through unnecessary antagonisms. This fact troubles many who want to see teamwork in recovery of good times. If one could make a fair statement of the situation he would promptly find himself in wrong with those on each side who by nature are advocates. When this is so, and when one knows very well that he lacks ability to understand and to state the truth exactly as it is, there is foolishness in hunting trouble, but here goes. The middleman, the money-lender and the railroad run a quite even race in unpopularity, but let's consider the latter.

The Railroads

There was a time when they had about everything their own way. In that day those who necessarily used the roads became hostile to them. If the roads had the old-time power it is nearly certain that they would abuse it, but the situation has changed completely. The government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, is in control of rates, new capitalization, new construction, abandonment of unprofitable lines and literally nearly everything else. Ownership by the government could afford little more practical control so far as patrons are concerned.

Now here is a big component part of the wealth and the business of this country, costing many billions of dollars and financed by millions of investors, that has as difficult problems to solve as agriculture has today. We have spokesmen who continue to line up against any proposal made by railroads because an ancient antagonism, stirred under entirely different conditions, makes such an attitude popular, as they believe. I lose this minute by saying what I am saying, although I have absolutely no financial interest except that, as a citizen, I lose when there is not reasonable harmony among all the interests in our disturbed business world.

Enlightened Selfishness

It is time to drop any enmities that we should have outgrown. We tax the railroads and ourselves to build highways and waterways for unregulated competition with them, and we can hurry them into insolvency, but now that they are under absolute control of the government, which is a good thing, why not regard them as a factor contributing enormously to the public welfare? Many of them are now traveling the road toward bankruptcy, and that is an obstacle in the way of returning prosperity. As a matter of fact the plight of the railroads, bringing heavy losses to banks and other financial institutions that hold their securities, has been responsible for much inability of banks and others to serve their communities.

Now, I am not saying that it is any worse for railroads to run down at the heel than it is for farms to do so—not a bit worse—and all I am doing is making a plea for an enlightened selfishness that would like to see all interests prosper so that each one of us would have a chance at a bit of a slice of better times. There is no nourishment in another's adversity. As matters now stand we are headed toward necessary government ownership.

Grazing Land

The Michigan Station says: "Pasture land must be considered a part of the farm." If it were, it would get better treatment. When a field is plowed and planted, the crop is given a chance. There is an investment in fertilizers, seed and tillage, and definite results are expected. Money is not being spent on the grazing land, and whatever it gives to the owner is so much—and very often not very much.

The last ten years have seen a big increase in interest in pastures. Several of our experiment stations have issued helpful bulletins. We learn that when the right grasses are used, when fertility is supplied and when the grazing is regulated so that it does not cut down the vitality of the plants, grazing land can bring in a net income comparable with much plow land. Gross returns are smaller, but expense is less and so is the risk. Any small, safe net income from an acre of land is something attractive today. The lack of any income from grazing land is ordinarily because it is hardly considered a part of the farm, and is left to do what it can unaided, and then to be skinned after doing its best.

Less Food Production

When overproduction is discussed there is the ever-ready proposal that the poorer land be reforested. All of us are in favor of that, but as a remedy it gets us nowhere. The work of that sort is done chiefly on land that is not now cultivated—poor, nearly worthless land. So far as the aggregate of food products is concerned it cuts no figure. The extension of grazing land is more promising, both for the individual farm and the country. When an acre of sod is broken for potatoes it is capable of producing many times as much human food as would have been furnished by cattle grazing it. So it is all along the line: the less we plow, the less food is produced. And just so long as there is net income from pastured land there is more safety for the owner until times mend.

Land Reclamation

Secretary Hyde, of the National Department of Agriculture, is quoted as recognizing that the protests of farmers against further reclamation of public lands at this time have become effective. This paper has vigorously opposed the government policy of taxing the public to make new farms when their products are not needed. The first impulse is to hope that the forces opposed to reclamation have accomplished something of value, but it is just as well to bear in mind that probably the change in policy is due to inability of the Reclamation Bureau to get the money when the national budget was being pared down to the lowest limit. Judging by the past, it is lack of money and not any heeding of the farmers' wishes that reverses the Department of Agriculture's policy for the time being. It may be that policy can be kept in reverse.

A Lender's Problem

I READ in the Pennsylvania Farmer that an insurance company had to take over farms located in several states. Let the bad bargain go is correct. The insurance companies will save time and money by it. The suggestion is to find an honest and good tenant, give him a good start and then if he makes good give him a lease and tell him to make good. I believe he will.

You know, I like the way the company looks at the problem. Help the right kind of farmer and he will help you, but on the other hand, help a poor farmer and he is going to do worse than he did before.

So I commend the insurance company for their good common sense in handling the work they have before them. Their conclusions are sound. If they will hold fast to them there must be success in the end. But there is always an "if" in the way. If they can find good farmers. They are scare. W. R. Garrison.

Cumberland county, N. J.

Readers' Views

GOOD MORNING, Mr. Editor: Well, I just read in the Pennsylvania Farmer, December 5th issue, about those big carrots that some one has been raising in Pennsylvania. Now, I'm going to tell about our big carrots, or rather big carrot. I planted—or I should say to be exact that my better-half planted—some carrot seeds last spring. Those seeds came up in due time and the Madam cultivated and cared for them all summer. She must have done a good job, as some time ago she wanted some carrots for dinner, so she asked me to get some for her. Being of a rather obliging nature I goes to perform the service.

When I got to the carrot patch I took hold of one to pull it up, but it would not come, so I examined it and found it to be what I thought pretty good size. On closer examination I found that I had to go and get a pick and shovel and remove some of the soil around the top of the carrot to enable me to get a better hold, but I could not pull it up.

So I bethought myself, how will I get that carrot out in time for dinner? Well, this is how I got it out: I put up a tripod with three poles, fastened a pulley at the top, put a rope through the pulley, tied one end around the carrot, the other end to our old flivver and got in.

I invited the Madam to get in, too, but she refused. Said she was afraid the rope would break, and I could not stop before we went down over the bank into the neighbor's field, causing a wreck and disabling her, so she could not cook the carrot for dinner. Well, I was in the car, so I started on second, and out comes Mr. Carrot, but not all of it; it broke off, a little less than half stayed in. I am only guessing at this, as I could not measure it.

Now the Madam says if I line out that hole with cement we will have a nice sized cistern to catch soft water when it rains hard. I'm not giving the size of the carrot, as I did not measure it, and if I would no one would believe it anyway. I'm going to ask who can beat it.

I've about decided not to raise carrots next year, by crackie.

Yours for bigger crops and more dough. The Man with Overalls On.

Montour county, Pa.

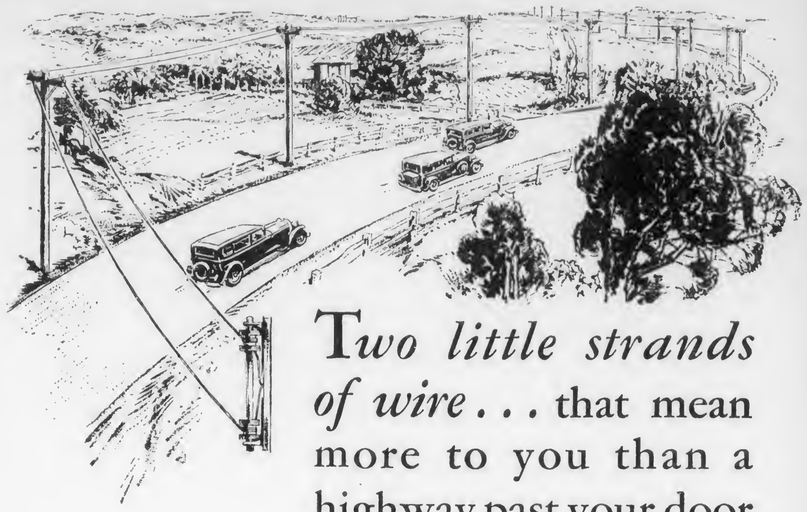
About Walnuts

SOME time ago I was enthusiastic about growing English walnuts and pecans, of the hardier sorts, in our locality. After hearing from a nurseryman in middle Indiana, who advised me that there the climate was so variable that English walnuts never fruited with them, my enthusiasm abated somewhat.

Our climate, while not extremely cold, is quite variable. These walnuts are raised successfully in our state east of the mountains, but has any one had success with them west of the mountains? They are a success along the Great Lakes, both in the United States and in Canada, but there the latent heat of the waters of the lakes preserves greater uniformity of temperature. Our northern pecans are somewhat hardier than the English or Persian walnut and might succeed where the walnut would not.

As this would be of great interest to many readers let those, if any there be, who have grown either of these nuts with success in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia or Ohio send in their experience. R. W. S.

Beaver county, Pa.



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When writing Advertisers please mention The Pennsylvania Farmer.

By R. P. KESTER

I DROVE up to Doylestown the other day to observe the egg auction, an almost unique thing in egg selling, which was inaugurated by the Bucks County Producers' Association last July. The one I attended was the forty-first sale, they being held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays. Buyers from New York, Philadelphia and other nearby towns and cities were there and the 243 cases were soon disposed of.

* * *

Raymond Taylor, of Newtown, is president of the Producers' Association and is mainly responsible for the venture. He, with his brother Ralph, operates a 4,000-hen plant at Newtown. They have been singularly successful, due to the fact that they are profound students of the business of egg production, having studied and practiced it in all its branches. They have given special attention to breeding for health and high production.

* * *

When the Association held its first auction in July it was composed of 43 members, and these brought 102 cases of eggs to that first sale. This and the following auctions were so successful that the membership climbed rapidly to 138 members, and the number of eggs reached 284 cases recently. Up to the first of November, the sales reports showed that the members had received a total of $4,000 more than the eggs would have brought on the New York market. Most of that time the sale returned two to eight cents per dozen more than city market quotations of the same dates.

* * *

The Association maintains a strict oversight of grades and quality, for it is in this respect that they hope to gain and hold a good trade. A competent tester and inspector checks every case offered and places upon it the Association's label bearing full information as to kind, size, quality and weight. These cases are then arranged in tiers and buyers can see at a glance just what they are buying.

* * *

When asked whether he thought this method of selling eggs might be adopted successfully in all places, Mr. Taylor replied: "By no means. Our success so far is due to the fact that we are in the center of a circle with a radius of sixty miles in which 10,000,000 people live. It is not too far to reach easily, hence buyers have come. Places too far away from the big centers could not hope to attract buyers of the class we get. However, this is no reason why distant counties or sections should not organize and form egg centers and shipping points. I think it is in this manner that the perplexing problem of farm relief is to be solved, rather than through legislation."

* * *

But Mr. Taylor does not expect uninterrupted success. He knows human nature, and that human nature is enthusiastic and loyal in cooperative movements only as long as everything is going smoothly and prices are satisfactory. When rough places are hit, because of over production and low prices, many producers lose heart, begin to find fault and quit. Not until farmers learn to stick together and weather the economic storms that always come will they be able to solve their difficulties.

* * *

While in Doylestown I called on W. G. Greenawalt, the efficient and accommodating county farm agent. As I was in quest of information on the dairy industry, he obligingly dug up some figures for me. We found that the figures of the census of 1920 gave the number of cows in milk in Bucks county at 23,810. The average amount of milk per day accredited to these cows was five and one-tenth (5.1) quarts, or a total per day of 121,430 quarts.

The census for 1930 shows only 14,650 cows in milk, with an average production of nine and nine-tenths (9.9) quarts per day, or a total per day of about 146,000 quarts. Thus, about 9,000 less cows produced 25,000 quarts more per day than the cows of ten years ago.

Now, I know these figures may be disputed, but they are the only official ones available. And whether they are absolutely correct or not, they show what ordinary horse sense tells us, which is that there are fewer poor cows now than formerly, and that the testing associations, both those for eliminating poor cows and those culling out diseased cattle, to say nothing of the progress made by breeding for better production, have greatly improved the herds of dairy cows. Can any line of business show greater improvement in developing efficiency than has been made by the stock breeders of this country?

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

HOW long has it been since you hung up your stocking at Christmas time? If that question were asked of everybody, not one out of a hundred but would answer, "Oh, it is so long ago that I have forgotten all about it. We outgrew that sort of a thing years ago."

Well, if we have outgrown that good old custom, the more is the pity; and if we have brought our boys and girls up so that they do not know the joy of scampering out Christmas morning to see what Old Santa has put in the stockings they so expectantly hung on the line behind the stove the night before, it is a sign that something good has gone out of our hearts. For those stockings stood for as pure a love as ever had its home in human heart. If we have lost that love it is time to retrace our steps till we come to the place where it slipped away from us and stay low down on our knees until we get it back again.

For I tell you the world needs a good, old-fashioned Christmas time in this year 1931 as it has not needed it in many a year. Our hearts have been too heavy lately. We have talked and thought and planned and wondered so much about the things of this world that our souls are starved for the better thing for which Christmas stands. A pest has been gnawing at our heartstrings until they are well nigh cut off. The music they make is poor and muffled.

But those cords can be mended once more. There is a Big Book on your shelf. Get it down this very night and read over again the story of that first Christmas time, and as you read, think what it means to you and to the world. Think how poor a place this world would be to live in if the manger cradle of the King had been empty that night two thousand years ago.

Then take your axe and make a trip to the woods. Cut the prettiest tree you can find. Set it up in your home Christmas Day. Let the boys and girls hang their stockings there. It will make your Christmas bright.

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The Value of Quality Chicks

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

ANY one who has been in touch with farm conditions for the past ten or fifteen years must have been impressed by the rising and rapidly increasing consumer demand for quality in all sorts of farm products. Before that time it was often possible to sell small and inferior products without much trouble; in fact, such grades often outsold the better goods if the price was low enough. Lately all this has changed. The market demands large, well-flavored fruit, nicely colored and free from blemish. It will take nothing but the best and freshest vegetables. It wants milk of high butterfat content, produced under the best of sanitary conditions. It buys baby beef, and the old-fashioned heavy hog, running largely to lard, has been put out of first place by light pork of the meat type. Conditions are such that quality, while it may not always mean a high price, is often the only thing that enables an article to be sold at all.

These statements apply with particular force to the sale of eggs and poultry meat. The breakfast egg on the city man's table must be large and beyond question as to flavor and freshness, while the broiler or roaster which graces his Sunday dinner must be well-flavored, tender and juicy. The poultryman who supplies what the public wants and otherwise manages his business properly is the one who will make a profit, while the fellow who pays no attention to these things will probably conclude that there is no money in chickens.

Three Important Factors

There are three very important factors responsible for success in poultry keeping: good stock, proper feeding and management, and the right care and sale of the finished products. Which of these is the most important would be hard to say, but certainly good stock is the foundation upon which the others are based. Probably very few of us have ordered baby chicks at this time, unless for winter broilers; nevertheless, 1932 is very close at hand, and it certainly is time to be thinking about next year's chicks. Accordingly, December seems to be a very good month to explain what quality chicks are, and the advantages of buying them.

Quality chicks have two outstanding characteristics. In the first place, they are disease free as far as it is possible to make them. In the second, they are bred for the purpose in view.

Most poultrymen have had the experience of purchasing chicks, and although they attempted to raise them under ideal conditions, of having suffered very heavy losses in the first week or two. In most cases these losses were due to bacterial white diarrhea, or pullorum disease, with which the chicks were infected when they arrived at the farm. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there is no cure for this disease in young chicks, and it usually happens that most of the infected ones die. Some of them apparently recover, however, but these survivors usually carry the germs in their systems in such a way that the eggs which they produce hatch chicks which in turn are infected. While there seems to be no cure for this ailment, there is a very good way of controlling it by eliminating from the breeding flock individuals which carry the disease.

It is impossible to tell by looking at a hen whether she is a carrier of B. W.D., but it is possible in most cases by testing a sample of her blood to tell whether she has it or not. This test may be applied under state supervision or done privately, and when a reactor is found, she is eliminated from the flock. In New Jersey reactors found in state blood-tested flocks must be slaughtered before the flock can be given a clean bill of health. Chicks from such flocks are sure to have little if any B. W. D. when they arrive at the farm, and if put in properly cleaned and disinfected quarters should show very low mortality from this disease.

Cheap Insurance

It is not claimed that this test is 100 per cent perfect, but it is true that chicks from blood-tested breeders will show much lower mortality than chicks from untested stock, if reared under the same conditions. In one experiment conducted by a large incubator concern, involving 10,000 chicks of several breeds, it was found that 97 per cent of the chicks from tested breeders were alive after the first three weeks, while only 75 per cent of the chicks from untested and reactor flocks were alive, although they had been reared under identical conditions. There are plenty of instances where practical poultrymen have bought chicks from tested and untested flocks, brooded them in adjoining sections of the same house, and raised nearly all of the tested chicks and lost nearly all of the untested chicks, although they all got the same care.

It would be unwise to say that untested chicks all have B. W. D., because that would not be true. However, the poultryman who buys chicks from properly blood-tested breeders can feel pretty certain that he is running very little risk of losses from B. W. D. in his chick flock, and the few cents extra which such chicks cost is very cheap insurance against such losses.

In buying blood-tested chicks, however, it must be realized that the test guards against bacterial white diarrhea alone, and has nothing to do with prevention of worms, coccidiosis or other ailments which are not passed from the breeder through the egg to the chick, but are acquired later.

Where breeders are tested under state supervision, birds of low vitality or other undesirable qualities are usually culled out at the time the test is made, resulting also in a better grade of chicks.

Most farmers in breeding animals mate the individuals with the idea of improving the offspring or at least fixing desirable qualities of the parent stock. This is just as important with poultry as it is with four-footed stock, but too often the fact is lost sight of, and it is thought that any old rooster thrown with a bunch of hens will do, or if chicks are purchased nothing is asked about the breeding.

Born with vitality.

In regard to stock for laying purposes, two very important factors appear. One is the ability to lay a large number of eggs during the year. Anyone who has ever trapnested a flock of layers knows that some birds will lay between 200 and 300 eggs, others between 100 and 200, and some less than 100, although they may be all in the same house eating the same feed and getting the same care. Experiments show that the ability to lay heavily is an inherited quality, and by careful work can be bred into a strain of birds. Careful breeders trapnest their birds, select those which are heavy layers, mate them up with good males, and use the cockerels from these matings to improve their general flocks.

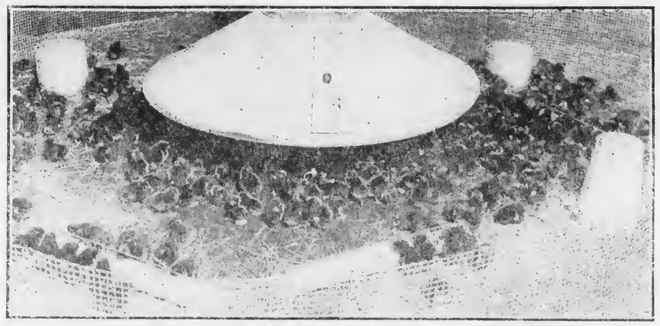
Size of Eggs

Almost as important is the ability to lay large eggs. This also is an inherited quality, and has nothing to do with the number of eggs laid, as it has been found that a poor producer may lay small eggs at the same time. At present the markets pay a premium for large eggs, and with the growth of the auction markets and an increasing interest on the part of buyers in the size of the eggs they are purchasing, it is money in the pocket of the poultryman to have a flock which lays large eggs.

Many breeders weigh each individual egg which their trap-nested birds lay, and remove from their breeding pens pullets which consistently lay small eggs, so that the males from their special matings which they use in the general flocks carry factors both for heavy laying and large eggs. Aside from such a breeding program, all eggs set must reach at least a minimum weight, 24 ounces per dozen, so that chicks produced from them will have a probable inheritance of the factor to produce large eggs.

Just how important egg size is may be noted from a comparison of prices in New

(Continued on page 14.)



Quality chicks cost more and are worth more than inferior grades.

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COFFEE DESTRUCTION

THE National Coffee Council of Brazil has decided to destroy 12,000,000 bags of coffee during the coming year. This is one of the effects, and one of the losses, of an attempt to control the price of coffee in the past. That effort to maintain prices by artificial means increased production, restricted consumption and piled up a surplus that is now to be destroyed. There are many lessons in commercial history which are too little heeded, and this is one of them.

THEY WHO SHARE

THOSE who are engaged in relief work in our great industrial centers, or in raising funds for relief, are impressed by what the poor are doing for the poor. The wealthy and the prosperous are helping by liberal contributions in all cities, but those who are themselves poor are sharing with their relatives and neighbors in distress. The poor's care of the poor is the one bright spot in this dark situation.

FARMING BY COMMISSION

OKLAHOMA proposes a crop control law under the pretense of conservation of the soil. The bill adopted by the legislature and to be submitted to voters makes it unlawful to plant cotton or any soil-depleting crop on more than 30 per cent of any farmer's land, feed and food crops excepted. It prohibits the planting of soil-depleting crops on land used for such crops the preceding year. It empowers a commission to fix the area to be planted in cotton in any year. Probably when the farmers of Oklahoma come to vote on this law they will decide to retain control of their farms and their crops instead of putting them into the hands of a commission. But if they don't so vote at this time they will before they are many years older.

FARMS AND TENANTS

A RECENT note about farming on shares has brought out several letters. Some of these inquirers want us to tell them where and of whom they can rent farms on shares. Others ask us where they can find the right kind of tenants. We'd like to help both classes but it is clearly impossible to carry on the investigations and the correspondence necessary if any third party is to be of great service. The best we can do is to give them a chance to know each other at little cost. This we can do in our columns for classified advertising, where any tenant or owner can lay his proposition before all the rest. If those who want farms or tenants will express their wants in brief advertisements they will do more to help themselves and each other than anybody else can do.

OUR GREATEST NEED

THE American Farm Bureau Federation declares that the Agricultural Marketing Act is inadequate to control surpluses and therefore it should be amended by the addition of the equalization fee. The National Grange feels the same way about the Act but thinks it should be amended by the addition of the export debenture plan. The Farmers' Union feels as do the other two but wants price-fixing so as to assure cost plus profit to the producer. The sum of the whole is that our so-called farm leaders propose to make a bad matter worse by the addition of measures which would inevitably increase surpluses, provoke retaliation by domestic consumers, destroy our foreign markets for agricultural products and bring upon agriculture further difficulties and greater disasters. The greatest need of agriculture now is fewer vocalists and more leaders who can and will use their heads for thinking purposes.

A LITTLE BOUQUET

THE other day at Chicago a man was busy resigning from organizations in which he had been active for many years, chief among them the National Dairy Council, of which he was a director. This man is E. M. Bailey, former manager of a great milk company here, and as such for many years helping to handle the intricate and difficult problems confronting producers and distributers in this market. On his retirement from the milk industry we feel that we should hand him a well earned bouquet, however inadequate it may be. For in all the years in which he has dealt with milk problems he has manifested toward producers, as well as toward associates and competitors, a spirit of fairness which gained for him the confidence and esteem of all. Though always identified with the distributing end of the industry he never lost sight of the welfare of the producing end of it. We have known him for many years, and his father and mother as well, and he is a worthy son of a worthy race.

ROMPER MENTALITY

A GOVERNMENT bulletin at hand tells how to make rompers for babies. Doubtless the information is correct—we are not authority on rompers, nor opposed to them. In fact we are frequently confronted with evidence that people wearing more mature garments are still in the romper stage mentally. One of these evidences is the idea that the government must nurse and nourish the people from the time they get their first tooth until they shed their last one. All conceivable information and advice is available and insisted on from official sources. This information and advice we believe good, also that the world would roll around as well without a lot of it. Since babies flourished before bureaus they would likewise roll around as happily in plain as in official rompers.

This extensive and valuable information is "free", and therein lurks the dusky gentleman in the wood supply. The more "free" things a bureau or other branch of government turns out the more it costs to run that bureau. The more "service" the government renders the more workers it employs, and they all draw salaries. The more appropriations our lawmakers make to save the country the lower bend the backs of tax-payers. When Congress convened last week the first bill introduced was for a large appropriation. The theme of President Hoover's message was that the nation is facing a deficit running into billions and requiring higher taxes, which at the highest conceivable notch will not balance the books. State and local governments are wrestling with a proposition to raise more money from tax-payers, but no one can see how to reduce costs.

Industries lop off departments, reduce forces and wages, cutting costs in all directions, but officialdom goes on serving a supine public at a cost that public cannot afford to pay. Before taxes will come down we must outgrow the childish fantasy that we can be carried from the cradle to the grave by a beneficent government which gets its funds from some secret source of unlimited wealth. An increase in taxes will prove a blessing if it jolts the public out of its romper mentality, wakes it from the dream of getting something for nothing by appealing to the government for aid.

MILK TROUBLES

AN epidemic of milk marketing troubles has spread throughout the country this fall. It has broken out at various points from coast to coast and ranged from price disputes to price wars and even milk strikes. Last week the malady struck the Pittsburgh district when retail milk was lowered from 11c to 9c a quart. The price to producers was reduced to $1.10 per cwt. at country shipping points and the dealers' "spread" was cut also. The incident which started this avalanche was one that has frequently happened in milk sheds. With a restricted demand from consumers and an abundant supply from producers certain dealers and store systems saw an opportunity to get more business. By taking a limited quantity of milk, and handling no surplus, they could pay more for it and sell it cheaper than could dealers who were obliged to take all milk offered by their patrons and manufacture the surplus over fluid requirements into powdered and dried milk, cheese, etc. The fact that such evasion of responsibility for surpluses is considered unfair trade practice by the industry, and that it must eventually prove detrimental to producers, dealers and consumers, does not ease the burden of those who will suffer most from cut prices. These include not only the majority of organized dairymen who are supplying this market; even those producers who deserted their established marketing system for a temporary price advantage are losers in the end.

One important thing to remember now is that a condition was allowed to develop which permitted an opportunity for such practice. A price too high may be as detrimental as a price too low, for eventually natural laws will force it back—and beyond—where it belongs. It has long been recognized by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, the farmers' organization in this territory, that a price high enough to draw more milk than a market will absorb carries with it a grave risk, while a price too low to attract the normal quantity is dangerous to a consuming center's milk supply. This organization has tried, therefore, in cooperation with dealers and consumer representatives, to arrive at the correct price. This is not always possible, since no one can foresee changes in conditions which may arise. Hindsight is better than foresight, and now it is plain that what looked like very low prices in the past were really too high, for they failed to avert an over-supply and its consequent difficulties. We believe that dairymen and distributors in our territory will make no mistake by sticking together and helping their organization hold their market. It is tough medicine to take what is necessary to do this, but that is the only remedy in sight. A statement by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company appears on page 17 of this issue.

New Jersey Farm Comment

G. W. HARRIS

BURLINGTON county poultry meat producers have organized an auction market association for the sale of their birds and held their first auction at Mt. Holly on December 8th. It is reported that the first auction proved very satisfactory with 94 crates of heavy birds selling slightly above New York quotations.

Although the marketing organization got under way with a hurried start there are now 65 members of the association, about 40 of them selling over the auction block last week. A market of this type should prove of great value to these producers. The production of the Jersey Black Giant breed is concentrated largely to this section, making it possible for buyers to secure large numbers of uniform type birds. Besides, the production of heavy birds for meat purposes in Burlington county in most cases is a sideline to other farm enterprises and the individual farmers do not have sufficient quantity of birds nor the time to devote to marketing problems. By bringing their birds together at a central station where within a few hours the buyers can secure their needed supply without traveling throughout the county, the market should cut down the costs of the buyers yet insure better prices to the producers.

Last week's experience indicates that future auctions will attract other buyers besides the 12 who were present at the first market. That already the Burlington county market has drawn some large buyers is shown by the fact that one buyer last week purchased 79 crates of birds.

Prices on the market last week were: heavy young roosters 18@20c; heavy young pullets 22@24½c, capons 29@30½c; Rhode Island Red roosters 19@19½c; Barred Rocks 19½@21c; heavy fowl 21@24c. Most of the birds offered were Jersey Black Giants, a breed which originated in Burlington county. Few capons were available.

* * *

A FEW months ago manufacturers of a nationally advertised product erred in warning the public against bad breath odors from eating eggs and brought a storm of protest from the poultry interests throughout the country. This concern without doubt did this with no intention of injuring the poultry industry, for this month they have come to the assistance of egg producers by urging the public to eat more eggs. They point out the food value of eggs as one path toward health and happiness. This series of advertisement appearing in leading papers and magazines throughout the country is estimated to be worth over $200,000 advertising value to the egg industry.

We take off our hats to a large concern which will acknowledge an injury to another industry and try to correct it.

* * *

IN one of the leading Philadelphia newspapers last week I noticed a cartoon which offered a new suggestion for curing crime in this country. It implied that if all gangsters would leave the cities and go deer hunting they would soon kill each other. This cartoon is not as humorous as it seems on the surface when we realize that during the past two weeks of the deer season in Pennsylvania over 40 hunters have been accidentally injured or killed by other hunters.

There can be no excuse for such a condition and it can be attributed only to carelessness and ignorance in the handling of high-powered guns. Now that the deer season is open in New Jersey we may expect another death toll due to accidents in the woods. Even though rifles are not used exclusively in this state for deer hunting it is each hunter's responsibility to practice "safety first."

* * *

MAYOR MACKEY'S apple sales committee, who during the past year has had charge of the sale of apples on the streets of Philadelphia by the unemployed, discontinued their operation because of charges of graft in overcharging the unemployed for their apples. Most charitable organizations of this kind sooner or later become subjected to such accusations and too often they are true. In spite of the fact that an unscrupulous few may take undue advantage of the unfortunate, apple sales on the streets of the large cities have helped the apple industry.

During the past year over 28,000 boxes of apples have found their way to the public through street sales by the unemployed in Philadelphia. This is one of the best types of advertising possible for the apple industry, and besides placing more high quality apples in trade channels it will tend to increase apple consumption. These street sales are forming new habits with city people, especially office workers. Many, instead of buying candy, are now buying eating apples.

NO ISSUE DECEMBER 26th

For reasons in our mechanical departments the issue of December 26th will be omitted. The issue of January 2nd, the following week, will appear as usual. Subscriptions will be extended to cover the issue omitted.

At the Bottom of Depression Canyon.

* * *

ABOUT 60 members of Four-H Clubs in Sussex county held their annual dinner at Newton on December 4th. The Sparta Four-H Club girls served the dinner.

* * *

THE Sussex County Board of Agriculture held their annual meeting and dinner at Newton last Wednesday. About two hundred attended the dinner which was held in conjunction with the Rotary Club of Newton.

Professor Hulbert, assistant director of extension at the state college and at present giving his entire time to state committee for unemployed relief, struck an encouraging note when he stated that few requests for relief had been received from rural districts. It would seem that even though some rural people are hard hit by the present conditions most of them feel that they can pull through, and that they are in far better financial shape than city folks.

In discussing the testing of cattle for tuberculosis in Sussex county and the recent reduction in the price of milk, Secretary of Agriculture Duryee said that the dairy industry would continue to lead in Sussex county. He briefly mentioned the milk legislation which will be presented to the special session of the Legislature this month and said that from this might come some relief to the present milk situation.

Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the Experiment Station, briefly reviewed the international economic situation and said that he was opposed to cancellation of international debts. He felt this would bring about an added burden of taxation upon the people in this country. The only hope he gave for more efficient expenditure of public funds and lower taxation was through working with the younger folks now in school. A definite organized move among this group to make them more conscious of their responsibility and of present conditions might in the future help correct the present situation, he said.

* * *

MILK price cuts of two cents a quart to farmers in northern New Jersey have become effective and price cutting is rapidly working southward in the state. Last week Secretary Duryee issued a statement on this price cutting in which he said that it threatened the industry because it did not appear to be in the nature of a temporary reduction.

"The present reduced schedule of prices will net the producers less than two and one-half cents a quart for three per cent butterfat milk. Studies of costs of production show that the cost runs from four to seven cents a quart, the low price being the absolute minimum and a cost which most producers are unable to meet. The dairy farmer in New Jersey cannot pass the reduction along to any one else but must absorb it himself. He has high fixed costs, including taxes and interest, which he cannot avoid or reduce," he stated.

* * *

IN England, according to a recent report of the Royal Agricultural Society, the friendly grey squirreel has become so great a pest that an anti-grey squirrel campaign has been inaugurated. They are encouraging the destruction of this pest.

* * *

A FOUR-DAY Incubation School for poultrymen is being held this year for the first time at Cornell University, beginning on December 28th. This school, which is being held to give the producers of chicks an opportunity to obtain the benefit of recent experimental work in incubation and to become familiar with the most up-to-date incubation equipment, has already attracted considerable interest among large and small hatcherymen.

* * *

MONMOUTH and Mercer county potato growers joined with the Middlesex county producers on December 7th to stage an annual dinner at Cranbury Inn, Cranbury. In former years the Middlesex county potato men have been staging this annual affair but last week they invited the other groups to join with them to hear Mr. Koenig of the Federal Crops Reporting Board discuss the much questioned crop estimates and reports.

From the hundred growers present few dissenting remarks were made about the present crop reports until after Mr. Koenig left the meeting but later the opinion was expressed that the present August 1st report on potatoes was too early and that in order to benefit New Jersey growers this report should be withheld until a later date.

Dr. William Martin's recommendation to the growers was to plant more seed to the acre and not to cut down too low on the use of fertilizer this coming year. "Doc" Martin and Eddie Cantor might get together on their song:

"Seed potatoes are cheaper, fertilizers are cheaper,
Now is the time to plant more seed."

* * *

THE first and only pigeon contest in the country is located at Millville, New Jersey, and is conducted by the state Experiment Station. The contest was started at the request of pigeon growers who wish to improve their industry. A Maryland entry, that of Lum Brothers, North East, is now leading the contest. Ranking in the contest is based on the total weight of squabs of each competing entry twenty-eight days after hatching.

Second place is held by Herbert Higbee of Millville.

* * *

THAT farmers in New Jersey are taking greater precautions toward correcting soil acidity is shown by the report of H. R. Cox at the Experiment Station. During 1931 a total of 4,290 soil samples were tested through the extension service as compared to 3,689 samples in the preceding year.

Let's Search Our Souls for Hidden Assets

By HIRAM DOBBIN

THE end of the year suggests the inventory. At this time we are advised to start a financial account, or to improve on the kind of account we have been keeping heretofore. In the very first place, however, they say we should take a thorough inventory.

It is not going to be an enjoyable or a proud job to make the farm inventory this year. It may be a pretty flat feeling compared with the frame of mind with which this same inventory was slapped down in the ripsnortin', velvety, frosted-cake days only a little while back.

As we survey the deflated condition of our visible "assets" this year we are bound to have time and inclination to look for other things that may have value. When we break the hammer on the farm and no other is right at hand we look about to find something that may be made to serve that purpose and function as a hammer. Off in the fields when something goes wrong we farmers often chuckle to ourselves about some smart shift that got us out of annoying tie-ups.

The newer chopping axes have such keen bits that they may stick hopelessly in a block if one attempts to split with them. Here on the farm several years ago we came upon an old ax head, thick to the edge, which had the rugged and rounded lines that indicated it had belonged to grandfather. A handle was inserted and we found that the old ax split "like sin" and we have been enjoying the use of it ever since.

They Rust Out

On almost every farm there are piles of discarded boards and timbers and posts, many quite good when laid by but time and weather wears them out in disuse and we are just so much the poorer. This same practice applies to our mental qualities, our mental values and our habits of thought. Some excellent habit of thought may be laid aside in an emergency and soon we find it hopelessly rusty and damaged by mere disuse.

In the inventory we have no column in which we may enter a figure representing the courage and fidelity and mental fortitude of the farmer himself. In the recent years when things were going mighty easy there hasn't been any downright call for courage; our faith in people and in things and in usages was not put to the rigid trials that the very word implies. Fortitude means endurance of a high order in the face of heavy odds, so this quality of course was laid away back on the topmost shelf and never brought to "the light of day."

There is no place in the inventory for the farmer's elements of humor and peace of mind and outdoor place under the broad sun. Out from the rustic and unread minds of countrymen such as my boyhood recalls flashed the keenest flames of wit and humor—I regret this minute that they are dying out of memory! Now when we crave some pure-bred rural mentality some "guy" goes to imitating the old rheumatic sires of the Southern Appalachians or some homespun maiden from the Ozarks must be called to New York to sit before the microphone.

The inventory won't entertain in its columns of figures any "sum" to represent the tenacious fiber of endurance drawn out from the rugged woof of grandfather's grit and achievement. In this day of impertinent doles and clamorous "compensations' have we forgotten utterly the stuff we are made of? The open country has always been the outposts of mental valor of the hand-to-hand and self-defending sort. Suppose the whole world abandon the cherished "gold standard," but the farm character will be a tottery kind beyond that when it has lost the time-revered quality of rugged personal heart.

The Pace That Kills

It is bound to take some heavy hitting and some long "staying with it" to bust up and roll aside the obstacles in our rural way. Here on the farm we have found grandfather's old ax with its spread of edge and its added weight a going tool with which to cleave the worst and toughest blocks. From the physical discard of boards and posts and rails on the farm we very often find most serviceable "sticks." There isn't a bit of doubt that our mental discard pile over the past dozen years contains scores of bolts and burs and hooks thrown aside in happy mood but that now will help hold together these badly bent and broken mental, social and economic habits and ways of misdoing things.

The scientist in his laboratory has the means of measuring stresses of sundry sorts such as the breaking strength of various woods and the fatigue of metals. Even on the farm men are bound to admit that Saturday night has many a time come around in the very nick of time in a grateful way for men and for horses because the strain was approaching the danger limit. There is not a bit of doubt that hosts of good horses have been picked up with a windlass right off the singletrees because their breaking strength was ignored and as many more horses are standing in their stalls this minute because their breaking strength was regarded. The grilling depression that we find ourselves in right now is not so much short of a widespread general overdoing of almost everything in our economic and social order.

The Art of Living

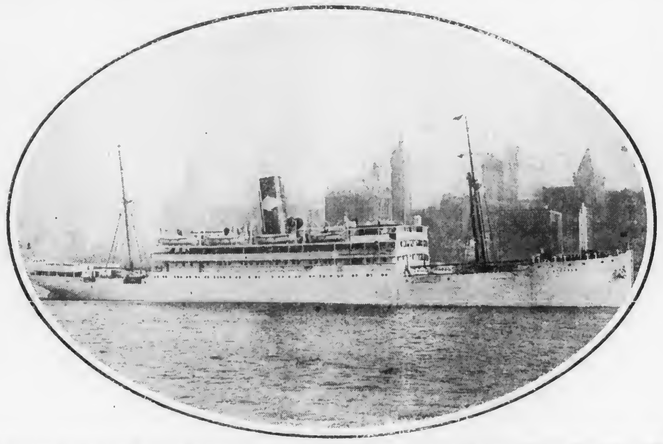
Among my friends are quite a few who have a noticeable way of being moderate, of taking comfort, of acting just as if the things they can reasonably have is the honorable boundary of their happy lives, instead of constantly chasing and constantly straining to grasp more so they may keep up with every last new thing they hear about. Their fields may not be as large as the fields we are supposed to exclaim over; their strawstacks may not be as high or as sprawling as on farms where more money is "coined;" their cow herds may not string out very long in the lane; the farmstead may be only a limited display of lumber and paint.

But lots of these people are right where they wish to be; they are right where they expect to stay; they take the time and have the inclination to live and to enjoy and to feel safe and to feel unjaded and unworried—and that is a lot to say in the present state of our economic upset.

In a final estimate of the world's opportunities there isn't by any means a fine fat plum for a whole lot of us individual mortals. Billions of perfectly good money and millenniums of mortal years have been blown in chasing rainbows that never touched the earth or dripped a Lincoln penny. Hosts and "skads" of people are just about where they belong regardless of much aircastle engineering and discontented pining. Touching our elbows on both sides are men and women getting quite a bit out of life, an average happy bit out of life.

Forgotten Wealth

So, as the old year grinds out with its uneasy burden of depression and restlessness and want—and the inventory has to be faced, it is really in order to work over the mental discard pile that we have laid aside in the haste of the past dozen years. Possibly from it we can reclaim some braces for the bent financial situation on the farm. Among the disordered pile we likely shall find some perfectly sound country ways; some rugged habits of thought that always belonged out in the open country until they were given the fling; some downright and straight-from-the-shoulder appreciation of rural safety, rural peace of mind, mental comfort of the rural kind.



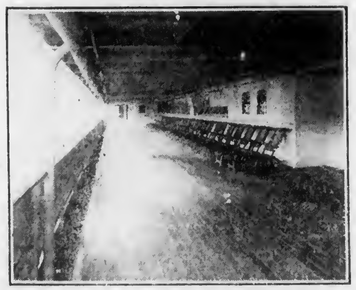
S. S. Sixaola, to be the floating home of members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour.

For Tour Members Only

A Special Train and Ocean Liner All to Ourselves.

PICTURES can hardly do justice to the S. S. Sixaola, the ocean liner whose broad decks, beautiful social rooms and comfortable staterooms will be the home of this winter's Pennsylvania Farmer tour members during their cruise on the balmy Caribbean.

The entire ship has been reserved for members of the Florida-Panama Tour. It will be ours from bow to stern. However, all the staterooms are in the desirable middle section of the ship. All have hot and cold water, warm or cool air ventilation as may be needed, and countless other comforts and conveniences. And all are outside rooms with windows looking out on the sapphire sea, the blue sky and the odd sights of the tropical ports we shall visit.



The Sixaola's broad decks invite active sports or quiet day dreaming.

The hundreds of feet of deck space will give us lots of room for the daily constitutional, for hilarious games or for quiet hours in our deck chairs. The young folks of all ages will enjoy the open air swimming pool on the afterdeck. We shall revel in the warm tropical sunshine, the envy of the folks shivering in the February blasts back home.

And as for food, we shall hardly have become accustomed to the banquet-like dining car meals enroute to Florida before the steamship stewards start serving three more big meals a day, with all kinds of lunches served on deck between times just to keep our appetites in order. Bouillon on deck at eleven, tea, cakes and sandwiches on deck at four, and sandwiches in the smoking room late in the evening. That is the schedule on shipboard in addition to our regular breakfast, luncheon and dinner.

Of course, we are going to do many things on this trip besides eat and disport ourselves aboard our special train and private ocean liner. The whole story is a long one, but it appears in full in the tour booklet we have prepared. A postal card request will bring a copy by return mail. Address Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa. Or use the coupon on Page 15.

Mrs. Hogendobler's Christmas

By HILDA RICHMOND

AS Mary Ellen kissed her school girl friend, Miss Beatrice Stratton, who was the proprietor of a successful beauty parlor in Crofton, and who seldom had time to visit her old neighborhood, she realized the great gulf between them though she was two years younger than Bee, as she affectionately called her. Bee was alert, stylish, beautifully dressed, as befitted the fashionable Madame Stratton of beauty parlor fame, while Mary Ellen Smith was plain, poorly dressed and shy, conscious of all the deficiencies in her dress, manner and everything. Somehow she seemed to fit in with the promiscuous and inharmonious furniture of the old living room in which she sat with the stylish Madame Stratton.

"And now you're wondering why I found time to make you this flying visit, Mary Ellen," said the city lady a trifle patronizingly. "It is my busy time with folks getting dolled up for the holiday galeties, but when I heard that you were about to become Mrs. Lucas Hogendobler I dropped everything and came out to see if I couldn't save you from a fate like that. My dear! If I had ever had the slightest hint that you were dissatisfied with life out here I should have taken you in with me and taught you the tricks of my profession, but I imagined that you were perfectly and entirely happy."

"Perfectly and entirely happy!" said Mary Ellen with bitterness. "Would you be perfectly and entirely happy slaving your life away for others? Mind, I'm not saying a word about what I did for my grandparents, for they took me and cared for me, but the whole family now thinks that I can go and come at their beck and call. To tell the truth I never liked Lucas Hogendobler in school or afterwards—that is very much—but it's a way out of my difficulties."

Before Madame Stratton could find her breath at this outburst from her friend who even in childhood was said to have the sweetest disposition of any girl in the community, Mary Ellen went on with her recital of woes. "Grandfather willed this old place to me and I never hear the last of how partial he was. The rest of the grandchildren come home to visit and I have them to cook for, and they expect me to help them out when they have parties and new babies and measles and chickenpox till I'm worn out. I never had enough education to teach or be a stenographer, but an unpaid nurse, or seamstress or cook can always find employment."

"Exactly as I expected," said Bee Stratton shrewdly taking in the situation. "You've proved yourself a capable housekeeper so Lucas wants you to baby him and pet him in return for the honor of being his wife. Why, child, he's fifteen years older than you are. He was a big awkward gawk when we were in the first grade. Don't you remember how mean and sneaking he always was and how he teased us? If you'd assert your rights you wouldn't have to marry Lucas Hogendobler. It makes me positively ill to think of that man calling you his wife. I don't think he is honest."

"Sh-h! Be careful what you say!" cautioned Mary Ellen. "Here comes Sister Kath, and she's rabid on the subject."

MRS. FORBES, who guessed what Bee's errand might be, welcomed her old friend warmly. "I suppose Mary Ellen's told you the terrible news," she said without preamble. "Lucas Hogendobler! You remember him! We all thought when we headed her off when Neil Burke was determined to have her that she would know better the next time. Neil is a penniless widower with a bunch of little children now, but I declare I'd rather have him than Lucas. And it leaves the whole family in such straits for we expect Mary Ellen to visit around with us occasionally. She seems perfectly infatuated. He has promised her some new furniture and a trip to Florida, and nothing will turn her mind from him. She's even said that there will be no Christmas dinner for the relatives in this house this year. It's enough to make Grandpa turn over in his grave, but then he never thought leaving his wealth to Mary Ellen would turn her head as it has. It will spoil the holiday for us not to come here, but she selfishly thinks only of her own wishes."

"Well, Katherine, I don't see why you should feel that way," said Bee and Mary Ellen shot her a grateful glance. "Lucas has had time to improve since I saw him last, in fact, I think I saw him at the bus station this morning, but he did not know me. He's a prosperous farmer and has that fine old house that his father built. No doubt Mary Ellen is tired of living alone and will welcome a change."

"But Mary Ellen has always had such an easy, sheltered life," said Mrs. Forbes with her handkerchief to her eyes. "She could come and go as she will and never had to worry about finances. And then he's so old!"

"Better be an old man's darling than a young man's slave," said Bee sagely. "I think you are taking the wrong attitude, Mrs. Forbes. Mary Ellen may be supremely happy in her new surroundings."

Katherine Forbes gave a little snort and rose to leave. "I'm glad you took my part, Bee," said Mary Ellen the minute the door shut after her. "I wish you could stay with me until after the wedding. I don't know what to buy—and—well, money isn't so plentiful now though the rest think I should be rich. In fact I've had to mortgage the place to keep things going. And that's one thing that attracted me to Lucas. He knew about the mortgage and he says he wants to make life easier for me. If I were rich I might think he—had—well, you know what his reputation has always been for scheming to get things for himself, but he has been lovely. He says he doesn't care whether I have any new clothes or not. He says we'll stop in the nearest city on our way South and get everything I need—but of course every bride wants to look her best on her wedding day."

"I'm going to take you right back with me for a visit," said Bee. "I can't stay here with the Christmas trade humming back in the city, but I'll show you what can be done with a little money

and some hard work. You'd be a raving beauty, Mary Ellen, if you had a few beauty treatments, and I'm going to see that you get them. What you say about Lucas seems too good to be true. You are sure there is no oil on your farm, or gas?"

"Not a trace! It's only a poor, run-down place that I had hard work to borrow money on."

"And nobody wants the place for a town site or a sanitarium?"

"Not a soul!" laughed Mary Ellen. "The relatives even demanded and got what antiques I had and left me with this mess of furniture that you see. They all wanted remembrances of dear Grandfather and Grandmother when they found that old furniture has a money value. I don't blame you for being suspicious for nobody has a good word for Lucas, but don't you think that when a man is the richest person in the community he gets the worst of it from every one?"

"That's a fact," admitted Madame Stratton, "but is he the richest man in the community? Maybe his property is mortgaged, too, and you'll be raising chickens and hoarding the egg money to pay interest on his debts. I'll examine the records myself this afternoon when I get to the county seat. Nobody will know me. I know how to do it. I've had occasion to look up some of my clients who would have cheated me if they could."

But when Mr. Hogendobler called later in the day and was so deferential to the two ladies, and seemingly so anxious for Mary Ellen's happiness and welfare Bee was almost won over. He insisted on taking the two over to his house and showing them the wonderful furnishings that he said were none too good for Mary Ellen. "And these are only on approval," he hastened to explain. "If Mary Ellen doesn't like them we will change them immediately when we return from our trip."

"What thoughtfulness!" said Madame Stratton, taking in the harmonious draperies, the lovely furniture and the exquisite dishes and silver. "Now, Don't you worry, Mary Ellen! When I get through with you you'll fit in with all these things," she added as Mr. Hogendobler left the room to look in some ornament just received from the city. "Don't you look so woebegone! You'll fit in all right. Of course I wish it was Neil Burke, but—"

"Neil Burke is a widower with three little children," put in Mary Ellen, and then she added, "and poor as a church mouse."

On their way home quite by accident, or perhaps by design of Mr. Hogendobler to show the contrast, they passed the seedy Burke farm, and saw the discouraged master of the house pottering about his run-down barn. Mr. Hogendobler waved genially and called a greeting to his neighbor, but Mary Ellen shrank back in the big automobile with a look not of happiness on her face.

THE visit to the city, the new clothes, and the hard work of Madame Stratton, who was determined to advertise her skill thoroughly in her old neighborhood as well as make Lucas sit up and pay attention to his bride, worked wonders and Mary Ellen had to pinch herself many times to make sure she was really the prospective bride of the reputed wealthiest citizen in her old neighborhood. She would not have been human if she had not enjoyed her reflection in the mirror and the thought that she would not go to Lucas entirely devoid of worldly advantages. Then one day as she went alone on an errand she met Neil Burke looking as if he had lost his last friend.

"No use to bother you with my worries, Mary Ellen," he said hastily when she asked if he were ill. "I'm glad you are so well provided for though—well never mind. I hope you'll be happy, Mary Ellen. You've been so brave and so cheerful that you deserve the best. You are looking wonderfully well," and his eyes wandered from her smart attire to his shabby clothes. Then in response to her urgent questions he confessed that he was in the city to make arrangements to put his motherless children in a home for orphans. "I'm defeated, Mary Ellen," he said. "A man can't keep things going alone and no woman would marry a man with a mortgaged farm and three small children."

Somehow the joy of new clothes and the prospect of the Florida trip failed to cheer Mary Ellen as she sat listlessly in the elegant little apartment of her friend. The radio was giving a wonderful program of old love songs, but the stylishly dressed woman who looked ten years younger than in her farm home was thinking seriously. Could she—would it be possible to take marriage vows without—but there! Christmas was only a few days off and everything was in readiness. Besides orphan children were said to be better off in an institution than in a poor home. And then for the thousandth time, or thereabouts, she wondered why Lucas Hogendobler had been so suddenly and so powerfully attracted to her. Whatever people said about him he surely was the ardent lover.

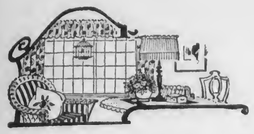
"And now for the evening news!" said the radio announcer. "Search is being made by means of the radio for the missing heir of one Silas Wentworth Strawn, an eccentric miner, who died recently in an obscure town in the West. Mr. Strawn left a will in which he mentioned a great-niece, Miss Mary Ellen Smith, as his legal heir, but so far the right Mary Ellen Smith has not been located. Mr. Herbert Baxter, attorney in charge of the estate of the deceased Mr. Strawn, will be pleased to hear any information concerning the heir of his deceased client." Then followed the address of the attorney, but Mary Ellen was winging her way to the beauty parlor where Madame Stratton was overseeing the efforts of tired workers in their haste to get out late patrons.

"I knew there was something back of the courtship of the crafty Lucas," said Madame Stratton with emphasis. "When I looked him up in the court house the other day I heard somebody say that he had just returned from Nevada. And somebody else said that once he had lived in the West for a short time—near Reno—I believe. They didn't know me—probably thought I was some person with whom Lucas had formed an acquaintance by means of a matrimonial agency. Mary Ellen, you're a fortunate woman in two ways. You won't have to marry Lucas to solve your financial problems, and you're a rich woman. Now, if you ever divide with your folks or go at them back and call again, you'll be a big goose."

"Special delivery letter for Mary Ellen Smith in your care," said a messenger boy at the door.

"What next?" gasped Mary Ellen reading the brief message from Mr. Hogendobler. "It says, 'Disregard item in evening paper. All a mistake. Will explain as soon as I get there. Do not be influenced by others. Love—Lucas.'"

The evening paper failed to yield any clue or any startling headlines as they hastily ran over the items on the front page, but it did have a statement about the search for the heir of Silas Wentworth Strawn with more particulars than the radio had told. The whole family had considered the missing relative (Continued on page 14.)



The Farm Home

The Holiday Spirit

IN every community there is a group of mutual friends who yearly exchange Christmas gifts. Why not get the crowd together and make a regular party of this event? Decorate with holly, pine, mistletoe, poinsettias, paper icicles—they all add greatly to the spirit and general merriment of the occasion.

To Distribute Gifts

String a red cord across one corner of the room and pin on red tarlatan stockings, each one containing a gift. Blindfold each guest in turn, twirl him around several times until his sense of direction is somewhat vague, then let him seek his gift. The others might guide him by calling "warm," "hot," "burning," or "cool," "cold," "freezing," as the case may be. The first stocking that the blindfolded one touches is taken off the line and given him.

Or, you might wrap the gifts in red crepe paper and number them. Then hide the packages in places not too difficult to find. Paste corresponding numbers on small red balls and arrange them on the floor in a circle. Then all join hands and march around the balls to the sound of music. When the music stops, each one picks up a ball and hunts for the gift marked with the same number.

And still another way would be to have every one sit in a circle. Some one plays the radio or piano and at the same minute a package is started around the circle. As the music stops the one who has the package in his hands keeps the gift. He should withdraw from the circle as he receives his gift.

Some Games

A good "ice-breaker" is this game of "snowball." Divide the crowd into two sides. Line the players up and give a basket decorated with holly and ribbon to the leader of this group. Place on the floor before each line a row of five cotton snowballs. The race is now to be run after the fashion of a potato race. The first person picks up the snowballs, puts them in the basket and runs to deliver the basket to the next in line. This person now replaces the snowballs on the floor in proper place and brings the basket back to the next in line who picks up the snowballs and puts them in the basket, delivering it to the fourth. This goes on until each player has run the course.

On the Christmas Tree

Distribute papers and pencils and try this game. The papers bear the following questions with a list of clues to the articles on the Christmas tree and the guests must write in the answers in the proper places. The articles listed may be actually on the tree or may be merely possible decorations for any Christmas tree.

1. John Barleycorn's father. Pop Corn.
2. A metal and a word meaning "to vend". Tinsel.
3. A container and a meadow. Candle.
4. A title, a letter and a digit. Mistletoe.
5. A strip and a French word meaning "good". Ribbon.
6. A popular drama of several seasons ago. Rain.
7. The name of a famous inventor. Bell.
8. A synonym for "here." Present.
9. A famous old depository. Stocking.
10. A bed and a measure. Cotton.
11. This has its points. Star.
12. This is sometimes base. Ball.
13. This is often the "root of things." Bulb.
14. This is a sound idea. Horn.
15. This might be a telegram. Wire.
16. This is an aid to walking. Cane (candy).

Holly and Mistletoe

When all the guests are seated, present each with a bag containing ten candy kisses. Hand one of the guests also a sprig of mistletoe and then give to the person sitting directly opposite him a piece of holly. (Artificial holly is better for this purpose, inasmuch as natural holly leaves would be found a bit scratchy.) Then take your place, standing a few feet from one end of the table and explain that when you say "ready" you will close your eyes and proceed to count up to ten. While you are counting, the holly and mistletoe must be passed rapidly to the right. (The counting may be slow or rapid, but it is better to count unevenly, in order that it may be harder to gauge the time for passing.) At the count of ten, open your eyes and look for the person holding the sprig of holly. He must give a kiss to the person who holds the mistletoe.

Continue until some one has succeeded in doubling his kisses (i.e., has twenty in his possession.) That person is the winner and entitled to a prize; or the game may be permitted to continue for ten minutes and the prize awarded to the person who has the most kisses in his possession at the end of that time.

OUR GIFTS

It is not the weight of jewel or plate
Or the rustle of silk or fur,
But the spirit in which the gift is rich
As the gifts of the Wise Men were.
And we are not told whose gift was gold
Or whose was the gift of myrrh.

A Stocking Surprise

A large red stocking of cambric is passed around, each one being allowed two minutes to feel the contents. As soon as the stocking is passed on, they make a list of the contents. Contents may vary from a toothbrush to a toy horn. Show them the contents afterward.

Dressing Dolls

Give each a clothespin, pins and string. Have scissors, paste and a variety of crepe and tissue paper handy. Each is to dress the clothespin like a doll. These make nice table decorations to be used later in the evening.

Christmas Toys

Divide the group into sides. Give to every one in one group the name of a toy they are to represent. The same list is given each member of the other group. The second group enters the "toy shop" and while the "toys" perform, attempts to identify the one he is to purchase.

Matching Partners

Cut out Santa Claus heads from crepe paper, paste on cardboard to make them stronger, then cut each in two. These are given to the crowd to match for partners. Care should be taken that the heads are cut in different shapes to make the job of matching as difficult as possible.

Elsie K. Watson.

Coffee Cans Make Gift Boxes

COFFEE cans are just the thing to make into fancy gift boxes. Filled with home-made candies or cookies and decorated with holly and a bow of red ribbon, they make a very welcome gift. There are several ways of making the cans over.

One way is to cover the can and lid with crepe paper. The sides of the lid are covered by pasting a narrow strip of crepe paper around, and for the top a long strip of crepe paper is shirred into a rosette and pasted down to cover the raised tin letters.

To give a sparkling holiday-like appearance to the box, brush all over with glue and sprinkle crystalline over all. The lid is tied to the box with a ribbon or bright cord, and underneath the bow a sprig of holly or a card may be inserted.

A second way to make the gift boxes is to cover them with fancy paper, or wall-paper or cretonne. Cover them just as with the crepe paper omitting the ruffles. To cover the tin lid, cut out a circular piece of paper one-half inch larger than diameter of lid all around. Paste over top, then clip edges and paste these down on the sides. Now take a narrow strip of paper, and paste around the sides to cover the ends of the top piece.

The lower part of the can is covered with paper or cretonne up to the part that goes under the lid, this latter part, being left vacant to fit under the lid. Wall paper borders are often just the width of the can and may be pasted right around. An extra line border at the top and bottom may be painted on with water color. The box will keep longer in good condition if shellacked or painted with thin glue.

Tree Ornaments

TO make sparkling stars and other Christmas tree ornaments, smear the object with glue and sprinkle with coarse salt. Even better is Epsom salts.

The most beautiful economical Christmas tree I ever saw was a white pine and it was decorated with colored paper and a box of tinsel icicles. The paper was folded and cut slightly pear-shaped, the pieces being three or four inches long and an inch wide. These were suspended from the boughs with ordinary wrapping string. The six primary colors were used—red, yellow, orange, green, blue and purple. The tree was in a schoolroom and the children were delighted with it. Florence C. Hebel.

Christmas Dainties

Baked Cranberry Pudding

THREE tablespoons butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one-half cup milk, two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one-third teaspoon salt, two cups cranberries.

Cream butter and sugar; add yolks and beat. Add milk; then the flour, baking powder and salt, sifted together. Stir in cranberries, chopped; fold in stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a greased baking dish and cook in a moderately hot oven 45 minutes. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce

This hard sauce is the last word for deliciousness as an accompaniment to this cranberry pudding:

One-half cup butter, two cups powdered sugar, one white of egg, one teaspoon vanilla.

Cream butter and add the powdered sugar gradually. When well creamed, stir in the white of an egg and vanilla, being sure to incorporate it thoroughly. Chill before serving. Hard sauce may be molded into fancy shapes to serve with puddings.

Christmas Fruit Cake

One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, one cup orange juice, three cups sifted flour, four teaspons baking powder, one-half teasponful salt, one-half cup seedless raisins, one-fourth cup candied orange peel, one-fourth cup candied lemon peel, one-half cup candied cherries, one-half cup chopped nuts, whites of three eggs.

Cream butter, add sugar and cream again. Add orange juice alternately with two cups flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Add remaining cup of flour with finely-chopped fruits and nuts. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf pan in a moderate oven (325 degrees) for one hour.

Date Sandwiches

One cream cheese, one-half cup dates, one-half cup English walnut meats, one tablespoon sugar.

Run the dates and nut meats through the food grinder, using the coarse plate. Mix with the cheese and season with the sugar. Spread on buttered slices of whole wheat bread.

Cherry Sandwiches

One cream cheese, one tablespoon cream, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon maraschino cherries.

Chop the cherries fine. Add them with the cream and sugar to the cheese. Mix thoroughly. Spread on thin sliced and buttered rounds of bread. It is attractive to cut the upper slice with a doughnut cutter, leaving a small hole in the center through which the filling shows.

Frozen Two and One

Two cups sugar, two cups water, two oranges, two lemons, two bananas, two egg whites, one pineapple.

Boil sugar and water five minutes; cool; add pulp and juice of oranges, juice of lemons, pineapple, chopped fine, and bananas, rubbed through a sieve. Freeze to a mush; add egg whites, beaten stiff; finish freezing.

Dresses for Cold Days

No. 7285.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7375.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¾ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7377.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7380.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 44 requires 5⅞ yards of 39-inch material. The collar of contrasting material requires 1-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7295.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 44 requires 4¾ yards of 32-inch material if made with short sleeves and without contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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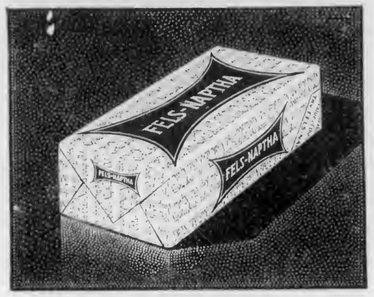
No. 7379.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



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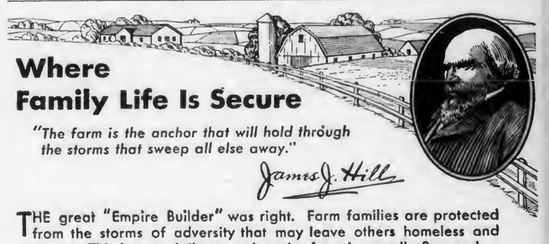
THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR



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Santa Claus All Over the World

By BERTHA ELLIS BOOTH

A LITTLE girl named Virginia once asked, "Is there really a Santa Claus?" Now I am going to answer not only Virginia and the other small American girls and boys who have similar doubts about old Santa Claus, but also all the children in the world who at this season of the year ask just such questions about the mysterious and generous gift-givers who leave their presents for them.

First of all, you children ought to know that our Santa Claus is only one of many gift-bringers who through the ages have made their yearly visits to the world loaded with presents. These gift-bringers all seem to have come about the same time in the year, at the birth of the new sun in middle December (the winter solstice), when mortals were happy in its returning warmth. Finally, most of these Santas were once real men, whose good deeds and love for children caused their names to be loved forever.

Pagan Gift Bearers

In the very early times, however, these yearly gift-bringers were gods. Among the ancient Romans, the god Saturn brought special blessings to the people at the winter solstice; and from his example, the Romans started the custom of exchanging "Saturn-gifts" on December seventeenth, his birthday. The early Greeks, too, believed that a sun-god brought yearly gifts to them on December twenty-second, the birth of the new sun. In ancient Germany and Britain, the pagan Druids looked for blessings and gifts from the god Thor at this same season; and in his honor they exchanged presents with each other.

All these pagan gift-bringers existed centuries before Christ's birth. It was several centuries after his birth when these gift-bringers changed into mortal form. The best-known gift-bearer in all the world was once just a man. He was the Christian bishop Nicholas, living in Asia Minor about 400 A. D. He became widely known during his life because he loved children and delighted to give them gifts secretly. After his death, he became the especial saint of children, and his birthday, December sixth, was set aside as a saint day on which to give gifts secretly to children, just as he had done. There soon arose the idea that the old saint and not the parents brought these presents, and that he remembered only good children. If a child was disobedient, the bugaboo-man or bad-man (St. Nick's brother) gave him a whip instead of a present.

Jan Helps Santa

The story of good St. Nicholas spread all over Europe and his name was always associated with secret giving. Today, he is still beloved by the children of the world. In Belgium, the little folks think of him as a tall old man with white beard, riding a white horse with bells. He comes on the eve of his birthday (St. Nicholas day). On that night, the children fill their shoes with carrots and other dainties for the horse. The next morning, the food is gone and the gifts are in the shoes. If a child has been bad or omits the food for his horse, old St. Nick may possibly forget to leave him any gifts. The Dutch children in Holland also look for St. Nicholas and his horse on St. Nicholas eve. There, he often has a black servant, Jan, to help fill the shoes.

It was the early Dutch settlers of New York who brought St. Nicholas to America. They called him Santa Nicholaus, and soon his name became Santa Claus. You can now see that the good bishop Nicholas is really our jolly Santy. At first, he made his visits on St. Nicholas eve, but as he became more and more popular, he changed his coming to Christmas eve. We have given him a sleigh and eight cute little reindeer instead of his white horse, but he still keeps the white beard and the red bishop's robe which he wore long ago in Asia Minor.

From this country, Santa Claus spread to England and took the place of the dignified St. Nicholas who brought gifts on St. Nicholas eve, and Father Christmas who brought them on Christmas eve. In Germany, St. Nicholas still brings a few gifts on the eve of December sixth, but his visit is really a trip of inspection. He gets the names of the good children and finds what they want for Christmas-gifts. Then on Christmas eve, along comes Krist-Kringle who brings these very things to the kiddies whose names are on St. Nicholas' list.

Some Must Wait

It is interesting to see that Santa Claus has now spread to very distant lands, for the little children of Japan, China and India often hang up their stockings on Christmas eve, and he finds every one.

In Poland we find another gift-bearer, the "Star-Man" who in white disguise walks boldly into homes and gives the gifts before the children go to bed on Christmas eve. In Bavaria, the gifts are secretly brought by St. Rupert who was once a kind old bishop in the early church. The Greek children look for St. Basil (another old bishop) who, however, does not bring presents till New Years eve.

But some children have to wait for their Christmas gifts till the night before Epiphany (January sixth). At that time, the Russian kiddies expect St. Nicholas. The Spanish children then expect the black King Balthasar who was one of the three wise men. He forgets that he was a king and works all night filling the little shoes with gifts.

On the same Epiphany eve, the Italian children look for dear, ugly, wrinkled Befana, the lady Santa who travels on a broom-stick. The story of old Befana is strange. On the night of Christ's birth, the three wise men invited her to go with them to find the new-born King. She waited too long and they left. The next day, she set out alone with her gift. She never found the Babe till the day of his crucifixion. Ever since, she has spent her endless life in giving presents to children for the sake of the child Jesus. The Sicilian children firmly believe that their Christmas gifts on Epiphany eve come from the ghosts of their ancestors. How would you like to change red-faced Santy for a pale ghost as a gift-bringer?

But the oddest of all gift-bringers is found in Norway where Julenissen, an elf scarcely a foot high, is supposed to bring Christmas gifts. He always dresses in gray with scarlet cap. Every family has its own Julenissen who lives through the year in attic or stable. He must be kept in good humor, else he forgets all about Christmas gifts. On Christmas eve, he requires a double feed for the stock, a sheaf of grain for the birds, and a bowl of mush to be put outdoors for himself. The people who do these things may expect a merry Christmas. In Sweden, one Christmas-elf, Yule-Toomten, serves the whole country. He carries a Christmas-tree on his back, and calling out a greeting as he throws the gift into the house, he gets quickly out of sight.

With this wide choice of Santies in the world, I wonder which Santy you prefer.

Christmas in Old England

Heap on more wood—the wind is chill,
But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still!

On Christmas Eve, the bells were rung,
On Christmas Eve, the mass was sung,
Then opened wide the Baron's hall,
To vassael, tenant, serf, and all.

The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,
Went roaring up the chimney wide,
The huge hall-table's oaken face
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace,
Bore then upon its massive board
No mark to part the squire and lord.

Then came the merry maskers in,
And carols roared with blithesome din.
If unmelodious was the song,
It was a hearty note and strong.
England was merry England, when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.

Sir Walter Scott.

Divinity Candy

CORN sirup is the special ingredient which makes "divinity" candy or fudge a little different from other college favorites. Also the whites of eggs give it a foamy texture which is very much liked.

Divinity

Two cups sugar, one cup water, one-fourth cup corn sirup, one-eighth teaspoon salt, two egg whites, one cup chopped nuts, one-half cup chopped candied cherries, one teaspoon vanilla.

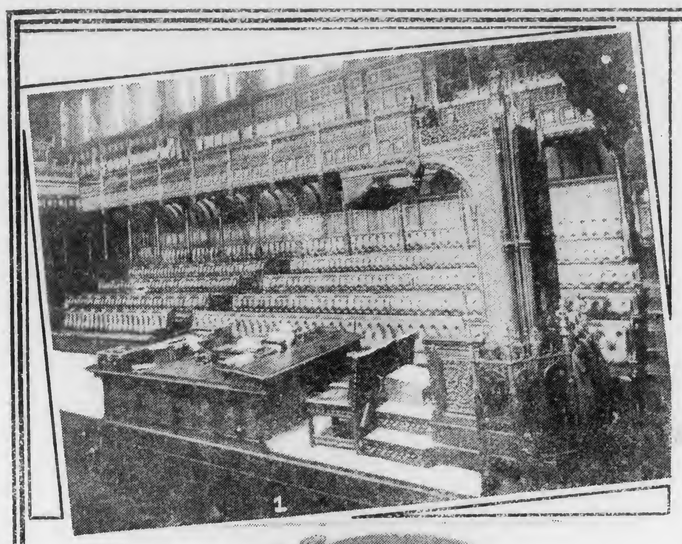
Heat the sugar, water, corn sirup and salt, and stir constantly until the sugar has dissolved. Continue to cook without stirring until the sirup forms a hard ball when dropped in cold water, or until a candy thermometer registers 252 degrees F. Beat the egg whites, pour the sirup slowly into them, and continue to beat until the candy is stiff enough to hold its shape. Add the nuts, cherries and vanilla, and drop by spoonfuls onto waxed paper.

Little Folks' Corner

HERE is old Santa and his big bag of toys all ready for a visit to your house. Paste the picture on cardboard, then cut out and put together just as it is marked. Use cotton for the fur and Santa's beard. First use a little glue, then quickly put the cotton on.

Prizes this week will be sent to those who write a four-line poem about "Jolly Old Santa Claus." Hurry your letter to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES



1 London, Eng.—The speaker's chair and government front benches in the House of Commons. This photo illustrates the scene of many heavy consultations, known to the public as "behind the Speaker's Chair."

2 In Germany the government has opened a school for the training of carrier-pigeons and not the least of one of their jobs is to take photographs while in flight. One of the carrier-pigeons is shown with the camera strapped to its breast. Two hundred views may be taken while in flight, the pictures being possible only after the bird has left the ground.

3 Pilots of the famous First Pursuit Group of the Army, photographed in their high altitude garments and oxygen face masks at Bolling Field, Washington, on the completion of their non-stop flight at an altitude of 20,000 feet, from their home base at Selfridge Field.

4 Faith is the world's most powerful medium. Here we see an aged Japanese woman stroking the bronze bull in one of the parks at Kyoto, Japan. As a cure for rheumatism, according to the legends of old Japan, there is nothing more efficacious than the stroking of the holy bull.

5 Ottawa, Canada.—On the 13th anniversary of the Armistice Canada paid tribute to her war dead in the first national celebration of "Remembrance Day". A throng of over 50,000 people gathered in front of the Dominion Parliament buildings to participate in the impressive ceremonies. The ceremonies were carried out under the auspices of the Canadian Legion.

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Mrs. Hogendobler's Christmas

(Continued from page 9.)

dead long before but there was the account that his favorite nephew's daughter whom he remembered as a baby was to have his wealth, variously estimated at from one hundred to three hundred thousand dollars.

"I'd better get home as soon as possible, Bee," said Mary Ellen, "for your apartment will never hold the relatives when they realize that I'm going to be rich. And, Bee, do you think it would be—dishonorable—a crime to change my mind about —"

"I think it would be a crime to hold to your promise to marry Lucas Hogendobler," put in Bee promptly. "I assume that is what is on your mind. He will probably sue you for breach of promise and he may collect something from you, but he'll have to take the case out of Washington county to get a verdict in his favor. I'll own, Mary Ellen, that I was swept off my feet by his wonderful manners and all that, but I wouldn't marry him if he was plated with platinum and set with diamonds. You should worry! I'll bet anything he found out about your uncle out West and kept it to himself. It's just like him."

"He has the cards engraved with my name on them," said Mary Ellen faintly.

"Well, with all that lay-out of furniture and that prospective trip to Florida he'll be able to get a Mrs. Lucas Hogendobler to use those cards so no money will be wasted there," said the practical Madame Stratton. "But we are wasting time! Give me that paper till I see what item he wants you to disregard."

But no trace of any damaging statement about Mr. Hogendobler, if that was the cause of the special delivery letter, could be found. Out of breath and plainly frightened Mr. Hogendobler arrived next morning just as Madame Stratton was unfolding the local Washington county leading daily and catching a glimpse of the headlines.

"Darling!" said Mr. Hogendobler making an attempt to enfold Mary Ellen in his arms, "I can explain everything—everything. It is true that I formed an unwise marriage with a woman when I was on my western trip, but by paying a sum of money she offered to procure a divorce. It seems she sent me some fake papers and now our wedding will have to be postponed until I can—"

"It will have to be postponed indefinitely," said an officer of the law, entering the beauty parlor with a timid, frightened little woman. "Unless you make provision for your lawfully wedded wife and your child you will be sent to prison."

"O, Lucas, how could you deceive me?" cried the poor woman, throwing herself on Mr. Hogendobler's breast.

"I thought you had money," said the worried man truthfully.

"And you thought I was going to have money," put in Mary Ellen with sudden energy. "You knew about Uncle Silas and—"

Mr. Hogendobler gave a great start and turned red instead of white. "How did you find that out?" he demanded. "I truly thought I had a divorce and could marry you—, that much is true. I suppose you'll be suing me for breach of promise now. Have mercy, Mary Ellen. I really haven't a dollar in the world, that is if my debts were paid. I've been staving all this off until I could get some money from you to save my old home. In deed and truth that is the real fact."

"If you'll take this woman home with you and be a true, faithful husband to her I'll let you off," said Mary Ellen. "I don't believe a word about your debts, for Bee looked you up at the county court house a few days ago, but if you'll leave your house as it is and take that trip to Florida with this woman I'll not bother you. But if you don't," she added with sudden unwelcome recollection, "I'll make it warm for you — so warm you won't have to go to Florida."

"I promise!" said Lucas sullenly.

"I never can thank you enough," said the radiantly happy woman. "It will be like Heaven to know that my child is provided for."

"And don't you be a meek clinging vine," admonished Bee. "You sit right down here in this chair till I give you a facial, and then we'll all go out and get you a suitable wardrobe. I have an idea that Mrs. Lucas Hogendobler is going to need some fine things for a very fine Christmas and a delightful vacation trip."

Another bewildered, excited person sitting in a lonely, shabby home received a startling message that day, and Neil Burke rattled off to catch the bus to the city where an eager woman and three wondering children waited impatiently for him.

"It isn't leap year, Neil," said Mary Ellen Smith by way of greeting, "but you and I are going to be married right away and take the children home with us. No, don't faint! I'll explain later. The fact is that I've positively made up my mind to have a better Christmas celebration than Mrs. Lucas Hogendobler will have, and you fit in with the plans excellently. Button Junior's coat and help me with Doris Jean. Christmas is day after tomorrow, and we're in for a great deal of hard work before that time."

Value of Quality Chicks

(Continued from page 5.)

York at the last of November for nearby eggs of best quality: largest 44@47c, next size 40@41c, smaller 33@38c, still smaller 31@32c. This is a difference of 16c between the lowest and the highest price quoted, or nearly $5 per 30-dozen case.

When it comes to stock for meat purposes, the question of breeding or quality is likewise important. Some strains for broiler purposes grow much more rapidly than others, and feather out better, which means a better profit for the man who has them. When it comes to roasters which are grown to maturity, it is found that one strain makes a much larger bird than the other when full grown, simply because the ability to do so was bred into the bird.

Poultry has proved fairly profitable, compared to other farm lines, since last spring because feed has been cheap, prices have been good, and on account of the very poor market last winter there are not so many chickens in the country as usual. This spring there will probably be a heavy demand for baby chicks. All kinds will be offered. There will be chicks from blood-tested breeders and chicks from untested sources. There will be chicks carefully bred for laying qualities or the ability to produce meat economically, and chicks hatched from run-of-the-flock eggs picked up here and there.

Naturally, it costs more to produce carefully bred chicks from blood-tested flocks than it does to hatch the common kind, and they cost the poultryman who buys them more. But they take much of the gamble out of the poultry business, because they live better, grow better and do better when grown. The poultryman who keeps these facts in mind, and puts in his order for quality chicks as early as possible to some reliable hatchery or breeder, will find himself much better off during 1932 than the man who waits until the last minute and shops around for the cheapest chicks he can buy, regardless of what they have back of them.

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Advertisements in this paper can be depended upon.

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

IT has been a tough season for the common storage fruit growers, and there are hundreds of these in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. The fall temperatures were high; November set a new record for warmth. The result was that the temperature of underground or bank cellars, which comprise at least three-fourths of the farm fruit storages, rarely got below 50 degrees, since the temperature of these cellars is controlled mainly by the ground temperature. Well insulated above ground storages, in which the temperature is controlled largely by ventilation during cool periods, fared but little better. On November 19th the temperature of the Alder Run Orchard bank cellar storage was 59 degrees; normally at this time of the year it is below 40 degrees.

The inevitable result has been the quick ripening of fruit in storage, bitter pit in Baldwin and other varieties subject to this disease, and the development of internal breakdown and mealiness in Jonathan, Stayman, Rome and other sorts, which usually keep well. Score another bull's eye for the good old York; this year it has not only been preferred over all other sorts by the canners, but also it has kept better in many common storages than other varieties, not excepting the tough-hided Ben Davis.

Experiences like this are driving fruit growers, even those who have a limited acreage, to weigh the advantage of cold storage on the farm. If peaches are grown, as well as apples, there is even more justification for making the investment. The only comfort the common storage apple grower derives from his unhappy situation this year is in observing the experience of his neighbors who have put apples into commercial cold storage. Will the expected increment in price pay the heavy charges and interest, and leave a profit in favor of storing? Who knows!

Apple Pruning

Experiments in Oregon in which the course of water moving up and down the branches of apple trees was determined by the insertion of dyes into the sap, showed that the sap moves through quite definite channels to each branch. When a large branch is removed, the sap that normally would go to it will not benefit any other branch; but when a small branch is removed, this sap can be utilized by other branches. This has a practical application in pruning, especially in explanation of the stimulus to the tree resulting from many small pruning cuts, and the check in growth which results when large limbs are removed. It was shown, also, that water sprouts may steal most of the water which should go to the parts of the limb above them; this justifies their removal in midsummer.

The Purchasing Power of Apples

Bulletin 120 of the Michigan Experiment Station shows that the cost of producing both apples and peaches in the northeastern states has increased approximately 200 per cent, as compared with the period from 1850-1875. The purchasing power of apples, on the other hand increased only 125 to 175 per cent, peaches 25 to 50 per cent, sour cherries 70 to 80 per cent, grapes 30 to 50 per cent, of their 1880 value. In other words, the higher cost of producing fruit has not been absorbed by a higher purchasing power. We knew this before the economist gave us the figures; the balance sheet for the last few years tells the same story.

PENNSYLVANIA paid 1,652 claims for dog damages amounting to $45,856.48 during the first ten months of 1931. During the same period it put 19,119 uncontrolled and unowned dogs out of existence. Such are the workings resulting from the effective enforcement of a good dog law.

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A PERRY county woman who runs a farm has some home-grown clover seed three years old and asks if she should sell it and buy new seed for the next sowing. Clover seed is rich in oil and remains viable a long time. It often lies in the ground several years and then germinates and makes a good stand. I had this happen many times. I advised this woman to keep the seed she knows all about instead of buying something she knows nothing about.

Fall Plowing

December comes in mild with no frost. As I drive across the country I see a number of forehanded farmers plowing. This is a very good plan on many soils. It helps that much in the spring work, which often is crowded. It turns under vegetation and rubbish to partly decay during winter. It breaks up the harbor of many insects that should be destroyed. It puts the soil in a perfect condition to absorb the moisture of rains and melting snows. It helps wonderfully to improve the physical condition of the soil by the freezing and thawing.

But in sandy and gravelly soil where there are steep hills the loss may be greater than the advantages, because such conditions favor erosion and we lose soil and fertility.

When I watch a good team and a nice furrow slice turned in this cool weather it makes my fingers itch to get hold of the plow handles. It is great to induce an appetite and promote sleep.

"One Swallow Does Not Make a Summer"

A Northumberland county man who writes me for bee information is very enthusiastic about bee profits. We hardly amount to anything without enthusiasm, but often it gets away with us. This man has three colonies. One of them made 77 pounds of fine section honey and he had no trouble in getting 20c a pound for it. He figures that he could easily care for fifty colonies and thus increase his annual income proportionally. Hold your horses.

I had for many years fifty or more colonies and am not a millionaire by a long shot. It is true that my bees made me considerably over a ton of fine honey in some seasons, and then in some seasons I had to feed them between a quarter and a half ton of granulated sugar to winter them.

It is also true I took care of them (fifty or more colonies) in connection with my regular farm work, but do not think to care for fifty colonies of bees is a little chore. There is a lot of work and often it has to be done in a rush. Queen-clipping time, swarming time and honey-flow time often demand plenty of determination and perspiration.

To have a few colonies behind the garden and get an occasional big batch of honey is one thing, and to care for and manage fifty colonies so as to have them in good condition annually for the expected honey-flow is a really serious business that requires a lot of practical information. It also demands an annual outlay for supplies and equipment.

Feed Questions

E. F. H., western Pennsylvania, writes, "I have good quality of mixed hay and stover and corn, oats and wheat. What shall I add? I do not like cottonseed meal.

Lbs.	Protein	Energy therms
100 ground corn	7	85.5
100 ground oats	9	68
100 ground wheat	8	91.8
100 linseed meal	31	85
100 gluten feed	20	81

Sixteen lbs. protein to 100. Ratio 1 to 5.5.

E. M., central Pennsylvania.—I have clover and mixed hay and alfalfa and plenty of corn and oats. What should I buy to make a good economical ration?

Lbs.	Protein	Energy therms
200 ground corn & cob	11	152
100 ground oats	9	68
50 cottonseed meal	17.5	46.5
50 O. P. linseed meal	14	44.5

Thirteen lbs. protein to 100. Ratio 1 to 6.

E. A. M., northeastern Pennsylvania.—I have plenty of mixed hay and silage and I have plenty of oats and some wheat. Please suggest a good grain ration.

Lbs.	Protein	Energy therms
200 ground oats	18	136
100 ground wheat	8	81.8
150 cottonseed meal	53	140

Twenty-one lbs. protein to 100. Ratio 1 to 4.7.

The above inquirer explained that the "mixed" hay contained no clover.

Quite a few inquirers seemed to have very little grain of any kind. I advised them to purchase from the feed dealer a reliable brand of mixed feed with the protein needed to go along with the rough feed they had on hand. Occasionally we can buy grains from our neighbor farmers, but many farmers have a notion the grain will go up to nearly twice the market price and so will ask too much for it. Also often the grinding costs too much and then it is really more economical to buy a standard ready-mixed feed. But of course the farm-grown feed has no freight and handlers' profits added and should be used where possible.

SWINE

PIGS For Sale Choice feeders, Vaccinated and Certified, 6-8 wks. old, $3.50 each, express paid to your station. Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and O. I. C. crossed. Ship 2 or more C.O.D. on approval. Orders of 6 pigs or more, $3.00 each. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—Herd headed by Rookwood Ralder 40th, 1st prize and champion boar at eight leading shows. Sept. pigs and sows bred to him for March farrow. Also a growthy March boar of the right type. C. E. MAHAN & SON, Cortland, Ohio

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.—Both sexes. Also Bronze turkey toms. THOS. McLAUGHLIN, Zanesville, Ohio

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS.—National Championship bloodlines. Prices reasonable and include registration and vaccination. All ages available. Thistle Dhu Farms, Inc., Blairstown, N.J.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.- 8 to 10 wks. old pigs, $8.50 either sex. Sold out of older hogs. A. M. Kennel, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.—Some extra good fall boar pigs. Write for Special December prices. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for breeding, 6-8 weeks, $1.50. Feeding pigs, 6 weeks, $3.50; 8 weeks, $3.75. C. Lewis Taylor, Wyalusing, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

DUROCS.—Reg. & immuned. Bred sows and gilts. Young boars. Fall pigs. Write us. J. W. WILLIAMSON, Murraysville, W. Va.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Young stock, male and female. BARGAINS. Accredited Blood Tested FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females. Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

FOR SALE. Pure-bred Guernsey Cows, Heifers & young bull. Farm on Apollo & Indiana paved road. Write W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

TWO REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFER CALVES For Sale. Priced Reasonable. PERRY J. SMITH, R. 3, Lehighton, Pa.

THEY PRODUCE MORE

. . . when you feed your cows, horses, hogs, and poultry on D & G Feeds. And the cost is less. These rightly-balanced, healthful feeds are scientifically-prepared and laboratory-tested for healthful purity.

Write for FREE FEEDING FOLDERS

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EST. 1902
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FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators Improved Construction—Contain no metal or wire core. Needle-point makes them easy to insert—arrow-head prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c. 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 47, Albany, N. Y.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

D. S. POLLED HEREFORDS.—A fine selection. Cows, heifers, bulls. Come or write CHAS. D. GILL Millersport, Ohio

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIANS.— Young stallions and mares. See us before buying. HYLLMEDE FARM BEAVER, PA.

PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES.— Two mares in foal. Broken & gentle for children, $50.00 each. Two weanling colts, beauties, $35.00 each. Send stamps. JAMES ROSETTER, Albany, Ohio.

SHEEP

For Sale 100 three-year-old Western ewes, bred to pure-bred rams. R. C. SWANK, BEAVER, PA.

The pedigree of quality goods

Every stockman knows the value of pedigrees. A cow whose dam and sire have a good record is more likely to become a high producer than one of unknown lineage. Likewise the merchandise you buy to fill the weekly needs of your home and farm, should have a pedigree, a name that stands for established worth. In a true sense, the advertising pages in this farm paper are a record book in which you can find a list of the most reliable goods on the market.

These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

The Milk Situation

A Statement by The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Inc.

MILK retail prices in Pittsburgh were reduced from 11 cents to nine cents per quart by dealers cooperating with The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company following an open price conference in Pittsburgh on December 5th, 1931 Directors of The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company organization and the 100 producers attending the conference were forced to accept a reduction of 55 cents of the 93 cents per hundred cut in the dealer's retail price. A refusal to accept meant a break in relations with the organized Pittsburgh dealers and the milk be declared unsold.

This two-cent reduction in retail price of milk was forced at this time because of a price war in Pittsburgh which has steadily been gaining headway during the past month. The organized dealers were forced to cut retail wagon prices in order to hold their Class I business against the cut-rate competition of the stores and non-cooperating dealers in Pittsburgh. On December 5th, 1931, practically every store was selling milk at two cents under the established retail price of 11 cents a quart.

This cut-rate competition is being led by the P. H. Butler Company, a large national chain store organization whose Pittsburgh stores buy their milk from a non-cooperating dealer who in turn buys his milk from farmers who have refused to cooperate with The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company.

A Fight to the Finish

On December 8th, 1931, the store price was eight cents per quart throughout the city. Cooperating dealers, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, and Kroger Stores, who are supplied by Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company dealers, were hopeful of stabilizing the store price at one cent under the wagon price.

Both A. & P. and the Kroger Stores were desirous of maintaining the one-cent differential. They planned, however, to carry the fight to a finish if the Butler Stores persisted in their cut-price tactics.

On December 10th, 1931, this chain organization again slashed milk prices, selling at seven cents out of the store, kindling anew the price war.

Although the association firmly believes that a reduction of 55 cents per hundred to producers is unfair and an unadvisable procedure if price cutting is to be stopped in the Pittsburgh market as quickly as possible drastic action must be taken at this time by meeting this competition on the basis it is offered. It must be considered that Pittsburgh dealers cooperating with the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company are now operating on a narrower margin than ever before in the history of the organization.

Margin Narrowed

Since October 1st the margin between buying and retail prices has been cut 41 cents per hundred or approximately one cent a quart.

Previous to October 1st, 1931, the dealers had absorbed a narrowing of their spread of 23 cents per cwt. in the retail price drop from 15 cents a quart in March, 1929, to the time of the 11-cent retail price put into effect on October 1st.

Thus it will be seen that Pittsburgh dealers are sharing in the price reductions as they have at no time in the past.

December milk prices to producers in the Pittsburgh district or District I will be $1.70 per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk. Class II prices remain the same, $1.44 per cwt.; while Class III prices will be based on 92 score Chicago butter quotations. Country plant prices are now $1.10 for Class I and $1.05 for Class II.

During the past month all stores in Pittsburgh have been selling or have begun selling out of the store at two cents under the established retail wagon price. The result was a rapid loss of Class I business to D. C. S. cooperating dealers who lost retail wagon trade to the stores maintaining cut rates. Dealers in Pittsburgh in order to hold their retail trade were forced to meet this competition.

The Crux of the Matter

Dealers maintained that only by making a uniform reduction of two cents per quart could the market be stabilized and Class I business retained by the organized dealers. In an effort to keep the price up to the farmer to a point where he can at least make ends meet, the directors of the D. C. S. tried vainly to bring about an agreement with the dealers on a basis of a one-cent retail reduction, with farmers and dealers sharing alike in the price reduction. Dealers absolutely refused to consider the proposition.

The crux of the whole Pittsburgh market situation today can be laid at the feet of that group of dairymen who four years ago broke their relations with the D. C. S. organization to market their milk outside the organization. The non-cooperating buyer promised a return to these farmers of more than the average price received by members of the D. C. S.

These men could see only the few cents additional they could receive for their milk at that immediate time. They failed to realize that though they might net a price higher than was received by D. C. S. members they were not being paid a Class I price for their milk which should have been paid them because of the fact that this buyer's entire business was in handling fluid milk.

An Advantage

This buyer was thus afforded an advantage which he utilized in underbidding D. C. S. distributors. On this basis he gained the contract to supply the P. H. Butler stores with milk at a price which enabled them to in turn establish a policy of retailing at two cents under the wagon price. While it must be admitted that it was the policy of this chain of stores which have brought about this price war, it must also be admitted that farmers themselves created the situation which made this store policy possible. The same applies to the producers supplying milk to the other non-cooperating buyers in the Pittsburgh area who have sprung up and thrived since that time four years ago.

At the time the Butler stores broke their relations with the D. C. S. distributors their business was approximately 1,800 gallons daily. Today, as near as is possible for us to know, the business of the Butler stores has grown to approximately 4,500 gallons daily. The total business of the non-cooperating dealers in Pittsburgh is today approximately 18,000 gallons daily.

As has been stated, the P. H. Butler Stores in Pittsburgh have maintained a policy of retailing at two cents under wagon prices for the past four years. During this same period of time a second national chain supplied by a D. C. S. distributor, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, had steadfastly maintained the established retail price at all of its stores in Pittsburgh. A third chain group also supplied by a D. C. S. distributor, The Kroger Stores, retailed for one cent under delivered prices. When D. C. S. distributors cut wholesale prices to all stores, prices were also reduced to nine cents to the consumer. The A. & P. did not reduce its

(Continued on page 19.)

. . . To be sure of profit-making feeds ask for Park & Pollard.

Trying it will prove it.

The Park & Pollard Co., Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

Dependable Feeds for Every Purpose

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter · P & P Broiler Ration · Dairy Rations: Overall 24% · Milk Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% · P & P Fitting Ration 12% · Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Turkey Grower · P & P Turkey Starter · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · P & P Rabbit Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Dried Beet Pulp gets the Milk!

Cows can make milk without the help of Dried Beet Pulp—but not as much milk! Without Dried Beet Pulp, their other feeds are not as readily assimilated—are not as easily digested—and are not made so *completely* into milk.

Dried Beet Pulp *organizes* your other feeds. Puts *teamwork* in your ration. Increases digestibility. Makes the whole ration more palatable. Swells to 5 times its bulk in the cow's stomach and lets the digestive juices do their *whole* job *all* the time. Cows keep healthier when Dried Beet Pulp is part of their ration. Good for *all* animals—but rats, mice, moths, mites and weevils won't touch it!

And . . . . Dried Beet Pulp is selling now at its lowest price in 25 years! Imagine! And right when you can use it so wisely too—to make a real dairy ration! Might be a good idea to see your feed dealer today—or write direct to us. Pulp will be shipped from factory nearest you.

LARROWE MILLING CO., Dept. PF-14 DETROIT, MICH.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer—Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00. Grimm Alfalfa $8.00. White Sweet Clover, $3.00. All 60 lb bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save Money Buy before Spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

RED CLOVER Illinois grown, $10.00 bushel W. B. Sweet Clover, $8.50; Alfalfa, $7.50; Timothy, $1.85 bushel; Soy Beans, 65c bushel Kelly Seed Co., Peoria and San Jose, Ill.

PEDIGREED SEED POTATOES. 20 Varieties. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

Advertising

has taken the place of grandfather's knowledge. You may be sure a thing advertised is as represented. If it is not, the person making it and the one selling it will quickly lose your confidence and your patronage. People do not dare misrepresent in their advertising—to do so is to invite closed factories and stores.

The advertisements in PENNSYLVANIA FARMER are reliable. When answering them, tell the advertiser where you saw his ad.

When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE average price of hogs this week dropped another nickel, and now stands at $4.25, low for the present century. And this drop came with reduced receipts. Eleven markets had 700,000 head this week, a big run, but comparing with 856,000 last week. At this time a year ago the run for the week was only 591,000. The supply included a large percentage of directs, as it has all this month, and shipping orders have been only moderate, making it possible for local killers to do about as they liked with the market.

No Profit in Hogs

It is a peculiar thing, but competent authority asserts that the lower hogs go the more packers are losing on hogs. Thus packers are not doing as well on their pork as they did when hogs sold higher three weeks ago. That this is the case is indicated by the fact that some in the packing business actually feel that as a matter of policy, and for their own good, packers should shift to the strong side of the market and help push prices up some higher. What the packers fear is that there is a tremendous supply of hogs still to come.

Hogs Being Cashed Fast

This may be true, but at the same time there is evidence that the supply of hogs is being rapidly absorbed, with the possibility that a marked change in the situation will make itself known some time after the first of the year. Part of this evidence is in weights, and part in numbers. Thus at some of the markets farther west, November average weights ran from 20 to as much as 50 pounds under a year ago. This means a great difference in pork yields. Hogs have been marketed light, due partly to disease and partly to feed shortage, with money or credit lacking for the purchase of feed. Or perhaps it was lack of confidence.

On the numbers sides of the question it is significant that for the three months ending with November slaughter of hogs under federal inspection showed a gain of 6.3 per cent over the same period of last year. When it is considered in this connection that the government estimated that the spring pig crop of the corn belt was only 3.7 larger than 1930, it will be seen that the crop has been moving to market at an unusually rapid rate.

Large Pork Consumption

It is a common comment in the packing industry that a tremendous amount of pork has been moved into consumption this fall. Old-timers say they never before saw anything like it. That means, naturally, that less pork than usual has gone into storage. So if we get fewer hogs a few weeks hence, and if when that time comes packers' cellars are found to be quite empty, it is by no means improbable that the result will be pronounced in hog prices. And since farmers are reported to be cutting down hog production, good times in the hog business, once they come, may stay awhile.

More Lambs on Feed

With a pretty liberal supply there wasn't much change in the lamb market this week. At the peak, lambs sold at $6.25, for the tops, this being 25 cents above last week. The average price for the week was a nickel higher, at $5.55. Reports this week indicated more lambs on feed than even had been estimated earlier. There has been heavy movement late into important feeding sections, and a government report said that the November movement to feedlots was 20 per cent above a year ago. From July to November, inclusive, the movement into the corn belt was 13 per cent above last year, and of course last year was a heavy feeding year. So there isn't much of an encouraging nature to be found in the lamb situation unless it be the very large consumption, due to the promotional work of the past three years and the low price of lamb this year. It looks now as though feeders would be lucky to get out without losses. So far it has been about an even break.

Too Many Plain Cattle

Fewer cattle were marketed this week, and the average price, at $7.65 for steers, showed a gain of 30 cents over the previous week, but at times it was a very slow sticky market, especially on the plainer kinds of which there have been too many right along. Government estimates just about as many cattle on feed as a year ago at this time. But the number is much smaller than in recent years. For the first eleven months of the year 7,421,882 cattle have been slaughtered under federal inspection, a few less than a year ago and two years ago, and comparing with a range of from 7,800,000 to 9,200,000 for the years 1923-28. We have materially less beef than in recent years, and if people could just fill their needs for beef the situation ought to be very good. Top cattle this week at $12.25 compared with $12.85 last week.

Grains Quiet

Grain trade is featureless. Southwest winter wheat is reported getting off to the poorest start since 1916 when the following crop was little more than 41,000,000 bushels on 9½ million acres seeded. That's about the only bullish factor in sight, at least it is commanding more attention than others at this time. Weakening in corn during December is the regular thing, and there seems to be no reason to believe that this December will be an exception. Some will have to sell to raise needed cash. It is ever so.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1931. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE fresh egg market in Philadelphia continued to decline during the week. Trading was slow both on storage and fresh eggs and it is generally assumed that the consumer demand is at a low level. The receipts of strictly fresh eggs were in fairly active demand and did not accumulate.

The monthly United States cold storage figures released by the Department of Agriculture show total holdings to be 3,447,000 cases as compared with 4,154,000 last year and 3,300,000 for the five year average. The above figure shows a shortage of 707,000 cases as compared with 1930, however, the figure was disappointing as the majority of the trade had predicted a shortage of 750,000 cases, or more.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 36@38c per dozen, nearby white or brown extras at 32@35c, nearby mixed colors at 25@32c and midwestern mixed colors at 25@32c. Egg prices in New York declined during the week and the market was unsettled. Nearby white eggs ranged from 25c per dozen for small stock up to 35@39c for closely selected white extras. Brown eggs sold at 30@38c and mixed colors at 18@34c.

Butter Unsettled

The butter markets in the East were unsettled. Fancy butter was in rather light supply and dealers found no difficulty in disposing of it at satisfactory prices. Medium and undergrades moved slowly and were inclined to accumulate. The arrivals of butter were larger at practically all markets and were in excess of the previous week.

Receipts of live fowl in New York were more than ample for the demand and prices were lowered. The general run of fowls was not at all fancy and the few offerings of good stock cleared fairly well. Nearby colored fowl sold at 17@20c per pound. Leghorn fowl at 10@14, broilers at 14@22c, and pullets at 13@22c. Turkeys moved fairly well with turkeyhens bringing 25@28c per pound, and toms 20@22c. Live rabbits met a slow demand at 10@18c per pound.

The dressed poultry market was dull and offerings were liberal. A large amount of stock was placed in cold storage due to the lack of an outlet. A good many of the chickens are lowered in value by having several rough or poor birds packed in the same container with good stock.

Christmas Time

The markets are taking on the Holiday appearance with the arrival of Christmas greens of various kinds from New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Trading in these "greens" has been quiet so far. Holly wreaths have been sling in lots of 100 at 5c to 12c apiece while crates of loose holly have brought mostly $2.50@3.50, occasional cases with an abundance of berries have sold higher. New Jersey laurel roping has sold at 2@3c per yard.

The white potato market continues dull but prices hold about steady. There has been a slightly better demand for Pennsylvania stock in Philadelphia during the past week. The price range has not been changed since sales ranged from 65c to $1 per 100-pound sack, but dealers report that stock that sold for 75c a week ago brought 80c or a little better. Despite the fact that receipts by motor truck continue heavy, there are only a few lots that would grade U. S. No. 1. The grading is poor and the stock shows many defects. Maine Green Mountains ranged from 85c to $1.10 per 100-pound sack in eastern markets. Growers in western New York were receiving about 25c to 30c per bushel for bulk stock.

"Sweets" and Apples

The sweet potato market in Philadelphia was almost at a standstill and dealers report the poorest demand in years. Prices have not shown much change but the trend has been downward as supplies continued to accumulate. Many believe that the dullness of sweet potatoes is due to the low price at which white potatoes can be bought. Retail stores are running special sales of white potatoes at close to one cent a pound, but they have not lowered their sweet potato prices in proportion. Prices of New Jersey sweets also averaged lower in New York.

The apple market is unsatisfactory and dealers report a very slow movement of all varieties. There are large quantities of apples on the market of fair to poor quality. One reason for this is the fact that common-storage apples have not kept well due to the unseasonably warm weather that has prevailed. Dealers are hoping that there will be a better demand close to Christmas, but so far it has not developed. Most of the nearby varieties sell within a range of 50c to $1.25 per bushel.

R. W. R.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts continue light, only 40 carloads being offered on Monday. The tendency of the market is downward, beef outlets being restricted by cheap pork and lamb. Considering quality the fleshy cattle looked a little lower, while the common kinds were off a quarter or more. A few good steers showing feed brought $8 per cwt., averaging around 1,185 lbs., and a few a little plainer and lighter $7.75. One load of good fat yearlings, 950 lbs., brought $8 per cwt, but some fair yearlings had to sell at $6, averaging around 730 lbs. A few useful handy butcher steers sold at $6.75@7, bulk of decent butcher steers $6@6.25, with better cattle than in recent weeks at $5.25@5.50, these having some flesh. Western markets have been shipping better cattle to killers at less money in recent weeks. A few stockers went out at $5. Some plain Kentucky steers brought $4.50, all colors and little quality but some flesh. Four choice yearlings from the Johnson Shorthorn herd at Flushing, Ohio, brought $9.50, two heifers and two steers. One Angus yearling from the herd of C. L. Taggart, Washington, Pa., brought $9.25, 1,130 lbs. A few good West Virginia yearling heifers sold at $6.75, but aside from these few went as high as $6 per cwt., good market heifers $5.50@5.75. Fat cows were little changed, with few good enough to sell above $4 but more in sight for nice young cows. Canners were lower, going mainly at $2 per cwt. Bulls sold at about last week's prices, few above $4. Choice weighty steers ..... $8 00@ 8 25
Good to choice, do. ..... 7 75@ 8 00
Fair to good, do. ..... 7 25@ 7 75
Ordinary to fair ..... 6 00@ 7 00
Plain heavy steers ..... 5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings .... 7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs. ..... 6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do. ..... 6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair, do. ..... 5 25@ 6 00
Common, do. ..... 4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers .... 6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers .... 5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do. ..... 4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers ..... 4 00@ 4 50
Feeders ..... Nominal
Stockers ..... Nominal
Choice fat heifers ..... 5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers ..... 5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers ..... 4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers ..... 3 50@ 4 50
Choice fat cows ..... 4 50@ 5 00
Good to choice fat cows .... 4 00@ 4 50
Fair to good cows ..... 3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair cows ..... 2 50@ 3 25
Canners ..... 1 50@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side .... 30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls ..... 4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls .. 4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls ... 3 75@ 4 25
Common to fair bulls ..... 3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls ..... 3 00@ 3 25

Hogs

Monday's supply was moderate, 25 double-deck carloads, but western points had liberal receipts. The market was fairly active at last week's closing prices on all except heavy weights, which were rather slow. Very few light hogs and pigs are coming, at least few of desirable quality. Heavy hogs ranged from $4.25 up to $4.50, the outside figure for those averaging 250 lbs. or a little less, some 240-pound hogs at that figure. Handyweights went at $4.65@4.70, with heavy mixed at $4.50@4.60, some very useful hogs not too weighty at $4.50. Good light hogs, 140 lbs. or thereabouts, brought $4.50, lighter kind on down to $4.25. Weighty pigs would sell above $4, but the few pigs here went largely at $3.75 @4. Good sows brought $3.75, coarse and heavy kind less.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over ..... $4 25@ 4 50
Heavy mixed ..... 4 50@ 4 60
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs. ... 4 65@ 4 70
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs... 4 65@ 4 70
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs. ... 4 25@ 4 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs. ..... 3 75@ 4 25
Roughs ..... 3 50@ 3 75
Stags ..... 2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 13 double-deck carloads, mainly lambs. The sheep market was a small affair, but a few good handy wethers brought $3.50 and one carload of right good sheep $3.25, culls out at $2. Lambs were steady with last week's close, $6.25 for tops, culls going at $3.50@5 mainly. Medium class of lambs and the best of the throw-outs brought $5@5.50, looking dearer than last week in comparison with the tops. Overweight lambs sold according to weight, those not much in excess of 90 lbs. at $5.75 and heavier ones on down to $5.25. Not many heavy lambs are coming forward. The quality of the tops is right good, showing plenty of feed.

Good to best wethers ..... $3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed ..... 2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good, do. ..... 2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair ..... 1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs ..... 6 00@ 6 25
Medium lambs ..... 5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common ..... 3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs ..... 5 25@ 5 75

Calves

Monday's supply was about 650 head. Top lots brought $8.50, seconds $6@7 largely and others on down, some inferior calves $3.50@4.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Today's supply totaled 21,000 head. Best steers were steady, others unevenly lower. Top cattle sold at $11.50, bulk at $5@10.50.

Hogs

About 72,000 hogs were on hand, including 35,000 "directs." The market was active at steady prices. Pigs were 10@25c higher, selling at $3@3.75. Top hogs brought $4.20, while the bulk sold at $4.10@4.20.

Sheep

Receipts were 25,000 head. Market 25c lower. Best lambs sold at $5.75, bulk at $5@5.60. Feeders brought $4.75.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Dec. 14.—About 1,275 head of cattle were on sale. Beef steers were slow to a quarter lower. Best medium weights brought $7, while the bulk sold around $5.50@6.50. Bulls were weak, she-stock about steady. Stockers and feeders were slow at steady to weak prices. Bulk of sales was at $4.50@5.25.

With 125 calves on sale the market was weak, choice vealers going at $8.50.

The hog market was weak to 25c lower. Best 180 to 260-lb. hogs sold at $5.50.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 32½@35½c; 92 score, 31½c; 90 score, 29½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 37½@39½c; nearby white, extras, 33@36c; nearby brown extras, 33@36c; nearby mixed colors, 29@33c; nearby current receipts, 27@28c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@25c; broilers, 15@20c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 23@30c; ducks, 16@20c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 31½c; extras, 30½c; firsts, 26½@30c; 90 score, 28½c; 89 score, 27c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 36@38c; extra firsts, 31@32c; average extras, 33@34c; mediums, 28@29½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 17@30c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 10@15c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@15c; pigeons, prime, doz., 50c@$1; turkeys, dry packed, nearby, 22@33c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 30¾c; standards, 28½c; 89 score, 25½c; 88 score, 24½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, first, 21½@23½c; fresh, extra firsts, 24½@27½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 27½@29½c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy, 19@22c; medium, 16@19c; Leghorns, 14@16c; springers, 14@16c; colored springers, 16@19c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 16@19c; geese, 13@16c, turkeys, young toms and hens, No. 1's, 25@28c; No. 2's and old toms, 18@20c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 35c; hog dressed, 30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Dec. 14.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 55@55½c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 36½c; old, 38½c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 33@36¼c; No. 3 white oats, 23@24¾c.

Additional Classified on page 17

AGENTS

ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY TOWN and village can earn big money selling nearby farmers. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to represent old established nursery. Cash commission paid on receipt of orders. Reliable stock at fair prices. Write Home Nursery Co., Box 9-A, Geneva, Ohio.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pg. illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, Illustrated lists 10c. Puppyland, Box PP, Paris, Ill.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, White and Sable. Xmas Gifts. M. I. Wiedle, Clyde, Ohio.

WANTED

WANTED.—To rent small poultry farm. Would consider equipt general farm on shares. Ben Frantz, Friendsville, Md.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

87 ACRES, $2,655 INCOME.—In money-making fruit, poultry and general farming section of Adams Co., 1½ miles Rift town; good 7-room house, lights, good 40x80 basement barn, garage, etc.; 40 acres tillage, stream, woodlot, variety fruit. $4,500 includes 3 horses, 8 cattle, sow, 9 pigs, machinery, hay, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes; terms arranged; pictures in 79 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BF, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAW FURS WANTED

TRAPPERS—CASH for your Raw Furs. Circular Free—Tanning, Taxidermy. Firtko, 426 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, near Joseph Horne's.

RAW FUR PRICE LIST ready. Write today for your copy. Trappers supply catalogue. Howe Fur Co., Dept. 1, Coopers Mills, Maine.

HELP

WANTED.—Farmer to farm on 50-50 Crop and Livestock basis on large farm in Somerset county. Good Markets. Some financial assistance to the right party. Write Box 476, Windber, Pa.

FOR THE HOME

BUY PEANUTS DIRECT FROM GROWERS. Special 10 pounds $1.00; 100 pounds, $5.00; 200 pounds, $9.00. Large Papershell Pecans, 5 pounds, $1.75; 10 pounds, $3.00. Ideal Christmas gifts. Farmers' Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

OYSTERS.—Buy direct, Parcel Post. Chesapeake Bay's best Salt Waters, with the Natural Taste and Flavor retained. (Capt.) Wm. G. Nowell, Shadyside, Md.

40 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS and Folders, Fancy Deckle Edge envelopes, $1.00. George Leavitt, 411 Coe, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

NICE JUMBO PEANUTS, new crop. "Handpicked" or "Shelled" 5c pound postpaid. Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

YARN.—Colored wool for Rugs, $1.15 pound. Knitting Yarn at bargain. Free samples. H. Bartlett, Manufacturer, Box F, Harmony, Maine.

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America, Rt. 2, Box 19-F, Renton, Washington.

XMAS MONEY.—Cash for gold teeth. Highest prices. Southwest Gold & Silver Co., Dept. 12FF, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Milk Situation

(Continued from page 17.)

retail price to the consumer until December 1st and then only after negotiations with other chain stores had failed. When all stores but they cut prices, however, the management of the A. & P. stated that it would be necessary for them to meet competition unless an agreement between the three major chain store groups in Pittsburgh could be reached and thus stabilize the market at, or perhaps one cent below the wagon price.

Officials of their organization have tried in every way to be fair to the D. C. S. organization and have indicated a willingness to carry the burden of bringing about a stabilization of store prices of milk on themselves if competitors indicate a desire to carry the price fight further following the two-cent retail price drop, and will not ask further concessions on the part of the farmer.

The directors of the D. C. S. immediately conferred with the Butler organization and attempted to show the Butler Stores just how serious the consequences of a milk price war would be to the dealers, the stores and the farmers. The D. C. S. also pointed out to them that by their cooperation in stabilizing retail milk prices there would be no likelihood of a price war.

The Butler officials took the matter under consideration but their answer was to the effect that no change in their policy would be made nor would they agree to meet the other chain organizations in a conference to discuss the situation.

On December 10th, 1931, the Butler organization again announced a price cut in milk and thus wrecked hopes of the association that the store price would be stabilized at one cent under the nine-cent retail price.

Farm Conditions

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Dec. 11: The weather is pretty wet, with frequent snows and rains. Farmers are mostly done with their fall work. The few who have tobacco are now starting to strip it. Prices are still dull: Wheat 60c, potatoes 40@50c, eggs 36@42c, milk about $2 cwt., tobacco 10@12c. Henry S. Martin.

Huntingdon Co., Central Pa.

Dec. 8: Chickens from 16 to 18 cents per pound. Lambs 5c for rams and 5½c for ewe lambs. With exception of two rains and one brief blizzard the winter was a comparatively open one until December 8th when a combination of rain and sleet forced farmers to quit pasturing and feed all stock at barns. Wm. G. Moore.

Wirt Co., N. W. W. Va.

Dec. 7: Weather cool and cloudy. Have had several light rains in the last few days. No very cold weather yet. Lots of butchering done the past few days. Autos still running on dirt roads. The hunting season is about over. Plenty of hunters, but very little game. Cream 29c, butter 20c, eggs 30c, chickens 13@18c, turkeys 15c, corn 50c, potatoes 75c, dressed hogs 6c, pigs $8 pair. E. N. B.

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WORLD'S FINEST BLOODLINE CHICKS Guaranteed To Live 6 Wks. Free. Poultry Experts from Four Departments of U. S. Government have purchased our chicks—this is positive proof of quality! Why pay more, when you can get our Bloodtested, world famous, Tancred, Kimbel Thompson, Holtzman and other bloodlines, priced As Low or Even Lower than ordinary chicks? For better layers, bigger broilers, heavier market fowls—for all around money makers, you just can't find better chicks. Read our guarantee to Live in Free Poultry Book crammed full of valuable information, 100% live delivery guaranteed! Write Today. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 201-A, Crandall, Ind.

BUSK CHICKS Started and Day Old. Guaranteed to Live 4 weeks in your hands or replaced according to our guarantee. Accredited, Bloodtested Flocks. Trapnested Matings, with high egg production assured. $1.00 per 100 books order. We ship C. O. D. Big Discount on orders for 1932. Catalog Free. Busk Poultry Farms, Box 105, Windsor, Mo.

BEST BY TEST.—They live, grow and lay. Rhode Island Reds, White, Buff, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns for layers and broilers. From bloodtested stock, large, plump, fast growers. Hatch weekly. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C. O.D. Write for discounts. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS.—4 cents a chick discount on early orders. Wyngarden's Hollywood White Leghorns, pedigree sired. Large birds producing big white eggs. Customers report high laying records. Also Barred Rocks. Write for prices and free catalog. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box M12, Zeeland, Mich.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FADEN'S LARGE VARIETY White Leghorn Chicks are rapidly gaining favor among thrifty farmers and poultrymen. Orders booked far in advance of any previous season verifies this statement. Free Booklet. Faden's White Leghorn Farm, Box B, Millerstown, Pa.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White Leghorns, 8c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, 10c. Light Mixed, 7c. Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% Live delivery Postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

HELM'S ACCREDITED CHICKS.—Winner Illinois Egg-Laying Contest, Murphysboro. Winner Second Prize Poultry Tournament, Harding Contest. Get details on $1,000 Contest. Broadcasting Lessons. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

STATE CERTIFIED Blood-Tested Chicks Insure better Livability, more rapid growth, early maturity and greater profits. Hatches every week. Catalog Free. Mascouten Farms Hatchery, Box 5606, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

WHITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ransey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.—Single and Rose combs. 33rd year. Circular free. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, April Cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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EXTRACTED BUCKWHEAT HONEY, 5 pounds postpaid, 85 cents. Oscar Woodruff, Towanda, Pa.

FREE TRIAL.—11 Lbs. Clover Honey, if pleased remit $2.00. B. B. Flory, Pequea, Pa.

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BUY USEFUL PRESENTS.—Milk Goats bring health and prosperity. Goldsborough's Gottery, Mohnton, Pa.

SITUATIONS

MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW desires practical nursing. Address Box 208, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

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CREMER STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

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WANTED: MEN, WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

TOBACCO

GOLD LEAF — GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, five lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50; Fifty Cigars, $1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Twenty Chewing Twist $1.00, twenty sacks smoking $1.00. Pay when received. Ford Farms, 8-38, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING.—8 lbs., $1.00; chewing, 5 lbs., $1.00. Fifty cigars, $1.75; pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, S127, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKING.—10 pounds, $1.00; chewing, $1.40; 40 plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Ky.

TURKEYS

NORMANDY BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Winners Penn. Farm Products Show, 1931. Toms, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00. Pullets, $8.00, $10.00. Texas Strain Copperback Bronze, same prices. White Muscovy Ducks, bred from winners, $8.00 trio. Ringneck Pheasants, $6.00 pair. All charges refunded if unsatisfactory. Normandy Farm, Strevell, Md.

GLADACRES QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS, the result of crossing "Bakers' Bronze Beauties" and Bird Bros. "Goldbank" strains. We offer you breeders at $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 for pullets and $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 for cockerels. Chas. C. Radaker, Dayton, Pa.

TURKEYS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated trios and trios. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

GOLD COIN quality Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Bred from our International and Ohio State Fair winners. Yearlings and young stock, reasonable. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

STATE SHOW CHAMPION Bronze Turkeys, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, Rouen Ducks. Catalogue. J. C. Clupp & Son, Ex.P., Campbellsburg, Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPION BRONZE TURKEYS, Exhibition, utility. Beck's Turkey Farm, Rockwood, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Hens, five; Toms, eight; large. Also Narragansetts. L. A. Rollyson, Framptown, W. Va.

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1,000 GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Finest quality. Eshenshade Turkey Farm, Box F, Ronks, Penna.

PRIZE-WINNING BRONZE.—Excellent color, large bone, reduced prices. Sunnyside, Jeffersville, Va.

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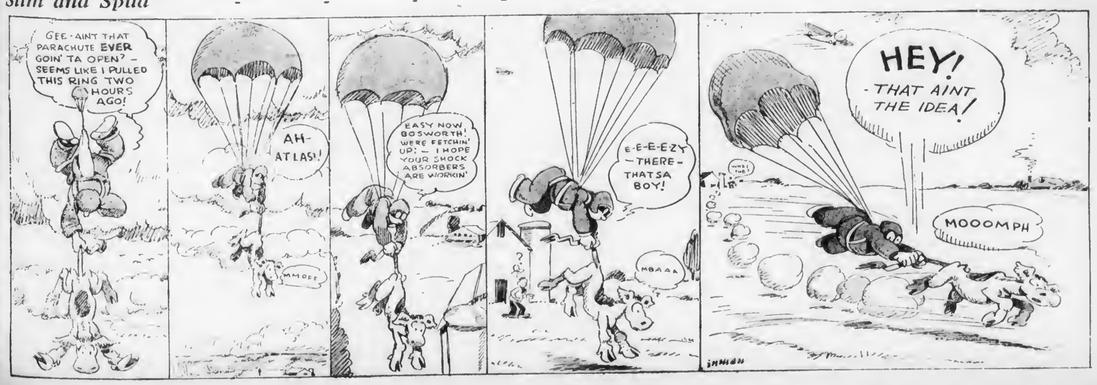
PURE BRONZE TURKEYS.—Long line of prize winning birds, with size, plumage and vigor. Toms, $10.00 up, hens, $6.00 up. R. M. Galbreath, Streett, Maryland.

Slim and Spud *Inman*



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